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COLORADO

A Guide to the Highest State

COLORADO

A GUIDE TO THE HIGHEST STATE

Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program
of the Work Projects Administration
in the State of Colorado

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

ILLUSTRATED

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Sponsored by the Colorado State Planning Commission

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RALPH L. CARR, GOVERNOR OF COLORADO
State-wide Sponsor of the
Colorado Writers' Project

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HOWARD O. HUNTER, *Acting Commissioner*
FLORENCE KERR, *Assistant Commissioner*
PAUL D. SHRIVER, *State Administrator*



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THE STATE OF COLORADO
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
DENVER

RALPH L. CARR
GOVERNOR

April 15, 1940

468446

To those who love their Colorado for the beauties of its valleys and plains, for its climate, for the grandeur of its mountain ranges, and for the wealth of its resources; as well as to those who do not know our Centennial State as yet but who may have that good fortune some time in the future—I commend this volume, which has been prepared by the Colorado Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration.

The men and women who have collaborated in the preparation of this volume worked with a thorough knowledge of their subject and with a sympathy for the true spirit of Colorado.

Any Coloradoan who reads it will know his State better, and any stranger who turns its pages cannot but be filled with a determination to see and to know our country of mountain and plain. We invite you to enjoy the book and then to come to Colorado and see for yourself the things which it describes.

Here in the Old West, where there are to be found so many things to recall the covered wagon days, you will find a new civilization developing which is as modern as those first days were primitive.

Yours sincerely,

Ralph L. Carr

Governor of Colorado

RLC:mlp

Preface

Comes now the *Colorado State Guide* with its carefully garnered historical data, maps, and pictures that both confirm and correct the bright expectations of the half-million annual visitors to the State, which likes to be known as a vacation land.

This is a story of Colorado—its fast-moving history, its tremendous mountains that also gave forth almost a billion and a half dollars worth of gold and silver, its cool summer climate, its glaciers, summer snow banks in the high ranges, immense forests of pine and spruce, half-mile-deep canyons, twelve-thousand-foot passes, its hunting and trout fishing, and its unending winter and summer sports. And all are reached by its 75,000 miles of roads.

Like all the books prepared on the writers' program, this book is not a single-authored effort; it is the product of many minds, all committed to the same purpose—that of providing the reading, traveling public with as complete a picture as possible of Colorado and its cities and towns, their economic, commercial and cultural history, their contemporary scene, and the State-wide points of interest that draw the tourist's attention.

Originally conceived as part of a Nation-wide plan to give employment to professionally trained writers, journalists, and research workers, the Colorado Writers' Project assigned its personnel to strategic points throughout the State in order that they might accumulate a vast amount of valuable, first-hand information. Tours were laid out and driven along main highways and intriguing byways, libraries were ransacked for source material, and the misty memories of pioneers were stirred into vocal reminiscence. The wordage thus organized could be estimated more appropriately by the pound than by number. Then began the editorial task of sifting this ponderous mass of fact and story into usable copy, molded into the form that is standard for all State Guide Books. After months of checking and rechecking, writing and rewriting, mapping and remapping, photographing and rephotographing, the book is finished.

As the Guide went to press before the 1940 census figures were available, the 1930 population figures are used throughout the text.

There is, however, an alphabetical listing of the preliminary 1940 figures in the Appendices.

Success in this venture, however, could not have been achieved had it not been for the interest and effort of State and Federal departments, city and county officials, school teachers in the hundreds of small towns, and other public-spirited citizens. The editors are especially indebted to the following:

Dr. Leroy R. Hafen, Historian, Colorado State Historical Society; James R. Harvey, Assistant Curator, Colorado State Historical Society; Mildred Rex, Librarian, Colorado State Historical Society; Dr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian, Denver Public Library; Edward D. Foster, Director, State Planning Commission, which sponsored the Guide; Boardman Robinson, Director, Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs; Dr. M. C. Coolbaugh, President, Colorado School of Mines, Golden; Dr. George W. Frazier, President, Colorado State College of Education, Greeley; John Hart, Chief Game Warden, Colorado State Game and Fish Commission; and various members of the Forest Service and the Colorado State Highway Department.

The Guide was begun under the directorship of Morris M. Cleavenger and continued almost to its completion under Mary F. Adams, former Supervisor.

Final work on the Guide was done with the editorial co-operation of George F. Willison of the WPA Writers' Program.

HARRY SIMONSON, *State Supervisor*

Contents

Page

FOREWORD BY RALPH L. CARR, GOVERNOR OF COLORADO . v
PREFACE vii
GENERAL INFORMATION xxi
CALENDAR OF EVENTS xxv
A GUIDE TO RECREATION xxix

Part I. Colorado and Coloradoans

THE LAND 3
BIRD'S EYE VIEW 4
MAKING OF MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS 8
PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE 13
NATURAL RESOURCES 22

THE PEOPLE 25
MEN OF THE STONE AGE 26
INDIAN NOMADS 28
PLAINSMEN AND MOUNTAIN MEN 34
"PIKES PEAK OR BUST!" 37
TERRITORIAL DAYS 42
STATEHOOD: THE FIRST YEARS 46
TWENTIETH CENTURY 50

THE ECONOMIC BASE 54
MINING 54
RANCHING 62
FARMING 63
STAGECOACH TO AIRLINER 70
MANUFACTURING 74

THE ARTS 78
BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW 79
PAINT AND STONE 82

Page

"BELLS ON THEIR TOES . . ." 87
DRAMA AND MELODRAMA 90
BOOKS AND WRITERS 96

Part II. The Urban Scene

BOULDER 105
COLORADO SPRINGS 111
DENVER 124
FORT COLLINS 153
GRAND JUNCTION 158
GREELEY 162
LEADVILLE 168
PUEBLO 182
TRINIDAD 191

Part III. Up and Down and All Around

TOUR 1 (McCook, Nebr.) — Holyoke — Sterling — Fort Morgan—Denver — Georgetown — Loveland Pass — Glenwood Springs — Grand Junction — (Thompsons, Utah) [US 6] 197
Section a. Nebraska Line to Denver 197
Section b. Denver to Utah Line 203

TOUR 1A (North Platte, Nebr.)—Julesburg—Sterling [US 138] . 208

TOUR 2 Sterling—Fort Collins—Cameron Pass—Walden—Muddy Pass (Junction with US 40) [State 14] 211

TOUR 3 (McCook, Nebr.)—Wray—Brush—Greeley—Estes Park Village—Rocky Mountain National Park—Junction US 40 (Granby) [US 34] 216

TOUR 4 Junction US 87 — Boulder — Lyons — Estes Park Village [State 7] 222

TOUR 5 (Goodland, Kans.)—Burlington—Limon—Colorado Springs—Buena Vista—Leadville—Tennessee Pass—Mount of the Holy Cross—Glenwood Springs—Rifle—Grand Junction [US 24] 224
Section a. Kansas Line to Colorado Springs . . . 225
Section b. Colorado Springs to Leadville 228
Section c. Leadville to Grand Junction 236

		Page
TOUR 5A	Junction US 24—Summit of Pikes Peak [Pikes Peak Highway]	241
TOUR 5B	Divide (Junction US 24)—Cripple Creek—Victor—Florence (Junction US 50) [State 67]	245
TOUR 5C	Junction US 24—Twin Lakes—Independence Pass—Aspen—Glenwood Springs [State 82]	253
TOUR 5D	Leadville—Carleton Tunnel—Nast—Meredith—Basalt [State 104]	258
TOUR 5E	Junction US 24—Grand Mesa—Skyway—Cedaredge—Delta [State 65]	260
TOUR 6	Idaho Springs—Central City—Blackhawk—Nederland—Boulder [State 279 and State 119]	263
TOUR 7	(Sharon Springs, Kans.)—Cheyenne Wells—Limon—Denver—Idaho Springs—St. Marys Glacier—Berthoud Pass—Granby—Hot Sulphur Springs—Steamboat Springs—Craig—(Vernal, Utah)—[US 40]	271
	Section a. Kansas Line to Denver	271
	Section b. Denver to Craig	275
	Section c. Craig to Utah Line	282
TOUR 7A	Junction US 40—Golden—Lookout Mountain—Junction US 40 [State 68]	283
TOUR 7B	Kremmling (Junction US 40)—State Bridge—Wolcott (Junction US 24) [State 11]	286
TOUR 7C	Junction US 40—Sunbeam—Greystone—Lodore Canyon Camp [State 318]	288
TOUR 8	(Tribune, Kans.)—Eads—Ordway—Pueblo—Westcliffe [State 96]	292
	Section a. Kansas Line to Pueblo	292
	Section b. Pueblo to Westcliffe	295
TOUR 8A	Pueblo—Goodpasture—Junction State 96 [State 76]	298
TOUR 9	(Garden City, Kans.)—Holly—Lamar—La Junta—Pueblo—Canon City—Salida—Monarch Pass—Gunnison—Montrose—Delta—Grand Junction—Fruita—(Thompsons, Utah) [US 50]	301
	Section a. Kansas Line to Pueblo	301
	Section b. Pueblo to Montrose	307
	Section c. Montrose to Utah Line	314
TOUR 9A	Junction US 50—Site of Bent's Fort [unnumbered road]	316

		Page
TOUR 9B	Gunnison—Crested Butte—Kebler Pass—Paonia—Hotchkiss [State 135]	318
TOUR 9C	Sapinero—Black Canyon of the Gunnison—Hotchkiss—Delta [State 92]	321
TOUR 9D	Grand Junction—Colorado National Monument—Fruita [unnumbered road]	323
TOUR 10	La Junta—Thatcher—Trinidad [US 350]	326
TOUR 11	(Johnson, Kans.)—Springfield—Trinidad—Walsenburg—La Veta Pass—Alamosa—Pagosa Springs—Durango—Cortez—(Monticello, Utah) [US 160]	328
	Section a. Kansas Line to Walsenburg	329
	Section b. Walsenburg to Alamosa	332
	Section c. Alamosa to Utah Line	337
TOUR 11A	Trinidad—Stonewall—Junction US 160 [State 12 and State 111]	346
TOUR 11B	Walsenburg—Westcliffe—Texas Creek (Junction US 50) [State 69]	350
TOUR 11C	Alamosa—Mosca—Great Sand Dunes National Monument [State 17 and State 150]	355
TOUR 11D	Junction US 160—Consolidated Ute Agency—Ignacio [State 284 and State 172]	358
TOUR 11E	Cortez—Hovenweep National Monument—Yucca House National Monument—(Shiprock, N. M.) [US 84]	362
TOUR 12	(Cheyenne, Wyo.)—Greeley—Brighton—Denver—Littleton—Castle Rock—Palmer Lake—Colorado Springs—Pueblo—Walsenburg—Trinidad—Raton Pass—(Raton, N. M.) [US 85]	364
	Section a. Wyoming Line to Denver	364
	Section b. Denver to Pueblo	368
	Section c. Pueblo to New Mexico Line	373
TOUR 13	(Cheyenne, Wyo.)—Fort Collins—Loveland—Longmont—Lafayette—Denver [US 87]	379
TOUR 13A	(Laramie, Wyo.)—Virginia Dale—Fort Collins [US 287]	384
TOUR 14	(Laramie, Wyo.)—Walden—Rand—Junction US 40 (Granby) [State 127 and State 125]	387
TOUR 15	Denver—Morrison—Platte Canyon—Kenosha Pass—South Park—Junction US 24 (Buena Vista)—Salida—Poncha Pass—Saguache—Monte Vista—Alamosa—Antonito—Cumbres Pass—(Chama, N. M.) [US 285]	390

Page

Section a. Denver to Junction US 24 390
Section b. Junction US 24 to Alamosa 395
Section c. Alamosa to New Mexico Line 398

TOUR 15A Morrison — Park of the Red Rocks — Evergreen — Echo Lake—Summit of Mount Evans—Idaho Springs [State 74 and State 103] 401

TOUR 16 Junction State 11 (Kremmling)—Breckenridge—Hoosier Pass — Alma — Fairplay — Junction US 24 (Hartsel) [State 9] 404

TOUR 17 (Green River, Wyo.)—Craig—Meeker—Rifle [State 13] . 407

TOUR 18 Montrose—Ouray—Red Mountain Pass—Silverton—Durango—(Aztec, N. M.) [US 550] 412

TOUR 19 Montrose — Nucla — Uravan — Paradox — (Moab, Utah) [State 90] 420

TOUR 20 Junction US 550—Ridgway—Placerville—Telluride—Lizard Head Pass—Rico—Dolores—Junction US 160 (Cortez) [State 62 and State 145] 423

TOUR 21 Iola (Junction US 50)—Lake City—Slumgullion Pass—Spring Creek Pass—Creede—Wheeler National Monument—Junction US 160 (South Fork) [State 149] . 427

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK 434

Park Tour 1 Estes Park Village—Horseshoe Park—Hidden Valley — Milner Pass — (Grand Lake) [US 34 and Trail Ridge Road] 438

Park Tour 2 Junction Trail Ridge Road—Horseshoe Falls—Fall River Pass—Junction Trail Ridge Road [Fall River Road] . . 442

Park Tour 3 Estes Park Village—Moraine Park—Glacier Park Campground — Bierstadt Lake—Bear Lake [Bear Lake Road] . 444

Trail Tour 1 Longs Peak Campground—Chasm Lake—Mills Moraine—Keyhole—Summit of Longs Peak [Long's Peak Trail] . . 446

Trail Tour 2 Bear Lake—Lake Mills—Glacier Gorge—Loch Vale [Loch Vale Trail] . . . 447

Trail Tour 3 Bear Lake Ranger Station—Bierstadt Moraine—Odessa Lake—Fern Lake [Fern Lake Trail] 448

Trail Tour 4 Bear Lake — Flattop Mountain — Tyndall Glacier — North Inlet — Grand Lake [Flattop Trail] 449

Page

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK 451

Park Tour 1 Junction US 160—Knife Edge—Park Point—Far View Ruins—Park Contact Station—Park Headquarters—Spruce Tree House [Park Road] 456

Park Tour 2 (Park Headquarters)—Park Contact Station—Square Tower House—Sun Point—Fire Temple—Sun Temple—Park Contact Station [Park Road] 459

Park Tour 3 (Park Headquarters)—Junction with Park Tour 2—Cliff Palace—Balcony House—Junction with Park Tour 2 [Park Road] 462

Part IV. Appendices

CHRONOLOGY 467

SELECTIVE READING LIST 473

POPULATION FIGURES: 1940 CENSUS 480

INDEX 497

Illustrations

Page

IN THE ROCKIES

Between 28 *and* 29

Mount Evans (14,257 ft.), and the Echo Lake District
Courtesy Continental Oil Company

Pikes Peak with Yucca Plants (Spanish Bayonets) in Foreground
H. L. Standley

Sunrise Easter Service in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs
H. L. Standley

Mount of the Holy Cross: Adoring Angel at Right of Cross
This, the first photograph of the Holy Cross, was made in 1874 by W. H. Jackson, photographer for the Hayden Survey of the Territories
Courtesy Cooper & Cooper Photo Company

Royal Gorge of the Arkansas
Courtesy Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company

Berthoud Pass, on the Crest of the Continent
Courtesy Department of the Interior

South Park
H. L. Standley

Pillar of Hercules and Fair Glacier
Courtesy Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

Summit of Pikes Peak (14,110 ft.), and the Cog Railroad
H. L. Standley

Cold Shivers Point, Colorado National Monument
Courtesy Continental Oil Company

Tree at Timber Line
Courtesy Cooper & Cooper Photo Company

HISTORY

Between 90 *and* 91

Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde National Park
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Kivas in Cliff Palace, Showing Entrances to Spirit World
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Lieut. Zebulon Pike, Explorer
Courtesy Stewart Brothers

Kit Carson, Frontiersman
From a painting, State Historical Society, Denver

Sketch of Old Fort Massachusetts
Courtesy U. S. Army Signal Corps

Ouray, Chief of the Southern Ute (*center*) and His Sub-Chiefs (C. 1870)
This portrait was made by William H. Jackson, official Photographer for the Hayden Survey of the Territories (1871-78)
Courtesy Smithsonian Institution

Early Telluride: Main Street
Courtesy Byers and St. Claire

Wagon Train Corraling in Denver Street (1866)
Courtesy State Historical Society

Early Day Street Scene, Cripple Creek
Courtesy State Historical Society

Palace Theatre, Denver
Courtesy Joe Sturdevant

Old Fire House, Georgetown
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Bar in the Teller House, Central City
Courtesy Central City Opera Association

Page

HISTORY (*continued*) *Between* 90 *and* 91

Dining Room, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Fireplace, Healy House, Leadville
Adolph Horowitz

Burro Train Packed for Mountain Trip, Ouray
Courtesy Smithsonian Institution

Cherrelyn Horse Car
This car made the run between Englewood and Cherrelyn. The horse pulled the car on the outgoing trip which was upgrade all the way, but rode on the platform as the car coasted downhill back to Englewood.
Courtesy Cooper & Cooper Photo Company

CATTLE COUNTRY *Between* 120 *and* 121

Branding, Old Style and New
Modern Steel Branding—the "squeeze"—as pictured below, makes possible the branding of 400 yearlings a day.
Paul M. Koons

Horse Returning From Range
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Sheep Grazing, Montezuma National Forest
Tibken: Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Cattle Going to Feedlot
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Cowtown: Mural in Post Office, Littleton
John Fraser: Courtesy Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration

Feeding Orphan Lambs

Roundup: Mural in Post Office, Gunnison
Ila McAfee: Courtesy Section of Fine Arts, Public Building Administration

Cattle Grazing, Western Slope
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Receiving Sheep, Denver Stockyards
Adolph Horowitz

Stockyards, Denver
Courtesy Burlington Route

Cattle Buyers
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Ranch in North Park

Cattle Camp
Courtesy Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

MINING: MILLING *Between* 214 *and* 215

Leadville and the Continental Divide
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Mines of Cripple Creek
Courtesy Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce

Miners Operating Pneumatic Drills, Camp Bird Gold Mine, Ouray
Charles N. Bell

Jumbo and Drilling Crew in the Heading

Coal Miners
Adolph Horowitz

Steel Mill, Pueblo

Iron Foundry, Denver
Courtesy Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company

Placer Gold Mining Dredge, Fairplay
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Ore Processing: Amalgamation Tables

In the Little Giant Mine, Pony Gulch, Cripple Creek (*c.* 1900)
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Abandoned Stamp Mill, St. Marys Glacier
Adolph Horowitz

Page

MINING: MILLING (*continued*) *Between* 214 *and* 215

Spanish Arastra (Ore Crusher), Idaho Springs
Adolph Horowitz

Fryer Hill, Leadville (1883)
Courtesy Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

Sluice Mining
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Reforestation, Pike National Forest
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Marble Quarries, Marble
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Scaling Logs in Pike National Forest
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS *Between* 276 *and* 277

Thatcher Monument, City Park, Denver
Courtesy Continental Oil Company

Civic Center and State Capitol, Denver
Adolph Horowitz

Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs: Pikes Peak in Background
H. L. Standley

Fort Collins
Adolph Horowitz

Sixteenth Street, Denver
Adolph Horowitz

Spanish Church: Mission of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Denver
Adolph Horowitz

Trinity Methodist Church, Denver
Adolph Horowitz

Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs
H. L. Standley

Gunter Hall of Health, State College of Education, Greeley

Windsor Hotel, Denver
Pat Coffey

Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs
Courtesy Stewart Bros.

Will Rogers' Memorial, Colorado Springs
H. L. Standley

Trinidad
Courtesy Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

Boulder: Flatirons in Background
Courtesy Continental Oil Company

NATIONAL FORESTS AND PARKS *Between* 338 *and* 339

Bighorn Rams
Courtesy National Park Service

Buffalo, Genesee Mountain, Denver Mountain Parks
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Night Camp
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Riding Party
Courtesy Continental Oil Company

Trout Fishing
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Longs Peak (14,255 alt.), Rocky Mountain National Park
Courtesy Burlington Route

Estes Park and Ouray

Mountain Highway, Estes Park

Camping in Rocky Mountain National Park
Courtesy Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

Skiing, Wolf Creek Pass, Rio Grande National Forest
Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Mountain Climbing in the San Juans

Colorado River: Middle Park
Courtesy Department of the Interior

Rodeo Scene: Roping a Steer
Courtesy Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau

Page

THE FARMLANDS I

Between 400 and 401

Dry Land Farmer, Southeastern Colorado
Lee: Farm Security Administration

Hay Derrick, Western Colorado
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Filling a Trench Silo, Western Colorado
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Hogs, in the San Luis Valley
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Harvesting Beans with Combine, Western Colorado
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Potato Field in the San Luis Valley
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Young Truck Gardener With Cauliflower, Southern Colorado
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Potato Picking Crew
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Wind Storm, Dust Bowl Area, Southeastern Colorado
Courtesy State Planning Commission

Soil Erosion, Southeastern Colorado
Courtesy State Planning Commission

Irrigation Gate and Canal, Eastern Colorado
Lee: Farm Security Administration

Taylor Park Dam
Courtesy Department of the Interior

Government Agent Directing Farm Work Planning
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Western Slope Farm Family
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

THE FARMLANDS II

Between 462 and 463

Harvesting Beets, Eastern Colorado
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Irrigating Beet Field
Courtesy Great Western Sugar Company

Beet Sugar Factory, Brighton
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Delivering Sugar Beets to Factory
Courtesy Great Western Sugar Company

Loading Chopped Beets Into Diffusion Chambers
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

San Pablo, A Spanish-American Community
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Beet Field Worker with Topping Knife
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Union Meeting, Sugar Beet Workers
Allison: Farm Security Administration

Children in Beet Workers' Colony
Allison: Farm Security Administration

Drilling, or Planting, Wheat, Eastern Colorado
Courtesy Farm Security Administration

The Prairie
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Wheat Field, Near Fort Collins

Lunchtime at Farmer's Meeting, U. S. Dry Land Experiment Station, Akron
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Fleming, a Prairie Town
Courtesy Rocky Mountain Photo Company

Consolidated Country School
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

Maps

Page

TOUR MAP . . . . . front and rear end papers

COLORADO SPRINGS . . . . . 118 and 119

DENVER . . . . . 138 and 139

PUEBLO 189

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK . . . . . 436 and 437

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK . . . . . 454 and 455

STATE MAP 481

General Information

Railroads: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (Santa Fe); Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Burlington); Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. (Rock Island); Colorado and Southern Ry. (C&S); Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. (D&RG); Union Pacific R. R. (UP); Missouri Pacific R. R. (MP); Denver & Salt Lake Ry. (Moffat).

Highways: 15 Federal highways, 6 of which cross the Continental Divide, and 3 of which are transcontinental routes. A network of State and county roads covers the State. The major mountain passes kept open during winter are: Berthoud (US 40), Tennessee (US 24), Hoosier (State 9), Raton (US 85 and 87), Wolf Creek (US 160), La Veta (US 160), Monarch (US 50), Rabbit Ears (US 40), Molas Divide (US 550), Kenosha (US 285), Poncha (US 285), and Fremont (US 6). Loveland Pass (US 6) and Red Mountain Pass (US 550) sometimes closed by heavy storms for periods in the winter. Fall River (US 34), Milner (US 34), Cumbres (US 285), Independence (State 82), and Cameron (State 14) Passes usually closed to winter travel. In general, condition of major highways is good throughout winter, as virtually all are paved or oil-surfaced. Major travel routes are patrolled by Colorado Highway Courtesy Patrol in radio-equipped patrol cars.

Bus Lines: Major lines operating in the State are: Burlington Trailways, Colorado Motorway, Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo Trailways, Denver-Salt Lake-Pacific Trailways, Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Rio Grande Trailways, Santa Fe Trailways, and Union Pacific Stages. More than 80 sightseeing companies.

Air Lines: United Air Lines and Continental Air Lines. The former schedules stops at Denver; the latter at Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

Traffic Regulations (digest): Maximum speed on straight highways 60 miles an hour; open mountain highways, 40 miles an hour; wind-

ing or narrow mountain highways, 20 miles an hour; business and residential districts, 25 miles an hour; through city thoroughfares, 30 miles an hour. Spotlights allowed. Headlights must be dimmed when passing cars on roads or highways. Vehicles on through highways and upgrades on narrow mountain roads have right of way. State gasoline tax is 4 cents a gallon.

Required: State law requires that brakes and lights be checked March 1 and September 1 at authorized stations; some cities require more frequent checking. When driving, hand signals must be used and should be given at least 100 feet before turning or stopping. All accidents involving damage, injury, or loss of life must be reported within 24 hours to Colorado Courtesy Patrol or to nearest police department or peace officer.

Prohibited: Stopping or parking on highways, coasting in neutral on down grades, passing on curves or crests of hills, use of stickers on wind-shields.

Licenses: Non-resident must have operator's license from home State, to be exhibited on demand. If resident State does not license, owner will be granted a 90-day exemption, after which he must apply for Colorado operator's license. Minimum age for operators, 16 years. License fee $1.00. Cars entering Colorado are registered at ports of entry; if a stay of more than 90 days within the State is made, a motor vehicle license must be procured.

Trailers: House and camp trailers with a gross weight of 1,500 pounds must have mechanical brakes, and those exceeding 3,000 pounds must be equipped with air brakes. All trailers must have tail lights, stop light, and red reflector. Chains required for bad weather. Ball-and-socket combination connection with automobile required.

Accommodations: Automobile and tourist camps in all parts of State along main highways. Hotels of fair-to-good rating in most towns of any size. Numerous guest ranches and resorts are open throughout mountain area in season.

Regulations in National Forests and Parks: When building campfires in national forests, an area 10 feet in diameter should be cleared down to bare earthy soil. Extinguish fires with water before leaving. Camp fires in national parks are allowed only at improved camp grounds and in designated areas, and only with permission of park rangers. In seasons of great fire hazard, camp fires and smoking may be banned in forests and parks. If camp site is not near garbage pit, refuse should be burned or buried at least 2 feet below surface of ground. Do not pollute streams or lakes.

Wild Flower Regulations: Destruction of trees, flowers, plants, and shrubs prohibited on all public lands. Only 12 blooms of purple and white columbine, the State flower, may be picked.

Hunting and Fishing Laws (digest): Detailed information concerning hunting and fishing laws furnished with the following licenses: Resident combined small game and fishing, men $2.00, women $1.00; non-resident fishing, $3.00. Resident big game, $5.00; non-resident small game, $5.00; non-resident big game, $25.00. Licenses can be procured from Colorado Fish and Game Department, county clerks, and most sporting goods establishments, and must be exhibited upon demand. Small game and fishing licenses not required for children under 14.

Fishing Season (dates inclusive): Trout and grayling, not less than 7 inches in length, May 27 to October 31. For fish other than trout in lakes at altitudes of 7,500 feet or less, and in streams at altitudes of 5,000 feet or less, April 10 to October 31.
Limits: Daily catch must not exceed 25 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, except in national parks, where the limit is 10 pounds or 15 fish. Total in possession at any one time must not exceed 25 fish, or 10 pounds and 1 fish. Shipment of fish within the State is limited to 5 pounds daily; no fish caught in Colorado from public waters may be shipped outside the State.
Prohibited: Fishing between 8:30 p.m. and 4 a.m. Use of explosives, poisons, drugs, seines, or floating timers. It is unlawful to take fish except in ordinary manner with line and rod. Fishing with snag hooks or trotlines, or lines having more than 5 hooks, is forbidden.

Hunting Season (dates inclusive): Deer, elk, and bear, October 11 to October 20. Pheasant, December 1 to December 5. Duck and Canadian wild goose, open season is fixed by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey and usually varies (obtain specific information regarding these seasons from Colorado Game and Fish Department). There is no closed season on mountain lion, coyote, or jack rabbit; cottontail rabbit season, October 1 to February 1.
Limits: One deer or one elk (but not both), and one bear. Pheasants, 3 in one day, one of which may be a hen. Ducks, 10 in one day, with number in possession not to exceed 20 at one time. Wild geese, 4 in one day, with number in possession not to exceed 8.
Restrictions: No doe elk or deer and no female bear with cubs may be killed. Use of live decoys, calls, or feed prohibited in hunting of ducks. No shooting between 4 p.m. and 7 a.m. Big game hunting allowed in all areas of State except designated game preserves, national parks, and monuments, and in areas closed by Colorado Game and Fish Commission.

Climate and Equipment: Because of topography, Colorado's climate varies to a marked degree with different localities. In general, however, winters are mild and summers are comfortably warm, with cool evenings and nights. Visitors should provide themselves with light wraps for summer evenings. Hikers and campers in mountain regions should provide themselves with warm sweaters and jackets and should wear thick-soled shoes or boots. Hats with broad brims are recommended to guard against sunburn. Winter sports equipment can be rented at larger resorts.

Poisonous Reptiles, Insects, and Plants: Rattlesnakes are frequently found in arid sections of plains and foothills; in infested areas, wear boots for protection. The wood tick, carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, is common to many mountainous sections in early spring, especially where sheep have been pastured. Not all ticks are fever carriers, and there is no considerable danger from them if proper precautions are taken. Poison ivy, found chiefly at low elevations, is not common in State. Visitors are cautioned not to eat berries of mountain shrubs, as they may be poisonous.

Sale of Liquor: Sale to minors prohibited. Bottled liquor sold only in licensed liquor stores and drug stores from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight, and cannot be consumed on the premises. Sale of bottled liquor prohibited on Sundays, Christmas, or on election days until after polling hours. Alcohol sold by the drink 8 a.m. to 12 midnight (except in cities of more than 50,000, where hours are 8 a.m. to 2 a.m.), and on Sundays 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Calendar of Annual Events

January

No fixed date	at Aspen	Ski Meet
First week	at Denver	Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament
Third week	at Denver	Western Stock Show and Rodeo

February

No fixed date	at Steamboat Springs	Ski Club Winter Carnival
No fixed date	at Berthoud Pass	Ski Meet
No fixed date	at Hot Sulphur Springs	Tournament of Winter Sports

March-April

No fixed date	at Denver	National A.A.U. and State High School Basketball Championship Tournament
No fixed date	at Denver	Colorado Kennel Club
Easter Sunday	at Colorado Springs	Easter Morning Services at Garden of Gods

May

No fixed date	at Boulder	State High School Track Meet
No fixed date	at Florence	Apple Blossom Day
No fixed date	at Canon City	Apple Blossom Day
No fixed date	at Palisade	Peach Blossom Week
No fixed date	at Denver	Mexican Fiesta
Third week	at Denver	Folk Festival

June

No fixed date	at Ignacio Reservation	Indian Bear Dance
No fixed date	at Fort Collins	Columbine Day
Third week	at Glenwood Springs	Strawberry Day
No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Pikes Peak Celebration
Fourth week	at Gardner	Gallo Day (Spanish Holiday)

July

No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Wild Flower Show
No fixed date	at Milliken	Bean Day
No fixed date	at Monte Vista	Ski-Hi Stampede
No fixed date	at Ignacio Reservation	Indian Sun Dance
No fixed date	at Denver	Air Meet
No fixed date	at Denver	Outdoor Opera
First week	at Meeker	Pageant of Meeker Massacre
First week	at Greeley	Rodeo
First week	at Alamosa	Alarado Day
First week	at Idaho Springs	St. Mary's Ski Tournament
First week	at Boulder	Chatauqua
First week	at Steamboat Springs	Rodeo
Third week	at Denver	Semiprofessional Baseball Tournament
Third week	at Salida	Days of '59 Pageant
Fourth week	at Gunnison	Sportsmen's Tournament
No fixed date	at Boulder	Writers' Conference

Mid-Summer

No fixed date	at Denver	City Band Concerts
No fixed date	at Denver	Elitch Gardens Theater
No fixed date	at Central City	Opera and Festival
No fixed date	at Denver	Softball Tournament
No fixed date	at Denver	Annual Showing of Rocky Mountain Artists

August

No fixed date	at Boulder	Pay Dirt Pow-Wow
No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Polo Tournament

No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Broadmoor Invitation Golf Tournament
No fixed date	at Trinidad	Kit Carson Round-up
No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Will Rogers Rodeo
No fixed date	at Pueblo	State Fair
First week	at Cornish	Stone Age Fair
Second week	at Durango	Spanish Trails Fiesta
Second week	at Grand Lake	Regatta
Third week	at Denver	Rocky Mountain Amateur Golf Meet
Third week	at Akron	Eastern Colorado Round-up
No fixed date	at Ft. Lupton	Tomato Day

September

Labor Day	at Colorado Springs	Pikes Peak Automobile Races
No fixed date	at Rocky Ford	Melon Day
No fixed date	at Fruita	Cowpuncher's Reunion
No fixed date	at Buena Vista	Lettuce Day
First week	at Leadville	Leadville Homecoming Day
First week	at Rocky Ford	Fair and Rodeo
Second week	at Denver	Women's Golf Tournament
Sixteenth	at Pueblo	Mexican Independence Day
Third week	at Beecher Island	Pageant Commemorating Battle
Fourth week	at Montrose	Rodeo
Fourth week	at Wiley	Sugar Beet Day

October

Third week	at Del Norte	San Luis Valley Seed Show

November

No fixed date	at Denver	Civic Symphony Concerts (through April)
No fixed date	at Colorado Springs	Seed Show

December

No fixed date	at Denver	Xmas Decoration Exhibit
Third week	at Palmer Lake	Yule Log Ceremony
Fourth week	at Colorado Springs	New Year's Eve Fireworks Display on Pikes Peak

A Guide to Recreation

PLACES TO VISIT

Art Collections: Art Gallery, Denver City and County Building, and Chappell House (traveling exhibits), Denver; Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs; University of Colorado Art Gallery, Boulder; student exhibits, State College of Education, Greeley.

Museums: Colorado Museum of Natural History and State Historical Society Museum, Denver; City Museum, Colorado Springs. Logan County Museum, Sterling; McClelland Public Library Museum, Mineral Palace, and Corwin Hospital Museum, Pueblo. Fort Bent Museum, La Junta; Municipal Museum, Canon City; Fort Lyons Museum, Fort Lyons; Meeker Museum, Greeley; Kit Carson Museum, Trinidad; Dexter Cabin, Leadville; Pahaska Tepee, on Lookout Mountain. Mesa Verde National Park Museum, Mesa Verde National Park; National Park Service Museum, Estes Park; Fall River Pass Museum, Rocky Mountain National Park. Natural History Museum, Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley; Western State Teachers College Archeological Museum, Gunnison. University of Colorado Museum, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines Mineral Exhibit, Golden.

Observatories: Chamberlain Observatory, University of Denver.

Zoological and Botanical Gardens: Zoological Gardens, City Park, Denver; Botanical Gardens, Monument Valley Park, Colorado Springs; Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Gardens, Colorado Springs; aviary and zoo, Pueblo; zoo, Lincoln Park, Grand Junction.

SPORTS

Athletic Stadiums: University of Denver Stadium, Denver; Norlin Stadium, Boulder.

Baseball: Semiprofessional teams maintain regular league schedules during season in all cities and many larger towns.

Basketball: Colleges, high schools, and independent teams play regular schedules during winter and early spring months. Denver merchants sponsor a team in Missouri Valley Amateur Athletic League, its home court being Municipal Auditorium.

Football: In fall and winter months by universities, colleges, and high schools. Teams of institutions of higher education are members either of Mountain States Intercollegiate Conference or Rocky Mountain Conference. High school teams play for State title at close of regular season.

Golf: Played year round on approximately 75 private and municipal courses in or near larger towns and cities, with a few at summer resorts. Few courses closed to public play. Green fees usually vary from fifty cents to seventy-five cents a round.

Polo: Usual season is from June to September; played at Denver, Colorado Springs, and Fort Logan.

Softball: Played in almost every town throughout the State. At close of regular playing season, district meets determine local champions. These winners play for the State title and the privilege of participating in the national softball tournament.

Tennis: Municipal parks in the larger cities provide free tennis facilities. The majority of the courts are surfaced with clay, although some have asphalt or concrete surfaces.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

National Parks and Monuments: Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado National Monument, Mount of the Holy Cross National Monument, Wheeler National Monument, Yucca House National Monument, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, parts of Hovenweep and Dinosaur National Monuments.

Camping: Trailer camps and auto courts in all sections of State. Improved camp grounds in all national forests and parks and in many municipal parks. Cabin sites in national forests for rent from U. S. Forest Service at $15 a year.

Dude Ranches: Dude ranches have been established throughout the mountain area, and range from the simple "board and room" type to those equipped with modern hotel conveniences; but most "dudes" prefer roughing it to some degree. Accepted attire for dudes now are

loud (preferably checked) shirts and blue denim jeans or "Levi's." Vacationists may participate in ranch life, or merely look on. Featured attractions of such resorts are pack trips, riding, hiking, fishing, hunting, impromptu rodeos.

Fishing: Trout fishing in lakes and streams of mountain areas and on Western Slope. Streams and lakes away from main centers of population and main travel routes offer the best fishing; the most consistent catches are made in waters accessible only by hiking or on horseback. From the angler's standpoint, the season is divided into bait and fly-fishing periods. Fishing with bait usually is the only uniformly successful method from May to July, when streams are high and roily from melting snows. The wet fly-fishing period extends roughly from first of June to close of season. Dry fly-fishing is practicable during July, August, and September. Bait fishing during later months of season evokes scorn of experienced anglers. Coldwater streams and lakes are stocked with 14 varieties of trout: four native species—the Colorado River, Rio Grande, Yellow Fin, and Green Hunchback—and 10 imported species—the McCloud River Rainbow, German Brown, Loch Leven, Steelhead, South Fork Golden, Yellowstone, Eastern Brook, Lake or Mackinaw Salmon, Landlocked or Sebago Salmon, and Silver or Coho Salmon. Lakes and streams on plains east of the mountains are stocked with warm-water fish—bass, crappie, sun fish, cat fish, and perch. Bait fishing is practiced here during entire season, with artificial lures, plugs, and flies used during latter part of season. Four streams on the Western Slope—the Dolores, the Colorado, the Green, and the Yampa—have been stocked with channel catfish.

Hiking: Well-marked and clearly defined trails crisscross Rocky Mountain National Park and national forests, and radiate from practically all mountain resorts; a few originate at points along the main highways. Among the popular trails are those from Gold Park to Mount of the Holy Cross, from Camp Tigiwon to Notch Mountain near Mount of the Holy Cross, from the highway to Hanging Lake near Glenwood Springs, Manitou Springs to Pikes Peak, Estes Park to summit of Twin Sisters, Dolores Canyon Trail, and scenic trails in Rocky Mountain National Park: namely, those to Ypsilon, Lawn, and Crystal lakes, Rowe Glacier, Chasm Lake and Longs Peak, Loch Vale, Glacier Gorge, and Fern Lake. The Colorado Mountain Club, with headquarters at Denver, conducts trail trips throughout summer months for guests and others interested in hiking.

Hunting: Colorado is well and favorably known for its big-game hunting, annually attracting sportsmen from many States. Mule and Arizona blacktail deer, black and brown bear, and mountain lion are

found in mountain regions and on forested mesas of Western Slope; exceptionally good hunting areas are found near Steamboat Springs, on the Flat Tops north of Glenwood Springs, on Grand Mesa, and in the San Juan, Sawatch, and Sangre de Cristo Mountains. There is a State bounty of $50 for mountain lion. Coyotes are hunted on the eastern prairies, usually with dogs and horses or automobiles. Bird hunting is virtually limited to ducks and pheasants; shooting of latter is restricted to northeastern plains section and to Delta and Montrose Counties on Western Slope. Best duck hunting is found in South Platte, Arkansas, and San Luis Valleys. Species that may be taken include canvas back, red-head, mallard, blue and green wing teal, and gadwall. A few Canadian geese are killed on lakes along Arkansas River each year.

Motoring: Among favorite scenic drives for automobiles are: Fall River Road through Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde Highway through Mesa Verde National Park, Rim Rock Drive through Colorado National Monument, Skyway Drive over Grand Mesa, Million Dollar Highway between Ouray and Durango, toll road to the crest of Cheyenne Mountain, highways through the Denver Mountain Parks and over Berthoud Pass, west of Pueblo into Wet Mountain Valley, west from Trinidad and through Stonewall Gap, and through Big Thompson, Bear Creek, and Glenwood canyons. Good graded and surfaced highways penetrate all sections of State. There are well-maintained highways to summit of Pikes Peak (14,110 alt.) and Mount Evans (14,259 alt.).

Mountain Climbing: Colorado has 51 peaks exceeding 14,000 feet and more than 1,500 exceeding 10,000 feet; these offer a veritable paradise for devotees of mountain climbing. Some ascents can be made by trail; others necessitate exceedingly difficult and hazardous rock work, which should be attempted only by seasoned mountaineers, and then only with competent guides. Mountain climbing in Colorado is not confined to summer months but offers year-round recreation for individuals and club groups. The Colorado Mountain Club sponsors summer and winter climbs of State's famed peaks. Visitors may participate and be assured of competent leadership. The Colorado Mountain Club publishes a combined booklet, *A Climbers Guide to the High Peaks* and *Fourteen Thousand Feet,* which is recommended to those interested in climbing. Some more popular climbs are: Front Range—Pikes Peak (14,110 alt.), Longs Peak (14,255 alt.), Mount Evans (14,259 alt.), Grays Peak (14,274 alt.), and Torreys Peak (14,264 alt.); Mosquito Range—Mount Lincoln (14,284 alt.), Mount Bross (14,170 alt.), and Mount Democrat (14,142 alt.); Sawatch Range—Mount Massive (14,419 alt.), Mount Elbert (14,431 alt.), Mount Harvard (14,399 alt.), Mount Columbia (14,070 alt.), Mount Yale

(14,172 alt.), and Mount Princeton (14,177 alt.); Sangre de Cristo Range—Sierra Blanca Peak (14,363 alt.) and Old Baldy Peak (14,125 alt.); Elk Mountains—Maroon Peak (14,126 alt.) and Snowmass Mountain (14,077 alt.); San Juan Range—Uncompahgre Peak (14,306 alt.) and Mount Sneffels (14,143 alt.); San Miguel Range—Mount Wilson (14,250 alt.) and El Diente (14,200 alt.).

Riding: English-style riding academies on outskirts of Denver and Colorado Springs, which maintain a few bridle paths. Horses for western-style riding can be rented at all resorts, and from stables near large cities and many mountain towns. Western stock saddles are to be preferred for all riding in mountainous and forested areas.

Winter Sports: Winter sports enthusiasts find good skiing at following courses: Berthoud Pass, Winter Park, Aspen, Hot Sulphur Springs, Steamboat Springs, Grand Lake, and Pikes Peak; the first three have ski tows; toboggan slides at Hot Sulphur Springs, Steamboat Springs, Twin Forks, Homewood Park, and Watsons. Parts of mountain region are adapted to crosscountry skiing. Ice skating is confined principally to municipal lakes in cities and towns; ice on mountain lakes is too rough for skating, but Evergreen Lake, 26 miles west of Denver, is maintained in excellent condition for skating.

PART I

Colorado and Coloradoans

The Land

LIFE in Colorado has been shaped, more obviously than in most States, by great natural features and characteristics. Wide differences in topography, geology, types of soil and vegetation, altitude, temperature, length of growing seasons, and annual rainfall mark this diverse land of floor-like plains, battlemented mesas, and jagged snow-capped peaks. The problems and concerns, the every-day routines, perhaps even the philosophy of life of miners isolated in the rock-ribbed mountains are naturally not those of ranchers on the high, dry, sandy plains, and the life patterns of both differ in turn from those of farmers carefully grooming broad green acres in the sheltered river bottoms. But whatever else concerns them, all share one persistent and often anxious thought.

"Is it going to rain?"

"Do you think we'll have snow?"

To Coloradoans, weather is not a conventional subject, a means of just passing the time of day, but a very serious matter. Want of snow on the high ranges in February, an unseasonal dry spell in May, can—and often does—spell the difference between a fat and a lean year, for water is the base of the State's present economy and the key to its history as well.

Up its watercourses came Spanish, French, and American explorers. After them came the Mountain Men—Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, Jim Beckwourth, Jim Baker, "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick, "Uncle Dick" Wootton, and many another trapper and trader of almost legendary fame. All these kept close to the streams, tracing them to their sources in search of beaver and other peltry so that milord in London—and in Paris and New York, too—might appear resplendent in a white beaver topper. With the decline of this curious trade linking the farthest frontier with the distant world of fashion, gold conjured up a human flood that swept across the plains and into the mountains. Goldhunters, too, kept close to the streams, for without water they could not wash "pay dirt" in pans and sluices, could not operate stamp mills and smelters. And water, like a magic fountain, has ever run through the day dreams—and at times, unfortunately, like an elusive phantom through the nightmares—of cowmen, sheepmen, beet growers, hay ranchers, truck gardeners, and general farmers.

Where there is water, there is life, as Coloradoans well know.

To expand the habitable area within the State, they early put their wits to work contriving vast irrigation projects to water millions of acres of potentially fertile land. Coloradoans have improved upon Nature, but as even a cursory glance at the configuration of the State discloses, the latter strictly conditions all development and sets its terms, imposing limits that cannot be transcended.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Colorado, "the barrier that became a goal," straddles the Continental Divide, the great ridgepole of North America, about midway between Canada and Mexico in one direction, and the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean in the other. Laid out with no regard to natural boundaries, a surveyor's dream, the State forms a perfect rectangle with its sides running true to the cardinal points of the compass, extending almost four hundred miles from east to west, somewhat less than three hundred from north to south. With 103,948 square miles, some 66,340,000 acres, twice the area of England and twelve times that of Massachusetts, Colorado is the seventh largest State; significantly, it ranks seventh from last in water area.

Quite as important, Colorado has a third dimension. Between its lowest and highest points, both along the Arkansas River, the first at Holly (3,385 alt.) on the Kansas Line and the other on Mt. Elbert (14,431 alt.), the difference in altitude totals 11,046 feet, or more than two miles. Of the eighty peaks in North America that soar to heights of 14,000 feet or more, Colorado has fifty-one—certainly the lion's share. Pikes Peak (14,110 alt.) is perhaps the most spectacular, rising abruptly as it does from the plains and not from the shoulders of other mountains, but it is not, as so many believe, the State's loftiest summit, ranking twenty-eighth. With 1,500 peaks rising 10,000 feet or more, Colorado has a mean altitude of 6,800 feet, exceeding that of any other State. This is not just another "interesting" fact—one more "first" to boast of—for it profoundly affects temperature, growing seasons, rainfall, and consequently all forms of life.

Colorado, too, has a fourth dimension. Miners in isolated mountain canyons, with a limited vista of rocky crags and the merest patch of sky, are not much interested in the great sweep of the plains or the broad expanse of the mesa country. Nor is the miner much interested in the average or particular height of his mountains. But he and all dependent upon him for a livelihood—and they are many—have a vital and engrossing interest in the State's fourth dimension, the depth of its mineral resources.

Down the middle of the State winds the Continental Divide, splitting it into two roughly equal sections, the Eastern and the Western

Slope, geographically and even economically distinct. South from Wyoming the Divide follows the crest of the Park Range, turns sharply eastward along the Rabbit Ears for fifty miles, then turns as sharply southward along the Front or Rampart Range through Rocky Mountain National Park and the glacier country. Angling southwestward to the high Mosquitoes, "that highway of frozen death" in boom days, the Divide boxes in the headwaters of the Arkansas and follows the towering Sawatch and Collegiate Ranges to the lower Cochetopa Hills, the watershed between the basins of the Pacific-bound Colorado River and the Gulf-bound Rio Grande. Again ascending, it runs up and over the precipitous San Juans to descend along its lesser ridges into New Mexico. Pikes Peak and Longs Peak, as well as Evans, Blanca, La Plata, Shavano, and many other of Colorado's highest summits, stand apart from the Divide.

But Colorado, contrary to popular belief, is not entirely mountainous. Broken only by occasional sand hills and isolated buttes, vast stretches of it are as smooth and level as a tidal flat, which is what they were, in fact, in the far distant past. Emerging gradually from the true prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, the high plains slope gently upward some two hundred miles to the base of the foothills. Northeast across these plains angles the South Platte; southeast, the Arkansas. Between their fertile and intensively cultivated valleys, bright green ribbons threading a brown expanse, lies a huge dry farming area, crisscrossed by thousands of miles of barbed wire, checkered with farms, dotted here and there with the green oasis of a prairie hamlet shading itself from the blistering sun under trees as carefully transplanted and lovingly tended as garden flowers. Rainfall here is scant, seldom attaining the annual State average of 16.62 inches. Winds are high in spring, and now and again a tornado has whirled its terrifying course across these plains homesteaded by sturdy hopefuls two or three generations ago. Nature in one of her more amiable moods favored them for a time; in recent years, however, they and their descendants have suffered the ravages of severe drought. But these weather-beaten plainsmen, bred to the earth, continue to grow crops and graze beeves in spite of drought, wind, insect plagues, occasional devastating hailstorms, and the now lessening menace of dust—"black snow"—to their fields.

A marked change occurs where plain meets mountain. The terrain abruptly begins to roll and swell upward. Dark evergreen forests, with some cedar here and there, creep down the slopes to terminate in a sharp line at the plains. Here along the base of the foothills, within a band some thirty miles wide extending from Wyoming to New Mexico, live two-thirds of all Coloradoans. With the exception of Grand Junction, far down the Western Slope near the Utah boundary, this narrow strip contains all of the State's cities of 10,000 or more—

Fort Collins, Greeley, Boulder, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad—with many thriving smaller cities and towns between. Denver alone shelters more than a fourth of Colorado's 1,035,791 people, and with Colorado Springs and Pueblo, considerably more than a third.

Within this band is concentrated the State's commercial and industrial activity: vegetable canning plants, meat packing plants, coal mines, steel mills and forges, stockyards, large wholesale and retail houses, factories of many kinds, and most of Colorado's eighteen beet sugar refineries. This north-south population band is curious, for main lines of traffic and travel have always followed an east-west course and still do. The explanation again is—water. These communities along the foothills are strategically placed to tap the larger mountain streams as they debouch upon the plains, and the valleys of these streams provided the easiest routes in early days for the highly profitable distribution of supplies to boom camps in the mountains.

Down the middle of the State, behind the front ranges, stretches a chain of four large parks, great level expanses rimmed by snow-capped peaks. In North Park, a circular basin opening into Wyoming in the north-central part of the State, are the headwaters of the North Platte. Directly south, across the Continental Divide, is Middle Park, through which the Colorado, the State's largest river, flows westward toward the Pacific. Farther south, again across the Divide on the Eastern Slope, lies South Park, the *Bayou Salado* of the Mountain Men, a favorite hunting ground of the Ute, a broad and beautiful mountain meadow at the source of the South Platte. These grassy basins, with little or no timber, have been cut up into farms and ranches for the most part, and life here is rather in the plains than the mountain mode.

Midway along the southern boundary, traced by the Rio Grande as it flows sluggishly toward New Mexico, is a large triangular park known as the San Luis Valley, once the bed of an inland sea, a naturally arid but widely irrigated section, its adobe villages and scattered *jascals* the center of Spanish-American culture in the State. These villagers are descendants of the free Spanish settlers who followed the triumphal march of the Conquistadores, or of the retainers brought along by the *haciendados* who divided up the Southwest in princely demesnes under the seal of the Spanish and Mexican governors at Santa Fe.

West of the chain of parks the mountains shelve off into the mesa country that stretches away toward the purple sage flats along the Utah boundary, a beautiful but often sterile land inhospitable to man and beast. Through the mesa country flows the Colorado and its chief tributary, the Gunnison, both lined with fields and orchards on their lower reaches. Between them, almost at the point of their confluence

in Grand Junction, looms the huge mass of Grand Mesa, rising 10,000 feet to a vast table top, the largest in Colorado. The lower surrounding mesas are heavily forested, for the most part, and on these and in the more remote valleys between them are the last strongholds of the cattle barons in Colorado. The scene here has changed little since the 1880's. Only a few roads have been improved; and down them, in place of bouncing buckboards behind a plunging span of cayuses restive in harness, rattle dust-encrusted automobiles of ancient vintage, as brown as the sun- and wind-burned faces of the cowmen at the "reins," in boots, spurs, Levi's, and ten-gallon Stetsons. After a day in one of the valley towns they load up their "wagons" with supplies and go snorting back up the grade to the "corral," not to be seen again for several months.

In the northwestern corner of the State are two great and still almost inaccessible river gorges, along the Yampa and the Green, tributaries of the Colorado. Here, in wild and fascinating country recently included within the Dinosaur National Monument, is Brown's Hole, a favorite rendezvous of the Mountain Men when beaver was king, later the hideout of cattle rustlers, highwaymen, and bank robbers.

The southwestern corner of Colorado, ringed by the high and precipitous walls of the San Juans, San Miguels, and La Platas, is occasionally cut off from other parts of the State for days at a time during winter months when heavy snows pile up in drifts thirty feet high in the steep narrow passes. In this corner is the breath-taking mesa country once peopled by the Cliff Dwellers, those accomplished Indians of an early pueblo culture who suddenly and mysteriously vanished some seven centuries ago. Their elaborate and often quite beautiful "apartment houses," built in natural caves high up on sheer canyon walls, dot the region and extend into neighboring States. The more important ruins in Colorado are now preserved and protected in Mesa Verde National Park, Yucca House National Monument, and Hovenweep National Monument on the Utah boundary. This is still Indian country, for here is the Consolidated Ute Agency, the only reservation in the State, a narrow arid strip inhabited by the eight hundred descendants of Colorado's once most numerous tribe, which held the whole mountain country as its range.

Tucked away in mountain pockets throughout the State are many old mining towns, all much shriveled since their lusty youthful days. Many are true ghost towns, having long since been abandoned. Yet the lure of gold is as strong as ever in the decaying camps, for old sourdoughs have never lost faith in the mountains, knowing well that their manifold hidden treasures have scarcely been touched.

And there is more than gold, or silver, or coal and oil, or zinc and molybdenum, in "them thar hills." There are crystalline streams with

a sparkle brighter than the brightest ores, stocked with flashing rainbow trout, and Eastern brook, Loch Leven, cutthroats, and German Browns. There are great silent forests of lodgepole and yellow pine, piñon, Douglas fir, and blue spruce, for along the mountains runs the broad timber belt of Colorado. Most of it is now set aside in State and national forest reserves; national forests alone cover almost a fifth of the State. Here in this forested mountain country, much of it still a primitive wilderness of magnificent beauty, are the renowned playgrounds of Colorado, enjoyed alike by "natives" and their many guests, who in season all but outnumber their hosts. This yearly invasion of their haunts does not much bother old-timers in weathered mining camps and on remote mountain ranches, although occasionally they can be heard grumbling among themselves at the intrusion as they reminisce about the days "when Colorado meant gold, silver, and cattle, instead of tourist camps, dude ranches, and irrigated farms."

Along with this love of the glamorous old order, their children have inherited "the look of eagles"; they walk with the free stride of the mountain-born; they are a proud and self-sufficient lot; they ask no favors—and seldom receive them. But they are a hospitable folk, for their hospitality has been handed down as a tradition from the days when the only cardinal sin in the mountains was to refuse a stranger welcome.

MAKING OF MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS

Colorado has not always been a sharply serrated mass of prairies, plateaus, and soaring peaks. For millions of years in its distant past it was a level plain in its entire extent. In time it became a series of vast plateaus, later broken by cataclysmic upheavals that leveled some to prairies, buckled others into tower ranges. At least four times Colorado has been wholly or partially submerged by invasions of the sea that reduced it to a waste of shifting islands and muddy ocean bottoms. A score of times the land broke under the pressure of vast crustal warpings or was split by volcanic explosions. Droughts turned new land into deserts; fern forests overran the deserts and perished in turn under new droughts or marine invasions. When the seas subsided for the last time, dense subtropical jungles covered what are today grassy plains and snow-capped peaks. Ice sheets crept down from the north and then retreated. Meantime, through all these changing scenes, animal and plant life inexorably continued to evolve slowly from simpler to more complex forms.

At the beginning of the Paleozoic era, some five hundred million years ago, Colorado was a uniform plain leveled by the long erosive processes of the preceding Algonkian era, as was true of the entire

Continent. From time to time vast sheets of water swept over the levels, and the geological history of the State during the three hundred and thirty million years of the Paleozoic era is largely a record of the changing relations of land and water. As the seas rose over the old continental shore lines, they invaded Colorado, first from the northwest, then from the southwest, while decayed mantle rock spread as mud along the retreating or advancing coasts. When the area emerged as dry land, sluggish rivers meandered across great flats, carrying sediment to salt-water basins or fresh-water lakes, ultimately carving the flats into low hills and valleys very similar to those now found on the eastern prairies.

The climate became arid toward the close of the era, and those parts of the State that remained above water became deserts of shifting sands. These in time were stratified by constantly changing water levels into numerous grades of calcareous clays and sandstone. Rocks dating from this period are predominantly red, with occasional greenish and gray tints and even streaks of white. The upturned sedimentary red rocks along the eastern front of the Rocky Mountains, as seen in the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs and the Park of the Red Rocks west of Denver, are largely of late Paleozoic origin. The era closed with the crustal warping known as the Appalachian revolution, which raised the mountain chain of that name and spilled back the seas from Colorado.

The Paleozoic era was important in the evolution of plant and animal life. When the seas first advanced into Colorado, they brought sponges, marine worms, jellyfish, clams, snails, and other invertebrates. Before the first waters receded, some of these life forms had reached the height of their development and were beginning to decline. The second great advance of the Paleozoic seas occurred during the Devonian period, or Age of Fishes; there was a marked development of marine vertebrates, but fantastic trilobites, sea scorpions, and other invertebrates continued to flourish. Centipedes and spiders now crept along the rocks, and giant dragon flies—some with a wing spread of more than two feet—hovered over the marshes. Even before the Appalachian revolution amphibians had become the dominant form of animal life, and the progenitors of the reptile had appeared. Fossils of a primitive fish, believed to be one of the oldest vertebrates yet discovered, have been unearthed in late Paleozoic rock near Canon City.

While the skeletons of primitive fauna were being embedded as fossils in the rock museums at the bottom of the seas, the record of plant life was seriously damaged by erosion. The Paleozoic era probably opened with a luxurious growth of seaweeds throughout Colorado, but fossil evidence is lacking. During those periods when the land rose above the waters, it was a barren waste, without trees or vegetation.

Millions of years later the State was covered with dense fern forests, in which grew primitive unisexual flowers; some trees, ferns, and club mosses attained heights of sixty to one hundred feet. As these and similar plants fell and decayed, they formed thick beds of peat, which later hardened into rich anthracite beds as in Pennsylvania; where conditions were favorable, a few such beds were created in Colorado.

Colorado entered the Mesozoic era, approximately one hundred and ten million years long, with a gigantic upheaval. Later, during the Jurassic period, the rise of the Colorado plateau was interrupted by a sudden brief return of the sea, followed by the creation of hundreds of large fresh-water basins in which were laid thin strata of varicolored rocks, chiefly limestones, sandstones, and marly shales. The Jurassic deposits east of the Continental Divide are known as the Morrison formation, those west of the Divide as the McElmo. The former underlies most of Colorado's eastern plains and appears here and there as outcrops along the frontal mountains from Wyoming to New Mexico.

Late in the Mesozoic era, during the Cretaceous period, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico invaded Colorado and joined a southward advancing arm of the Arctic Ocean. The entire State was again submerged, this time in a shallow mediterranean sea, a settling ground for gravel, sand, and mud containing millions of marine fossils. Gradually the gravel consolidated into conglomerate; the sand, into sandstone; and the mud, into shale—and all were cemented together by the weight of the surface layers above. Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks contain some of the most interesting fossils yet discovered in Colorado. Cretaceous rocks range in thickness from two thousand feet near the borders of the State to approximately ten thousand feet in the vicinity of Denver. The lower marine deposits contain numerous small oil reservoirs, while in the upper layers are valuable coal beds, laid down in fresh-water swamps and lagoons. The general emergence of the land during the era was accompanied by a marked improvement in climatic conditions, which in time transformed the Colorado desert into a garden.

Although great mountain-making movements, accompanied by igneous activity, recurred during later geological ages, the basic mountain structure of the region was formed about eighty million years ago, near the close of the Mesozoic era. A great warping and faulting movement gradually elevated the entire area above the surrounding plains, folding and tilting granite and sedimentary strata into jagged sky-scraping ranges. From gaping cracks in the upturned rocks poured molten lava, some of which congealed in crevices and subterranean reservoirs, but most of it burst from volcanic vents to tear immense holes in the mountain block. Avalanches of debris tumbled into the lowlands, and volcanic ash was so thickly scattered that it formed thick sedimentary layers over large areas. Erosion by wind, water, and glaciers through

the ages has sculptured the mountain masses to their present contours, and has left such geological monuments as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, Lodore Canyon of the Green, and Yampa Canyon.

The Mesozoic era was the age of reptiles; these creatures ruled land, sea, and air. Although turtles, crocodiles, lizards, and sea serpents reared powerful dynasties, the dinosaurs were easily supreme. These fantastic creatures ranged from one foot to eighty feet long, from a few inches to twenty feet high, and from a few pounds to scores of tons in weight. They were both herbivorous and carnivorous, and some species were heavily armored. Yet, before the close of the Mesozoic era, most of them had vanished, leaving only an insignificant posterity. Reptilian birds and more modest mammals appeared on the evolutionary horizon.

Skeletons of the grotesque monsters that once inhabited Colorado have been excavated from the Morrison formation near Denver; a Colorado diplodocus more than seventy-five feet long is on display, with many other paleontological treasures, at the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver. Near Canon City scientists have uncovered a dinosaur with feet three feet long and two and a half feet wide. Exposed rock strata along the hogbacks west of Denver contain thousands of ancient invertebrates of the Cretaceous period. Specimens of sea shells and dinosaur remains have been unearthed also on the Western Slope.

Mesozoic plant life emerged with great difficulty from the Colorado desert. Thickets of ferns, palms, cyceads, horsetails, and ginkgos first made their appearance; then conifer forests sprang up on the low subtropical hills. Yews, cypresses, cedars, and pines advanced rapidly toward modern types. Towards the close of the era appeared figs, magnolias, tulip trees, laurels, cinnamon trees, holly, oleanders, maples, birches, sycamores, oaks, beeches, and walnuts. Flowering plants flourished throughout the State. Today fossil palm leaves are found in many of Colorado's rock formations, particularly near Golden and Boulder. Valuable leaf imprints of the Cretaceous period come from the Green River formation, from rock beds near Chandler, and occasionally from deposits near Denver and at Florissant.

As the seas never returned to Colorado, the Cenozoic era—the most recent sixty million years of geological history—has left only a scanty record of itself in fresh water and saline lake deposits. The rocks of the Tertiary period, first of the chief subdivisions of the era, were laid down in shallow basins or on the flood plains of ill-defined and shifting rivers. Recent deposits in the State consist largely of windblows and sand dunes on the level plains, swamp muck in the higher mountain valleys, and alluvial gravel, sands, and loams along the streams.

Volcanic eruptions and crustal warpings continued until comparatively late in the Tertiary period, at which time the evolution of the Rocky Mountains and the Colorado plateau to their present form was completed. Colorado's metallic ore deposits apparently came from deep within the earth, forced up by volcanic activity, the chemical action of vapors, and rising water solutions, and were deposited in concentrated masses in the veins and faults of surface rocks. Evidence of this has been found in the mining camps of Cripple Creek, Alma, Breckenridge, Central City, and others where signs of former volcanic activity are manifest.

To some extent minerals are still being deposited, as is evidenced by the large number of hot mineral springs within the State. Although these thermal springs are undoubtedly much smaller than those of earlier geological periods, Big Pagosa Springs—the largest in the State—has an average flow of seven hundred gallons a minute, and those at Glenwood Springs discharge some three thousand gallons a minute.

Minerals necessary for fertile soils have been supplied in abundance in Colorado. For the most part, its soils are sandy or gravelly loams, composed chiefly of fine grains of quartz, feldspar, and clay, with some mica. Colorado prairie soils have an extremely wide range in both color and texture, and vary in appearance from light brown and almost chalky white to dark red, chocolate, and black. In texture they range from very fine sands to refractory adobes and clays.

The great ice sheet that scoured large sections of North America between twenty-five and sixty thousand years ago, did not touch Colorado. But exposed masses of glacial rock, isolated boulders, and terminal moraines indicate the presence of smaller alpine glaciers on many Colorado mountains. Remnants of these ice sheets still exist in Rocky Mountain National Park and in the mountains west of Boulder. Beautiful cirques and U-shaped valleys at the eastern approach to Berthoud Pass are other reminders of this period.

While the turbulent end of the Mesozoic era was accompanied by conditions hazardous to plant and animal life, both flora and fauna evolved rapidly toward modern forms during the comparatively brief Cenozoic era. Birds cast off their reptilian characteristics and established a dynasty of their own. Mammals became the dominant type. Colorado fossils present a clear record of the evolution of the horse and the rhinoceros from primitive five-toed ancestors no larger than a dog. The evolution of the dog, cat, and bear families has been similarly traced in finds made within the State. The plains of northeastern Colorado have yielded remains of ancient turtles of gigantic size, as well as skeletons of the mammoth, giant pig, rhinoceros, and saber-toothed tiger. One of Colorado's paleontological prizes is the skull of a vintacolotherium, discovered in 1924 in the Eocene beds of Moffat

County. This land animal approximated a small elephant in size, and had six horns, two huge fighting tusks, and a brain approximately as large as a sheep's.

Subtropical flora covered Colorado land surfaces during the early Tertiary period. Palm trees with broom-shaped leaves four feet long grew in the forests. Myrtles, sycamores, buckthorns, dogwoods, hawthorns, figs, sweet gums, cinnamons, and water lilies flourished; grasses took possession of all open spaces. Less favorable conditions prevailed after a new continental elevation, but with the retreat of the glaciers the climate again became temperate and modern forms of plant life proliferated.

During the prolonged construction and modification of the region now included within the State, nature played strange geological pranks. Among the resulting marvels is the Colorado National Monument in Mesa County near Grand Junction; huge caves and passages honeycomb the region, which is seamed with numerous canyons in which stand hundreds of monoliths like naked sentinels; names such as Steamboat Rock, Battle Rock, Double Balance Rock, Umbrella Rock, Devil's Kitchen, and Cold Shivers Point suggest the topography of the region. Erratic erosion has produced the fantastic volcanic formations of Wheeler National Monument in the south-central part of the State; here innumerable cones, massive plugs, and red pinnacles tower above majestic gorges. At Manitou Springs, near Colorado Springs, is the Garden of the Gods, a mass of upturned red rocks sculptured into weird formations; equally interesting is Red Rocks Park, west of Denver. The great shifting sand dunes in the San Luis Valley are the last remnants of a once vast prehistoric desert.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

Colorado's great diversity of flowers, shrubs, and trees is attributable to the climatic conditions that prevail at widely different altitudes. Each thousand feet in altitude represents an approximate difference of three degrees in temperature; the range in temperature found in a thirty-mile journey from the plains to the top of the Continental Divide is greater than that ordinarily experienced in traveling a thousand miles from north to south. For this reason few parts of the world are more interesting biologically than the Rocky Mountains.

To the amateur botanist Colorado offers exciting exploration in regions where new species are constantly being discovered; the professional student finds here an almost limitless opportunity for intensive study and research. To the wayfarer unacquainted with technical names or scientific data but appreciative of stately trees and

beautiful flowers, the landscape presents colorful and beautiful scenes with the changing seasons.

The first professional to "botanize" in what is now Colorado was Edwin James, historian and naturalist of Major Long's expedition of 1819-20, which traveled southward from the South Platte Valley along the mountains. The wild mock orange has been named *Jamesia,* or *Edwinia,* in his honor. Frémont's expeditions in 1842-45 were accompanied by botanists John Torrey and Asa Gray; the latter's papers appeared in official documents and in the *Americal Journal of Science.* Between 1860 and 1870 local specimens were collected by Charles C. Parry, for whom the Parry primrose was named. Among other naturalists of this period was George Engelmann of St. Louis, for whom the Engelmann spruce was named.

Colorado flora, according to the best authority, is distributed among five zones, each with its more or less distinct characteristics. The semiarid plains zone ends at an altitude of 6,000 feet; the foothill zone lies between 6,000 and 8,000 feet; the montane zone extends to 10,000 feet, and the subalpine to 11,500 feet, with the true alpine zone above it.

Although at first sight the plains seem to be merely a brown or tawny expanse of buffalo and grama grass, closer observation reveals a surprising variety of plant forms, usually low and sparse, but intensely colorful. Scientists have recorded 2,989 different varieties of wild flowers in and near the foothills, 500 of which are peculiar to the plains alone. Climatic conditions in this section have made the cultivation of seed flowers an important enterprise in the river bottoms.

In the spring, before sun and wind have dried the soil, prairie flowers are numerous—the early-blooming sand lily, the evening primrose with blossoms shading from cream to rose pink, strong-scented yarrow, coral-colored wild geranium, yellow and orange buttercups, Colorado bee plant, and the white star flower that blooms at dusk. At times the plains are covered with a mantle of wild dwarf marigolds. By midsummer, most of these flowers are gone, but a few linger in the river bottoms with wild iris and graceful cattails. Only the yellow sunflower and the purple-tasseled Scotch thistle flourish with undiminished vigor through the summer amid pigweed, shepherd's-purse, and Russian thistle, or tumbleweed. Another hardy plant is the devil's claw, the seeds of which are distributed by pronged seed pods which cling to every moving object that touches them. The ubiquitous loco weed, with violet, cream, or white flowers, is bitterly hated by cattlemen for its poisonous effect upon livestock.

In drier regions the plains are carpeted with biennial burdock or cocklebur, Mexican sandbur with delicate yellow blossoms and villainous triangular thorns, prairie sandbur, silvery sage, and the mesquite shrub with its fragrant blooms and sugar-filled pods. Some plants in

the arid regions, like the rose mallow and the purple-flowering bush morning glory, project their roots six to ten feet deep in search of water. Both on the eastern prairies and in the western mesa country grows the yucca, popularly known as soap weed, or Spanish bayonet, its great spike of creamy flowers projecting from a barricade of dagger-tipped leaves. With its deep-growing fibrous roots it flourishes on arid land. The four varieties native to the State were long used by Indians for many purposes; its tough leaf fibers were made into rope; the pods were ground into a flour; the roots, which lather freely in water, were used as a soap.

Colorado has twenty-four varieties of cacti, nineteen of which can be seen at the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver. The opuntia, or jointed cactus, assumes forms ranging from the flat-lobed prickly pear, blending all too well with the prairie sod, to the giant tree cactus, which attains a height of ten feet in Furnace and Blacksmith Canyons in the southern part of the State. The blossoms of the prairie cacti are usually yellow, although some are a deep silky red or hybrid orange. Southern Colorado produces a round-lobed pincushion cactus bearing pink, yellow, and deep wine-colored flowers. Peculiar to the Western Slope is the rose-colored prickly pear. The pods of the cactus are often fried, and its leaves are sometimes used in the manufacture of candy.

Buffalo bush, with silvery foliage and edible berries, nuttals, and round-leaf saltbush are among the chief shrubs of the plains. Rabbitwood, a kind of sandalwood with greenish flowers and pulpy fruit, is common, as is the creosote bush, so named because its resinous foliage has a strong odor of creosote. Gray saltbush, or chico-brush—better known as greasewood—grows in alkaline soil and in the shale beds of the lower foothills. Thirty species of shrub willows border lowland streams and grow in marshy areas; many are highly ornamental and are sought in the spring for their silver catkins.

Native cottonwoods, esteemed by early settlers on the hot plains, have been largely replaced in the more populous areas with more desirable poplars, elms, maples, birches, and locusts, all transplanted. Often mistaken for a willow, the narrow-leaf cottonwood usually grows along the rivers at low altitudes. The lance-leaf variety is occasionally found near Colorado Springs and Fort Collins, and across the Divide at Montrose. As the plains rise toward the foothills, beaked hazel nut, mountain ash, green ash, Rocky Mountain maple, and box-elder become common; mountain and scrub oak grow along the streams, and dog birch flourishes in the marshes.

The Colorado oak occurs on both sides of the Continental Divide but prefers the rocky hillsides in the southern part of the State, as does the Norman tea fir with its slender loose-spreading limbs. The

southern foothills are also noted for their thick growths of Rocky Mountain cedar, which grows in stunted shrub-like masses on otherwise almost sterile ridges. Desert juniper, rock pine, and manzanita are ubiquitous in southern Colorado, giving way to scrub juniper and trailing cedar in the north. Dense knotty piñon pines with low spreading dark branches are found from the Wyoming border to Mesa Verde National Park.

The foothill region is matted with berry shrubs: hackberry, Fendler's barberry, Frémont's barberry, snowberry, wolfberry, thimbleberry, Western buckberry, billberry, and coralberry. Currants, gooseberries, wild grapes, plums, strawberries, elderberries, Western chokeberries, and other edible wild fruits ripen in ravines and canyons. Turret plant, or deer's tongue; Oregon grape, an evergreen shrub with blue berries, often used in place of holly during the Christmas season; kinnikinnick, known as bearberry in other parts of the country and used by the Western Indians as a substitute for tobacco, bearing delicate ivory-colored flowers in early spring and bright scarlet berries later—all grow thickly on the higher foothills. Yellow Johnny-jump-ups gleam in mossy crevices, and the hairy-stalked pasque flower raises its purple spikes from plains to alpine meadows.

Colorado lichens, often mistaken for moss, are among the most familiar flora of hill and mountain country. Lichens often encrust tree trunks and limbs but more generally cling to rocks in patches of pale green, yellow, gray, and brown. Dry air and scant moisture are unsuited to fern life, but thirty varieties of this plant have been collected within the State, chiefly from shadowed canyons and rocky crevices in the subalpine zone; the most common are the bracken, the lady fern, and the male fern.

The columbine, Colorado's official flower, reaches perfection in the cool shade of tall aspens but is found from the lower foothills to timberline. Its specific name *coerulea* means blue, but its sepals are sometimes purple, pale lavender, and even white. A companion flower, the wild yellow pea, often grows among columbine clusters.

Wild roses, ranging in color from almost pure white to deep red, scent the air of foothills and mountains during June and July. On the higher slopes bloom pale lavender Mariposa lilies, one of the best known of Colorado's wild flowers; here also occur mountain lilies, orange-red wood lilies, and maroon-centered gaillardia, intermingled with dwarf cornel, mountain rue, and wild four o'clock. Midsummer is the blooming season for rose and cream meadow lotus, azure-fringed gentians, and pink-and-white wood mint. Fragile Dutchman's pipe, the yellow dog's tooth violet, even occasionally the rare pink variety of the latter, mingle with purple woods violets and blue bells in secluded hollows, while the forest floor is dotted with yellow butterweed, tall

bitter cress, purple monkshood, and chiming bells. Brown-eyed Susan, gay-plumed Indian paint brush, coral fox glove, delicate blue harebells, mountain forget-me-not, and mountain daisy spill over the slopes in a riot of color intensified later by pink eight-petaled dryads, asters, golden rod, and the single- and twin-flowered wintergreen.

The orchid family is represented by the golden lady slipper, the delicate little calypso, lady's tresses, and spiranthes, growing in mountain meadows and along streams. The coral-root orchid is frequently found in the woods, as are the peculiar pine drops of the Indian pipe family. In shaded marshes blossoms the little red elephant, originally discovered in Greenland; each flower on its spike resembles the head and trunk of a miniature elephant.

High in the mountains the white marsh marigold, yellow globe flowers, and the purple anemone, or wild crocus, push through the snowbanks in early spring and summer. Along streams fed by melting snows are the alpine primrose, the topaz monkey flower, the kings crown, and the rose crown. The alpine gold-flower is perhaps the most striking, and throughout July it carpets high mountain meadows with its vivid yellow. Dense matted clusters of fragrant brilliant-hued alpine flowers, seldom more than two inches high, bloom in profusion on the grasslands, or tundras, of the highest peaks.

Many ornamental shrubs, some of which withstand transplanting to urban environment, lend color and fragrance to the mountain area. In early spring, flowering currants gleam in masses of pale gold, and the thimbleberry is white with flowers resembling a single rose. The yellow flowers of the fly honeysuckle are surrounded by reddish leaves, and the wax flower blooms ivory white against deep emerald backgrounds. Glossy mountain laurel with rosy flowers—often called calico bush—mountain balm or ivy, native hawthorn, shrubby purple cinquefoil, mountain mahogany, and poison ivy form wild tangles that cover slopes and canyon floors. Three-leafed sumac and mountain sumac color the higher slopes with their massed scarlet foliage and dark red fruit clusters, while festoons of matrimony vine, woodbine, and red ozier, or dogwood, add their colors to the autumn foliage. On the slopes of the southern mountains the mock orange lifts its stiff branches and snowy blossoms.

Most of Colorado's mountain trees are coniferous and play an important part in minimizing erosion and helping to conserve water for lowland irrigation. Massed conifers act as giant reservoirs, storing up heavy snows so that they melt slowly. To protect these all-important watersheds, the Federal Government has set aside millions of acres of mountain land as national forests.

White firs, common on the lower slopes of central and southern Colorado, are dwarfed by dense forests of slender lodgepole pines

farther north. The Douglas fir attains heights of 100 feet, soaring almost as high as the Alpine fir, and has a slender trunk, light spongy wood, and flat blunt leaves. The western yellow pine, often called bull pine, is considered Colorado's best timber tree, and is found everywhere in the higher mountain regions except in the northern part of the State. Ornamental bristle-cone pines grow on all the higher slopes.

Engelmann spruce and balsam fir, to be found up to timberline, grow in dense stands on cool exposures and are regarded as the best water conservers. The Douglas spruce frequents north slopes, and the majestic blue spruce, the unofficial State tree, is usually found near higher mountain streams. From the lower conifer belts to timberline grows the quaking aspen, known elsewhere as white poplar for its chalky white trunk. A broadleaf tree, it is especially beautiful in fall with its brilliant reds and yellows. It grows quickly from live roots and is the first to appear after forest fires.

Few Colorado trees are more striking than the sentinel timberline pines. Their dwarfed and gnarled limbs, appearing to writhe in torture, make them a favorite with painters and photographers. Known as "wind timber," they are living skeletons of the lumber, fox-tail, and bristle-cone pines which wage an unending fight with the cold fierce winds that sweep the alpine snow fields on the roof of the Continent.

As for animal life, early explorers found the Colorado mountains and plains abounding with herbivorous and predatory wild beasts, the chief food supply of the Indians. Slaughter by trappers and hunters, and encroachment of settlers upon their natural habitats, have tremendously reduced their numbers—in some instances, almost to extinction.

Before the coming of the white man, it has been estimated, some thirty million bison—described by Coronado as "large humped cattle, maned like lions"—roamed the plains and the level expanses of mountain parks; today, there remain only a few small protected herds. The antelope, once so numerous that hunters sold their carcasses by the wagon load, are certainly doomed unless adequate compensation is made for the rapidly diminishing open range. Only a few of these small, tawny, prong-horned animals now remain on the plains and lower foothills, so timid and fleet of foot that they are rarely glimpsed. The gray prairie wolf, enemy of buffalo and cattle alike, is virtually extinct; but its cousin, the coyote, seems to thrive in spite of all attempts to exterminate it.

Although agricultural and industrial expansion has swept the larger animals far back into mountain fastnesses, the plains and foothills are populated with a variety of interesting smaller creatures. Skunks of several kinds are to be seen—and avoided—from prairie to upper hills.

Badgers, gophers, moles, and shrews abound, and on the plains is another squirrel-like rodent, the spermophile. Rabbits, cottontails and "jacks," both white and black tailed, are plentiful, and prairie dog "towns" flourish in spite of poison campaigns.

The greatest scourge of the prairie land is the grasshopper. The small green variety is native to the State, but most of the larger species migrated to Colorado when the land was put under cultivation; they range from the bulky "lubber," occasionally two inches long, to the small "Carolina locust." The damage done by these pests is tremendous; recent poison campaigns have yielded as high as five bushels of "hoppers" an acre; swarms of them now and again invade the cities like another Egyptian plague.

The official State bird, the black-and-white lark bunting, nests in the tall grass and yucca of the prairie and plateau lands. Desert horned lark and the highland plover, the latter far from the salt marshes and shore lines preferred by most of its kind, are common on the plains, as are the meadow lark, robin, and the sweet-voiced Western mocking bird. Overhead soars the rough-leg hawk, and the prairie falcon, joined at times by the carrion-eating turkey buzzard; at dusk the Western night hawk, or bullbat, wheels in the sky. Familiar to prairie travelers are the western horned owl and the white-rumped shrike, industriously catching grasshoppers and laying up a supply for future use by impaling them on thorns or the spikes of barbed-wire fences; the little burrowing owl bobs clownishly at the mouth of an abandoned prairie-dog hole, and the long-tailed magpie chatters shrilly among dusty cottonwoods.

Irrigation attracted a host of new birds, and as large areas of the plains are now cultivated fields, many varieties have migrated to these sections. Here are innumerable song sparrows, Western yellow throats, and both yellow-headed and red-winged black birds. In the marshlands are found at least eighteen species of wild duck, two of wild geese, and many varieties of wading birds. The grebe, or helldiver, appears in summer, and the loon is a winter visitor. The mourning or turtle dove, several kinds of swallows, and large numbers of a resplendent ringnecked pheasant, introduced from China, find Colorado an ideal home.

In the foothills are dusky grouse and dignified sage hens; in the seclusion of ravines the blue bird, the brilliant tanager, a variety of woodpeckers, and dozens of other birds brighten the shadows with flashing color. On the higher slopes lives the camp-robber, or Rocky Mountain jay; here also are the Rocky Mountain grosbeak, the hermit thrush, rosy finch, crossbill, and the boisterous brown nuthatch, said to be the only bird that descends a tree trunk head foremost. Broad-tailed and rufous humming birds are common; the latter, not much larger

than an insect, winters in the tropics, spends a few weeks in the Colorado hills, and summers in Alaska. The gray dipper, or water ouzel, builds its oven-like nest among the spray-drenched rocks along mountain streams and plunges boldly into the water to catch fish. The white-tailed ptarmigan is the highest ranging of all Colorado birds, and white-throated swifts and the demure canyon wren also frequent the loftier ranges.

Bald or white-headed eagles are frequently sighted wheeling in the sky, but the graceful golden eagle, nesting on inaccessible crags, is more common. In the mesa country of the Western Slope the long-tailed crested road runner, or chaparral-cock, is often seen racing along the highway or engaging in deadly combat with its ancient enemy, the rattlesnake, which it kills just for the sport of it, apparently.

The larger carnivores of the mountain area, the mountain lion and the grizzly bear, once very numerous, have been all but exterminated by systematic hunting encouraged by large bounties. Forest rangers estimate that less than half a dozen grizzlies remain in the State. Black and brown bears are still rather numerous; the lynx, or bobcat, still prowls the hills. The Western red fox is found along timberline, but the mountain wolf, like the prairie lobo, is virtually extinct. The black-footed ferret, the Rocky Mountain weasel, and the dwarf weasel, the smallest true carnivore in Colorado, are found in scattered areas.

Through the aspen thickets in remote regions range herds of black-tailed or mule deer, frequently to be surprised close to mountain highways. Higher in the mountains, where snows are deep and fodder is scarce, elk thrive in an alien environment. Near timberline is the habitat of the protected and rarely glimpsed bighorn sheep.

Martens and porcupines live on the mountain slopes, while along streams and lakes are Western mink, muskrat, and a few otter; partially submerged beaver "houses" dot less frequented watercourses. Rabbits of several varieties, notably Baird's snowshoe rabbit, live on the higher slopes.

Bats are found throughout the State; the little brown bat and the grayish big-eared bat are the most common. Rats and mice, nocturnal by habit, are seldom seen during the day; but hollow logs and stumps, crevices in rock piles, ditches, weed borders, and marshes harbor myriads of them. Perhaps the most interesting of the small mammals is the diminutive cony, or pika, an odd rabbit-like creature found only in rock slides above timberline and unknown outside the State. For its practice of curing and storing hay in small stacks for winter use, it is known as the "Haymaker of the Heights." Black, gray, and brown squirrels disport themselves in the conifer forests; the ground squirrel, familiarly known as the chipmunk, is extremely tame and approaches close to mountain camps to pick up whatever choice bits can be found.

Colorado has its share of reptiles and amphibians, confined largely to the plains, foothill, and plateau country. Of the numerous varieties of lizards that slither over sun-warmed stones on hillside and in canyon, the most interesting is the horned lizard, miscalled the horned toad, sold in many curio shops, either mounted or alive. Many lakes near Denver and Boulder harbor painted turtles; the soft-shell and the yellow-necked mud turtle are found in the eastern rivers; and the land tortoise is common on the plains. Of native snakes only the prairie rattler, which occasionally strays into the foothills and lower mountains, is poisonous, although a few specimens of the deadly Western diamond-back have been found in the southern part of the State.

In all sections of the State are bugs and beetles, varying in size from the two-inch dark-shelled cockroach to the small round ladybird decked in her bright colors. Many beetles, armed with needle-like antennae, seriously damage trees and standing fields of grain. At least 243 species of parasitic plant lice and many different scale insects have been listed as unwelcome Colorado guests; regiments of energetic ants build their labyrinthian tunnels in sandy soil, under rocks, and around dead trees. The peculiar stick insect, resembling a miniature bamboo fishing pole with legs, is found in widely scattered sections. Myriads of gnats and mosquitoes emerge each summer from swamps and stagnant water on the prairies and in the high mountain parks. Mosquitoes of the *Culicidae* family, which carry malaria, are rare in Colorado, but the woodtick lurks in old fence posts, fallen timber, and shrubby undergrowths, and is to be guarded against as a carrier of spotted fever.

Of the fifteen varieties of spiders, the crab spider, the jumping spider, and the wolf spider are common types; the venomous black widow is not a rarity. The giant tarantula of the plains, popularly believed to be poisonous, is harmless, as are all smaller members of its family. The many-legged centipede, which often—too often—secludes itself in boots or other unexpected places, lives along the eastern base of the foothills; in the Arkansas Valley specimens five inches long have been caught.

Butterflies, moths, and flies of many colors and varieties occur throughout the State. The more common butterflies are the mourning cloak, painted lady, milkweed, tortoise shell, and numerous swallowtails. Lightning bugs hover over the prairie meadows, and Colorado's dry sunny climate and abundance of flowers find favor with more than seven hundred kinds of bees.

Rivers and lakes throughout the State contain a great variety of fish. In lakes, reservoirs, and sluggish prairie streams are channel cat, bullheads, sucker, carp, and minnows. Colder mountain streams and lakes, fed by melting snows, are preferred by such hardy swimmers as perch, flat sunfish, sebago or landlocked salmon, and many varieties of

silver or blue bass. And the pride of Colorado flash through these same waters—cutthroats, steelheads, speckled, Eastern brook, Loch Leven, and famed rainbow trout—names that bring a sparkle to every angler's eye. State and Federal hatcheries annually release many millions of fingerlings in Colorado waters.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The State's primary source of wealth, the foundation of its economy (*see The Economic Base*), is its farm and pasture land comprising not quite three-fourths of its 66,341,120 acres. Approximately 32,000,000 acres are suitable for grazing, most of which are in use; some 13,000,000 acres can be farmed, but little more than half are under cultivation. A wide variety of fertile soils, usually rich in mineral matter but deficient in humus, and ranging in texture from sandy loams to refractory clays and adobes, characterizes the arable lands. The climate, one of the State's chief attractions, is generally mild and sunny, but varies considerably from one section to another, influenced in large part by wide differences in altitude. From the State mean of 44.9 degrees, local average temperatures range upward to 54.4 degrees at Lamar in the lower Arkansas Valley and downward below the freezing point on the Alpine meadows at the top of the Continental Divide. Agriculture on the lower Western Slope is favored by a growing season of 186 days, while at Pagosa Springs near the base of the San Juans only 76 days normally intervene between killing frosts. In Leadville, at the headwaters of the Arkansas, snow has fallen more than once on the Fourth of July. Annual precipitation ranges from as little as seven inches in the San Luis Valley to almost twenty-seven inches at Silverton in the towering San Juans; the State mean is 16.62 inches. As rainfall in most farm areas is deficient, elaborate irrigation systems are required to water almost all lands off the main watercourses. Fields irrigated with water drawn in ditches or flumes from running streams, lakes, reservoirs, and artesian wells aggregate some 3,400,000 acres, or more than a fourth of all farm lands in the State. Only California exceeds Colorado in irrigated area.

Colorado ranks eleventh among the States in potential water power, estimated at 2,568,000 horse power, of which a mere 103,000 has yet been harnessed. Running streams can generate 765,000 horse power the year round without mountain dams and reservoirs. Wind power, although too uncertain for industrial use, has been of great value in pumping water for livestock on the arid plains, and high wind velocities on mountain peaks may perhaps prove an abundant source of energy in the future.

Immense mineral deposits underlie widely scattered areas in central

and western Colorado. Roughly, the largest metal mining region extends along the Continental Divide from the golden "Kingdom of Gilpin," in the mountains west of Denver, to the headwaters of the Rio Grande and into the San Juans in the southwestern corner of the State. The rich Cripple Creek gold fields lie isolated in the tiny crater of an extinct volcano behind Pikes Peak; also isolated are the vanadium and uranium beds in Paradox Valley along the Utah boundary. The extent of the metal reserves in the Colorado Rockies is unknown, for many veins have merely been tapped and others are constantly being discovered. As the mountain-making process cracked, broke, and telescoped rock strata throughout the mining area, leaving innumerable crevices, fissures, and reverse faults, prospecting has posed problems often less successfully solved by strictly scientific method than by the trial-and-error system necessarily employed in piecing together a baffling jig-saw puzzle. But in spite of all natural obstacles, Coloradoans have already dug and blasted $3,000,000,000 of precious and industrial metals from the granite warehouses of the Rockies. More than 250 useful minerals have been discovered within the State, and approximately 35 are now being extracted for market. Colorado stands first among the States in the extraction of such rare minerals as molybdenum and uranium, third in gold, fourth in tungsten, fifth in silver, sixth in lead, seventh in copper, and fifteenth in zinc.

Colorado ranks first among the States in coal reserves, being credited by the United States Geological Survey with 417,982,149,000 short tons bedded in an area of 19,754 square miles; these are sufficient at the present rate of consumption to supply the entire Nation for seven centuries. On the Western Slope are three large fields—one in Moffat County in the northwestern corner of the State, another about midway along the Utah border, and the third in the San Juan Basin to the southwest. The eastern coal beds stretch in a broken and irregular chain along the foothills from Wyoming to New Mexico. At their southern extremity, in and around Trinidad, are great bodies of iron ore, but these have proved more costly to work than deposits in neighboring States.

Twelve productive and extensive oil fields have been discovered in widely scattered parts of Colorado since petroleum was first found in the Arkansas Valley, near Florence, in 1862. More important, however, is the petroleum locked in the Federal Government's reserve of 952,239 acres of Tertiary oil shale in Mesa, Garfield, and Rio Blanco Counties on the Western Slope. The Federal Oil Conservation Board estimates that these shales contain 47,625,598,000 barrels of recoverable oil, equivalent at the present rate of production to the country's entire output for half a century. Natural gas has been discovered over a wide area, but only the wells around Craig in the northwestern

coal fields are of importance. Carbon dioxide gas has been found in Jackson County near by, but efforts to separate it from the petroleum with which it is combined have been unsuccessful. Helium gas has been struck in Las Animas County on the southern plains, and in western and northern Colorado, but as the Federal Government does not permit its export, the wells have been capped.

The quantity, quality, and infinite variety of Colorado stone—granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones, and lavas—are known to builders and architects throughout the world. Decorative marbles occur in Wet Mountain Valley and along the upper Arkansas on the Eastern Slope, and at Marble on the Western Slope. Large clay beds near Denver and elsewhere have given rise to many important manufactories of pottery, brick, tile, terra cotta, and similar products.

Colorado has fourteen national forests entirely within the State and one extending across the western boundary into Utah. These forests embrace 13,552,021 acres, with an estimated stand of 39,918,969,000 board feet of merchantable timber. State nurseries replace losses from fires at the rate of several million trees a year. The annual growth of the forests approximates 500,000,000 board feet, of which little more than a tenth is cut yearly. But the forests with their plant and animal life serve a far more important purpose than timber production; they are of inestimable value in forwarding conservation, recreation, and the general health and welfare. They are the great natural reservoirs that store the water upon which Coloradoans so largely depend; they provide the summer playgrounds upon which are based the State's largest "industry," tourist travel.



The People

THE story of Coloradoans and their achievements does not begin with the great Pikes Peak Gold Rush of 1859 and the establishment of the contemporary cultural pattern. It stretches far back into the past, to the days more than ten thousand years ago when savage men roamed the plains, hunting the beasts of the time, warring among themselves, eventually vanishing as more advanced cultural groups appeared. Some two thousand years ago, approximately at the beginning of the Christian era, men skilled in weaving baskets came to live in the western mesa country. Other men distinguished for their skill in building cities of stone on mesa rims and in natural caves high up on sheer canyon walls later absorbed the Basket Makers and their culture; in turn they vanished to make way for warlike nomads, the forbears of the Indians whom steel-clad Spaniards encountered on their explorations northward from Mexico in search of fabulous cities of gold. French *voyageurs* later explored the northern streams of Colorado, to be hunters, trappers, and traders.

"Gold!"—always a magic cry—was the tocsin that signaled the great Pikes Peak rush of '59, one of the great mass migrations of American history. Men of almost every nationality, occupation, and station in life swarmed into the Colorado mountains, and in their wake followed farmers, largely of European stock, to settle in the fertile valleys. Up from the south, across the open grasslands, were driven tremendous herds of Texas Longhorns, once numbered in the millions, now almost extinct. Barbed wire abruptly terminated the era of the open range, and American, English, and Scottish cattle barons gave way to a new type of settler, the dry-land farmer, usually American-born of English, German, Scandinavian, or Irish stock. Men discouraged in their search for sudden riches in the hills came down to the plains to work in the fields and the growing industrial centers, where they rubbed shoulders with more recent immigrants—Italians, Hungarians, and Slavs. Orientals appeared—Chinese in the mines, Japanese on the farms. German-Russians were lured from the Volga by the introduction of sugar beet culture, which they knew well. Later, Spanish-Americans flooded in from the southern valleys and from Mexico to work the beet fields.

All these—and more—are Coloradoans, and their story is the history of the State.

MEN OF THE STONE AGE

Thousands of years ago, when the last of the great ice sheets was melting and slowly retreating northward, there roamed the plains in the eastern part of the State an unknown people—artisans in their own right—who remain a tantalizing mystery to archeologists and anthropologists. The latter have found no skeletal remains of these people, but numerous artifacts reveal their presence and in a measure indicate the grim struggle for existence in which they were engaged. Spearheads of these early hunters have been found with the bones of a prehistoric bison believed to have lived more than ten thousand years ago. At the Lindenmeier Site (*see Tour 13*) has been unearthed a campsite that was used by them, according to some authorities, at least 20,000 years ago.

Two types of stone artifacts were left in Colorado by this vanished race. The Folsom point, first found near Folsom, New Mexico, ranges from one and a half to four and a half inches long, and is characterized by a long wide groove along both sides from the base to the point. This groove was formed in a single operation by removing a long delicate flake of stone. The manner in which this spall was removed from each face of the blade is fairly clear to students, but they have not skill to perform the operation themselves. The ancient people who fashioned these points were highly accomplished workmen who knew the secret of flaking the hardest stone with great precision.

The second type is the Yuma point, named for the county in the northeastern corner of the State where many such artifacts have been found. The Yuma point is longer and narrower than the Folsom; it has no groove but is similarly distinguished by remarkable flaking. Long flakes of stone were sometimes removed straight across the blade, sometimes at an angle. Bows probably were unknown to the Folsom and Yuma men, but both types of points, when affixed to shafts, made highly effective projectiles. A Yuma point has been found with a square indented base, which may have been inserted in a wooden handle for use as a knife. Since 1930 great numbers of both points have been exposed in northeastern Colorado by wind erosion; in fact, two-thirds of all such artifacts have been found here. An unusually large collection is annually exhibited at the Stone Age Fair at Cornish (*see Tour 12a*), and another comprehensive collection is in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver. While the exact age of the points cannot be definitely determined, evidence indicates that the Folsom and Yuma cultures were contemporaneous.

The next culture of record in Colorado is of comparatively recent date and had no historical relationship with the Folsom or Yuma

cultures. Between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D., there came into the mesa lands of southwestern Colorado, southeastern Utah, and northeastern Arizona, a long-headed race of Indians who planted corn and squash, dug granaries and pit houses, and fashioned excellent coiled baskets, as well as sandals, cord, and rope. This culture reached its height in the Modified Basket Maker period when these people began to build permanent habitations in the form of pit houses, with superstructures of poles, brush, and earth. Remains of hundreds of these structures have been found on Mesa Verde and throughout the San Juan Basin. The subsequent invention of true pottery by these people was marked by a decline in basket work. The bow and arrow appeared during this period, but it is not known whether the weapon was "invented" by the Basket Makers or introduced by invading Indian tribes.

About 800 A.D. a new type of people appeared in the Southwest, and through peaceful infiltration absorbed the Basket Maker and his culture, and in time evolved their own Pueblo culture. These newcomers, characterized by skulls deformed by hard cradle boards, learned to fashion better pottery, evolved more productive methods of agriculture, wove cotton into cloth, learned the art of masonry, and developed the crude pit dwellings of the Basket Maker into massive and complex pueblos constructed of stone and mud. These early Amerinds who farmed or rather gardened southwestern Colorado also built large temples, watch towers, and *kivas,* or ceremonial chambers. Later, when attacked by less civilized tribes, they built high upon the walls of Colorado canyons the famed cliff dwellings that served them as a refuge from their enemies. Circular receptacles, hollowed in the rock walls of the natural caves in which they constructed their dwellings, were used to store food and enabled the apartment-fortresses to withstand long siege.

The most noted ruins in Colorado are the cliff dwellings and pueblos in Mesa Verde National Park (*see Mesa Verde National Park*). On the border between Colorado and Utah are four groups of similar prehistoric dwellings in the Hovenweep National Monument (*see Tour 11D*). The Yucca House National Monument (*see Tour 11*), at the base of Sleeping Ute Mountain in the extreme southwestern part of the State, preserves the ruins of still another village. Recent explorations along the Yampa River in northwestern Colorado (*see Tour 7c*) indicate that the Pueblo peoples may also have entered this region.

The Pueblo culture flourished between 900 and 1200 A.D., in what is known as the Pueblo Classical Age; during these centuries most of the great cliff dwellings on Mesa Verde were constructed. Decline was sudden and dramatic. Chronology based upon a study of tree rings indicates that the Cliff Dwellers suffered a great drought between 1276

and 1299. Either as a result of this disaster or of an attack by marauding Indian nomads, the Cliff Dwellers abandoned their habitations and drifted southward, leaving no trace, although competent authorities believe that they may have been absorbed by other pueblo people who still live in the Southwest.

INDIAN NOMADS

The first whites to explore what is now Colorado found most of it occupied by branches of two large Indian linguistic groups—the Shoshonean, who claimed the mountain country and a portion of the southern plains, and the Algonkian tribes who held the northeastern plains section. How many they numbered, all told, is uncertain. Existing records are vague and contradictory through want of understanding of Indian tribal divisions, fluctuations in population caused by unremitting warfare, and the predilection of the military to exaggerate the numbers of the foe. The Indians in the State never totaled more than 10,000 persons, according to some historians, but other estimates run twice as high.

The chief tribes on the plains were the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa. Before the advent of the white men these tribes were bitter enemies, almost constantly at war, with the Cheyenne and Arapaho allied against the Comanche and Kiowa. Less permanent residents of the plains were the Pawnee of Caddoan stock, the Sioux, the Kiowa-Apache, and the Plains Apache, or Lipan. Crow and Blackfoot war parties occasionally penetrated from the north as far as the South Platte River, and in the sixteenth century the Spanish found Navaho along the banks of the Rio San Juan in southwestern Colorado. The Mountain Apache, or Jicarilla, frequently came into Colorado from New Mexico and Arizona to make raids on the plains tribes and to trade with their friends, the Ute.

The mountain-dwelling Ute, Colorado's chief representatives of Shoshonean stock, appear to have been the only indigenous tribe of Colorado; all others were migrants who came in a series of waves set in motion by the pressure of stronger peoples behind them. The seven tribes of Ute in the State were grouped in four major divisions—the Southern Ute, which included the Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche bands; the White River Ute, made up of the Yampa and Grand River tribes; the Tabeguache Ute, comprising the Tabeguache proper and the Uncompahgre; and the Uintah Ute, embracing a number of tribes largely resident in Utah although a few lived in the extreme northwestern corner of Colorado. The Ute tribes were in turn subdivided into smaller bands, each with its own name and civil organization. Great differences in dialect and culture characterized these divisions,

In The Rockies



Continental Oil Company

MOUNT EVANS (14,257 FT.), AND THE ECHO LAKE DISTRICT



H. L. Standley

PIKES PEAK WITH YUCCA PLANTS (SPANISH BAYONET) IN FOREGRO

SUNRISE EASTER SERVICE IN THE GAR
DEN OF THE GODS, COLORADO SPRINGS

H. L. Standley





ooper and Cooper Photo Company

MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS (13,976 FT.),
ADORING ANGEL AT RIGHT OF CROSS

This, the first photograph of the Holy Cross, was made in 1874 by W. H. Jackson, photographer for the Hayden Survey of the Territories.



Denver and Rio Grande Western Rail Road Company

ROYAL GORGE OF THE ARKANSAS



Department of the Interior

BERTHOUD PASS, ON THE CREST OF THE CONTINENT

SOUTH PARK

H. L. Standley





Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

PILLAR OF HERCULES AND FAIR GLACIER



H. L. Standley

SUMMIT OF PIKES PEAK (14,110 FT.), AND THE COG RAILROAD

COLD SHIVERS POINT, COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Continental Oil Company





Cooper and Cooper Photo Company

TREE AT TIMBER LINE

as was to be expected in a tribe so widely scattered and inhabiting territory as diverse as the mountain fastnesses in the central part of the State and the semiarid plateaus to the west and south. The Ute held the entire mountain region, guarding the low passes against the plains Indians with whom they were constantly at war. This unremitting warfare proved a source of irritation and alarm to white communities near the foothills, for war parties on raid and counterraid constantly threatened the new settlements. On one occasion a party of Arapaho, after an unsuccessful attack upon the Ute, sought refuge in the very heart of Denver, to the anger and dismay of the inhabitants, who knew that the pursuing Ute would not distinguish between their hereditary enemies and the whites who ostensibly were offering them shelter. Fortunately, the mountain warriors turned back before they reached Denver.

The Ute were never really conquered; in the end, they were turned to the ways of peace by their chiefs—notably, the great Ouray, always a friend of the whites. As early as 1705 the Ute joined a conspiracy of the Navaho and other tribes against the Spanish; later, they frequently raided the Spanish settlements in New Mexico for horses, scalps, and plunder. Governor Cossio of New Mexico led a punitive expedition against them in 1719, but the mountain warriors eluded him and the raids upon the Spanish settlements continued. On Christmas Day 1854, a band of Ute under Tierra Blanca captured old Fort Pueblo (*see Pueblo*) and massacred all but a Mexican woman and two children. The woman was later killed, but the children were finally returned to their people. In 1855 the Tabeguache band under Kanakache attacked the Spanish colony at Guadalupe but were decisively defeated (*see Tour 15c*). A second expedition from New Mexico took the trail of the hostiles, and defeated them in several engagements with heavy losses. The Ute finally sued for peace, returning hostages and much plunder. Subsequently, the attitude of the Ute toward the white settlers who were gradually encroaching upon their hunting grounds was far from friendly, but was rarely openly hostile. Ranchers were occasionally killed, and from time to time prospecting parties were wiped out, but no serious outbreak occurred until 1879 when the increasing resentment of the Ute culminated in the Meeker Massacre (*see Tour 17*).

Earlier, by a treaty in 1868, the Federal Government had assigned the Ute a large part of southwestern Colorado, but with the discovery of rich mineral deposits in this region steps were taken to recover it. In 1873, largely through the counsel of Ouray, the Ute ceded the mineralized San Juan district. As late as 1874, however, they retained title to 15,500,000 acres on the Western Slope and occupied most of the territory west of the Continental Divide. In 1881 the Northern

Ute who had participated in the Meeker Massacre were removed to a reservation at Uintah, Utah. One last abortive attempt to reclaim their old lands was made by a band under Colorow; after this failure the Ute made no further resistance. The Southern Ute were subsequently placed on a small reservation in the barren southwestern corner of the State (*see Tours 11D and 11E*). Intermarriage between the Ute and the Jicarilla Apache was common. The celebrated Ouray—or more correctly, Ure—was born of such a union, his mother being a Jicarilla; Chief Colorow was likewise of mixed Ute and Apache blood.

The Comanche, first of the plains tribes to appear in Colorado, were driven from their home in the Black Hills by the Sioux; they moved southward, pushed by the war-like Kiowa, whose allies they later became. As the Comanche were of Shoshonean stock, they were friendly for a time with their kinsmen, the Ute; later estranged for some unknown cause, the two tribes became bitter enemies. After their arrival in Colorado, where they ranged the extreme southern part of the State, they became a nation of fierce and ruthless fighters, the scourge of the settlements in New Mexico and Texas; they extended their depredations deep into old Mexico, where they were hated and feared above all other tribes. The Comanche were accomplished horse thieves and raiders, and grew tremendously rich in horses, general plunder and hostages; they carried off white women and children and held them for ransom, which was usually paid in the form of ammunition, whisky, and supplies. Women captives were frequently taken as legal wives by chiefs and warriors, and some of these women refused to leave their husbands when their ransom was paid. Quanah Parker, the great Comanche chief, was born of such a union; his mother, Cynthia Parker, had been stolen by Comanche raiders when a child and refused to return to her people.

Next to arrive in Colorado were the Kiowa, or *Ka-i-gwa,* "principal people." Of unknown origin, they are classed as a separate linguistic unit, for little similarity exists between their tongue and that of any other tribe. Although few in number, they were regarded as the most predatory and bloodthirsty of all the plains Indians, and are said to have killed more whites in proportion to their number than any other tribe. They took possession of a region south of the Arkansas River, and after fighting the Comanche for years, made an alliance with them, sharing a large territory as hunting grounds, harrying white settlements in every direction. The Kiowa played an important part in the Indian wars between 1861 and 1869, and also in the "Buffalo War" of 1873-74, when the allied Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa made a last desperate stand against white hunters who were destroying the few remaining large buffalo herds in Oklahoma and Texas.

On the heels of the Kiowa came the allied Cheyenne and Arapaho. The war-like Cheyenne took the lead in almost all policies of war and peace, and the Arapaho usually followed their tempestuous allies. The Cheyenne called themselves *Tsis-tsis-tas,* variously translated as "similarly bred," or "the slashed people"; the tribal sign signified "cut" or "slashed." The name by which they are commonly known is a corruption of the Siouan word *Sha-hei-la,* "people of alien speech." Originally an agricultural people, the Cheyenne had long since become buffalo hunters as they were relentlessly forced west and south by the Sioux. At some unidentified period during this slow migration they formed their lasting friendship with the Arapaho. Entering Colorado, they drove the Kiowa southward to crowd the belligerent Comanche and precipitate a flurry of intertribal wars. From these conflicts the Cheyenne and Arapaho finally emerged triumphant in undisputed possession of the territory north of the Arkansas and east of the mountains.

After the construction of Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River in 1832 (*see Tour 9A*), the Cheyenne tribes divided. One part migrated to the Arkansas Valley and became known as *Sowonia,* or "Southerners," while the other part remained about the headwaters of the North Platte and the Yellowstone Rivers. This split, designed to facilitate trading with the trappers who came to Bent's Fort, weakened them and hastened the destruction of their tribal organization.

The plains Indians were not easily subdued. In 1840 a great council had been held on the banks of the Arkansas River, at which Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche settled their differences and formed an offensive and defensive alliance against other tribes and the increasing menace of white immigration. This treaty was never broken, and the alliance of the Four Nations had far-reaching effects upon the history of the West. Presenting a united front against invaders of their buffalo lands, these fierce and implacable tribes made a determined stand in defense of their homes.

From their first contact with the whites, the Arapaho and Cheyenne were alternately hostile and friendly, often changing for no apparent reason. The earliest pioneers found them almost universally opposed to white invasion, although they were friendly enough toward Bent and other traders. They were continuously hostile between 1855 and 1857, when the military took the field against them and defeated them with considerable losses. In 1861 the two tribes concluded a treaty with the Federal Government by which they relinquished all claim to the greater part of their Colorado lands. A temporary peace followed, but failure to fulfill promises made to them in regard to annuities and other matters brought renewed raiding; this in turn led to the Sand Creek Massacre (*see Tour 8a*), in which the Southern Cheyenne received a stunning blow. Ten years of almost continuous warfare

followed this ill-advised affair. Northeastern Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas were ravaged, with inestimable losses in life and property. Julesburg and most of the stage stations in the South Platte Valley were destroyed; wagon trains were burned, and all trails were virtually closed.

Gradually the tide of warfare turned against the Indians. In 1868, at Beecher Island on the Arickaree River (*see Tour 3*), the Cheyenne lost one of their greatest leaders, Roman Nose, and their failure here to defeat a foe numerically so much weaker did much to shake their morale. That winter, in Nebraska, Chief Black Kettle's village on the Washita River was destroyed, and in the summer of 1869 Tall Bull was defeated at Summit Springs (*see Tour 1a*). The hostiles were continuously harried until the last of the Southern Cheyenne surrendered in 1874 and were settled on a reservation in western Oklahoma. The Northern Cheyenne, still irreconcilable, joined Sitting Bull in the Sioux War of 1876, participating in the Custer Massacre and in Brook's Battle on the Rosebud. In the winter of 1878-79 the larger bands of hostile Cheyenne under Chiefs Dull Knife, Wild Hog, and Little Wolf surrendered and were removed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to be settled with the southern unit of the tribe. After considerable friction generated by their not unnatural dislike of a strange land so different from their home, they were assigned to the present reservation in Montana. Little Wolf and his people, after their final capitulation, became scouts for the Army and saw active service against the still hostile Sioux.

The Arapaho roamed a narrow strip of plains country along the front range of the Rockies, between the Cache la Poudre and Arkansas Rivers. Like the Cheyenne, they divided into a northern and a southern branch; the former held the country north of the South Platte River, while the latter occupied the valley of the Arkansas, along with the Southern Cheyenne, with whom they fought side by side during the wars of the 1850's and 1860's, and with whom they shared land in the Oklahoma reservation. The Arapaho, although a milder people than their allies, were savage fighters when aroused and bore an enviable record for prowess. There was a strong infusion of Arapaho blood among the Cheyenne, but the tribal stock of the former remained almost pure; Cheyenne men frequently married Arapaho women, but, curiously, there is no recorded instance of a marriage between an Arapaho brave and a Cheyenne girl. Arapaho, although sometimes translated as "tattooed people," is a corruption of the Pawnee word *Lirapahu,* "traders." Their own name for themselves was *Inuniana,* "our people."

The last tribe to enter Colorado and claim hunting grounds were the Pawnee. They came from far to the south, and the record of

their journey to the West is unknown. They first made their headquarters on the Republican River some three hundred miles east of the Rockies, and in Colorado their territory embraced only the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Bitter enemies of almost every other tribe, they were notable fighters individually, but as a group they were relatively weak and on the eve of white settlement they held their semiarid hunting grounds largely on the sufferance of stronger neighbors who sought more desirable territory. Of all Colorado tribes the Pawnee alone were consistently friendly to the whites, seldom resorting to war, waiting patiently for the Federal Government to right any wrongs they had suffered; many Pawnee served with the Army against the "hostiles." A semisedentary people, the Pawnee crudely cultivated small gardens and lived during the summer months in makeshift dwellings of logs, sod, and bark. The remainder of the year they roamed the plains on hunting expeditions, living in skin lodges, supplementing their limited vegetable diet with meat. When the Indian wars were over, the Pawnee, too, were settled on reservations in Oklahoma and Texas.

SPANISH CONQUISTADORES AND FRENCH VOYAGEURS

Coronado, while searching for the fabulous Quivera and Seven Cities of Cibola, was the first white man to set foot in what is now Colorado, so it is popularly believed. But historians will only concede that he may "just possibly" have touched the southeastern corner of the State on his return march to Mexico in 1541. In any case, the Spanish were the first Europeans to explore the region. As early as 1650, mine owners in New Mexico were pursuing runaway Indian slaves toward a section of the Arkansas Valley known as El Quartelejo, probably in eastern Colorado or western Kansas. Juan de Uribarri, leader of such an expedition in 1706, became alarmed at evidences of French penetration from the Mississippi and took formal possession of the country in the name of King Philip V, naming it Santo Domingo.

Throughout the eighteenth century Spain and France contended for possession of the great plains west of the Mississippi. If the French knew of Uribarri's act of annexation, they ignored it, and their traders and trappers continued to push westward toward the mountains. To check these *voyageurs,* Spanish authorities sent military expeditions northward through Colorado in 1719 and again in 1720; the latter, under the command of Pedro de Villasur, was trapped and annihilated by Indians. The French based their claim to this region upon La Salle's magnificent verbal appropriation in 1682 of all territory between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, but their knowledge of the country was

extremely vague. It adjoined the Orient, so they believed, and in passing through eastern Colorado on their way to Santa Fe in 1739, the Mallet brothers were convinced that they had trod Chinese soil. Eager to tap the fabled wealth of the Celestial Empire, the French governor at New Orleans made every effort to hold the intervening plains that presumably gave easy access to it. French influence was brief, however, and appears today only in a few such river names as the Platte (Rivière la Platte) and the Cache la Poudre.

Spain's assertion of ownership continued to be strengthened by exploration and occupation. Juan Maria Rivera and others undertook sporadic searches for gold in the San Juan and Sangre de Cristo ranges in 1765, and in 1776 the Franciscan friars, Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Antanasio Dominguez, made their way northward from Santa Fe into the White River country in northwestern Colorado while seeking a shorter route from the New Mexico to the California missions. These early Spanish explorers left their own memorial in the beautiful mouth-filling names they bestowed upon mountains, rivers, and places throughout southern Colorado—among others, the Rio Grande del Norte, the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan mountains, and El Rio de Las Animas Perdidas en Purgatorio, or River of Souls Lost in Purgatory, later given the French form of Puragtoire by Gallic trappers and later corrupted to Picketwire by American cowmen.

But exploration had far less weight than imperial politics in determining the ownership of the region. At the close of the Seven Years' War in 1762, France was forced to cede to Britain all territory east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, and at the same time it was revealed that by a previous agreement France had ceded to Spain all territory west of the Mississippi, together with New Orleans. Brooding over the loss of their vast empire in the New World, the French found an opportunity in 1801 to force Spain to relinquish its share of the loot in exchange for the Duchy of Tuscany, Italy. Two years later, hard pressed by his enemies, Napoleon sold the vast Louisiana Territory to the United States for $15,000,000. It was purchased almost sight unseen, and President Jefferson was bitterly criticized and ridiculed for buying a pig in a poke, not worth half the price.

PLAINSMEN AND MOUNTAIN MEN

In part to determine the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, then held to be the Red River, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike was officially dispatched with a small party to explore the region. The expedition reached the present site of Pueblo on November 23, 1896, and Pike and a few men set out to climb the great peak that bears his name. For days it had been seen hanging like a white cloud on the

horizon to the north, and the clarity of the atmosphere made it appear deceptively close. Lightly clothed and with little food, having to battle their way upward through a blizzard, Pike and his men failed to reach the summit, and in his journal Pike noted his opinion that the peak could not be scaled. He then moved westward up the Arkansas River to its source, retraced his steps some distance, and crossed the Sangre de Cristos into the San Luis Valley, proceeding westward to the Rio Grande, which he mistook for the Red River. Five miles up the Conejos, a tributary of the Rio Grande, the party encamped and built a fortified stockade. In February 1807, Pike learned that he was on foreign soil when Spanish soldiers appeared and placed him and his command under nominal arrest. Taken to Santa Fe, later to Mexico, he was subsequently released and died in battle during the War of 1812.

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The southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase was not determined until 1819 when it was agreed that it should run along the Arkansas River into the mountains and thence northward along the Continental Divide. At the same time President Monroe sent Major Stephen H. Long and a party to explore the region along the new boundary. Entering Colorado in 1820 by way of the South Platte River, the party moved south along the mountains to the Arkansas River, which a few of Long's men ascended as far as the Royal Gorge. Long conceived a poor opinion of the plains section of Colorado, dismissing it as "the Great American Desert" upon which nothing would ever grow. During this expedition the first recorded ascent of Pike's "unscalable" peak was led by Dr. Edwin James, scientist and historian of the party, whose reports served to acquaint the country with the western frontier, stirring the imagination of bolder and more restless spirits.

Plainsmen and Mountain Men were soon courageously pushing into this wilderness, penetrating every corner of it, following the streams high into the mountains in search of beaver and other prized fur-bearing animals. Trading posts sprang up at strategic points along the base of the foothills. The most celebrated of these first mercantile establishments and social centers of Colorado was that built near the present site of La Junta by the Bent and St. Vrain Company, a subsidiary of the American Fur Company. This adobe fortress, begun in 1828 and completed four years later, the largest in Colorado (*see Tour 9A*), was managed by William Bent, his three brothers, and their partner Ceran St. Vrain, reputedly a French nobleman. The Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche came to trade at the post, and here was held the great council of 1840 at which these ancient enemies buried the hatchet and effected a permanent alliance. Here, too, at one time or another, came virtually every hero of actual or mythical

prowess in the Old West—Jim Bridger, perhaps the greatest of the Mountain Men; Jim Baker and Tom ("Broken Hand") Fitzpatrick; "Uncle Dick" Wootton, with his bristling black hair and his shrewd eye for a good "swap" or other forms of profitable enterprise; and Jim Beckwourth, the mulatto who became a war chief of the Crow; the tribe became so enamored of him and so dependent upon his courage and skill, so Beckwourth said, that they sought to prevent his departure by poisoning him so that they might "keep him with them always."

Kit Carson, trapper, scout, and Indian agent, was a hunter at the post from 1831 to 1842, living much of his life in the vicinity, dying in 1868 at Fort Lyon, forty miles to the east. Traders and trappers brought their wives, either Mexican women from Santa Fe or Taos, or Indian squaws from almost every tribe west of the Mississippi, and their half-breed children romped and tumbled about the fort. Indian wives were frequently changed, and several or more squaws graced many a trapper's household. They were usually well-treated, however, and were "as happy as red paint and 'froo-foo-raw' could make them." Thomas J. Farnham visited the fort in 1839 and has left a fascinating record of life there in his *Western Travels,* as has Francis Parkman in his *Oregon Trail.*

The post, a resting point for Kearney's Army of the West in 1846 and for Price's forces en route to Santa Fe in 1847, was abandoned in 1852 with the decline of the Indian trade; William Bent tried to sell the fort to the Federal Government as a military station, and when he failed, blew it up rather than have it occupied without payment. Down the Arkansas he built another post near the present site of Fort Lyon, where this greatest of Plainsmen continued in business until 1862, dying seven years later on a ranch near the Purgatoire River.

The Bents' most active rival was Louis Vasquez; in 1836 he and Andrew Sublette built a trading post for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company on the South Platte just north of the present site of Denver. Fort Vasquez was likewise a rendezvous of Plainsmen and Mountain Men; although Vasquez was not as well liked as the Bents, he did a thriving business with the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho, and with white trappers and hunters from the Ute country. In 1840 the post was sold to Locke and Randolph, and in 1842 it was captured and looted by Arapaho raiders. This post has recently been reconstructed. The trade in beaver pelts began to decline about 1840, and the posts, one by one, were abandoned. Their protective functions were assumed by military forts, the first of which, Fort Massachusetts, was built in 1852 for the protection of settlers in the San Luis Valley; it was soon abandoned for a better site at Fort Garland near by.

Between 1842 and 1853 Lieutenant John C. Frémont led five exploring expeditions into the Rocky Mountain region, the first three

under the auspices of the Federal Government. On his expedition in 1842 Frémont followed the South Platte to Fort St. Vrain, struck northward to Fort Laramie, and returned east along the North Platte. The next year he crossed Colorado twice on his way to and from the Pacific. In 1848, while attempting to find a feasible railroad route through the Rockies, he and his men became snow-bound high in the La Garita Mountains of southern Colorado. After fearful privations Frémont and a few men succeeded in reaching Taos, New Mexico. The fifth expedition in 1853 took him through the San Luis Valley, over Cochetopa Pass, and into the basin of the Gunnison River, along much the same route followed earlier that year by Captain John W. Gunnison.

During this pre-settlement period the political status of Colorado changed frequently. As the Louisiana Territory was apportioned, the plains section north of the Arkansas was assigned in turn to Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. The remaining two-thirds of the State, south of the Arkansas and west of the Continental Divide, fell to Mexico when it achieved its independence from Spain in 1821. Later, when the Republic of Texas won its freedom from Mexico in 1836, the former laid claim to a strip of land extending north along the mountains to the 42nd parallel. The quarrel between the two southern republics over this territory continued after Texas had been admitted to the Union and did much to precipitate war between the United States and Mexico. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States acquired all of what is now Colorado, dividing its southern and western sections between New Mexico and Utah.

By the treaty the United States agreed to respect the property rights of all who had settled in the territory, for Mexico had made desperate attempts to preserve her northern possessions by colonizing them, awarding huge land grants to favored individuals, creating within the present State the princely demesnes of Maxwell, Nolan, Baca, and Sangre de Cristo. On this last grant the first permanent settlement in Colorado was made in 1853, near the present town of San Luis in the San Luis Valley. But settlers here or elsewhere in the region were few, for the traders and trappers who had tried ranching after the decline of the fur trade had not prospered, and only a handful remained on the plains or in the mountains by 1855. Colorado was still a wilderness, although destined to remain so but a short time.

"PIKES PEAK OR BUST!"

The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 ushered in a turbulent era. A few fortune hunters, almost a decade before, had paused on their way to the California gold fields to pan gravel along the Rocky

Mountain streams. Among them was Green Russell, a miner from the Georgia gold fields, accompanied by his brothers, Oliver and Levi. They "raised color" on Cherry Creek, within the present confines of Denver, and on the Cache la Poudre, forty miles to the north. On his return from California, Russell was reminded of this when he heard from his Cherokee wife that a party of her people also had found traces of gold along the Rockies. In 1858 Russell organized a party, which included many Cherokee, and set out for the mountains, searching along their base to the mouth of Cherry Creek. The gold they panned was negligible, but exaggerated reports of their activities drifted eastward to fall upon the ears of the credulous who instantly recalled the fabulous California discoveries of '49. By Christmas 1858, several hundred impatient fortune-seekers were gathered in two small settlements on opposite banks of Cherry Creek close to its junction with the South Platte.

Mining operations were impeded during the winter, but this only increased the excitement. Some gold-hunters returned to the Missouri Valley to purchase supplies, and took with them minute samples of Pikes Peak "dust" to be shown in stores, saloons, and newspaper offices. Stories and rumors spread, becoming steadily more glowing; emigrant companies were organized in many communities and spent the winter preparing for the race to the Rockies in the spring.

All kinds of conveyances took to the Overland and Santa Fe trails as early as February 1859; the more impatient and reckless blazed a new and shorter route, the Smoky Hill Trail, across central Kansas. By March the rush was well under way. Many in this frantic migration had left home with sanguine expectations of finding creeks bedded with golden sands and mines studded with nuggets. Within a few weeks at most, so they believed, they would be rich and on their way home. Disappointment overwhelmed them when they found no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow in the hodge-podge of mud-plastered huts along Cherry Creek. They were increasingly alarmed to find that even pots of pork and beans were scarce. Outraged and disgusted, weary of sleeping in wet blankets through freezing storms of snow and hail, their spirits at low ebb after having fruitlessly urged their starved and weary cattle over the immense barren plains—those same plains so unflatteringly described by Major Long forty years before—hundreds of Fifty-niners abruptly faced about and began an equally reckless stampede back to "The States." Along the way they met westbound travelers, many of whom, having heard their disillusioned and often angry tales, joined the retreat without having come within sight of the mountains. Yet enough pushed on to overcrowd the adjoining camps of Denver City and Auraria, which continued to grow at a lively pace,

peopled by men who desperately wanted to find gold but had not the slightest idea where to look for it.

Into this scene of restless inactivity rode a horseman with a report of rich new diggings on Clear Creek, some 40 miles west in the mountains. George Jackson had found gold-bearing sands on Chicago Creek early in January, and on May 6, 1859, John Gregory had made his great strike at what soon became the booming camp of Central City. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune,* who had come to inspect "the Kansas gold fields," dashed up to Gregory Gulch and a month later described the scene for his readers: "As yet the entire population of the valley—which cannot number less than 4,000, including five white women and seven squaws living with white men—sleep in tents or under booths of pine boughs, cooking and eating in the open air. I doubt that there is as yet a table or chair in these diggings. . . . The food, like that of the plains, is restricted to a few staples—pork, hot bread, beans, and coffee forming the almost exclusive diet of the mountains; but a meat shop has just been established, on whose altar are offered up the ill-fed and well-whipped oxen who are just in from a 50-day journey across the plains." Greeley added that less than half of the 4,000 inhabitants had been there a week, with 500 more arriving daily.

Greeley's report on the gold camp further stimulated the rush, and the Clear Creek fields were soon staked out. With picks and shovels scarring the hillsides in all directions other strikes were made, notably in South Park and along Boulder Creek. In isolated mountain valleys and gulches lusty new camps appeared. Tarryall, Hamilton, Buckskin Joe, Fairplay, Golden, Gold Hill, Boulder, Colorado City, and other towns were established in the frantic year of '59.

Pioneer merchants with wagonloads of supplies from the Missouri River and New Mexico followed close upon the heels of gold-hunters. Tent stores and log saloons did a brisk business along the muddy streets of raw new towns. Barrels served as counters over which storekeepers, with cheerful impartiality, dispensed salt, sugar, picks, coffee, nails, gold pans, potatoes, onions, rice, flour, shoes, and a particularly villainous brand of whisky known as "Taos Lightning"; prices rose sharply until flour sold at $40 a hundred pounds. As the winter of 1859 approached, many miners returned home to bring back their families in the spring, after which the camps began to assume an air of permanence. Some 10,000 persons, it was estimated at the time, stayed through the second winter.

Late in 1859 the first school in the gold fields was established by "Professor" O. J. Goldrick, who had come thundering down Cherry Creek cracking a bull whip at a plunging ox team. Goldrick looked the part of the "professor," having arrived in silk hat, yellow kid gloves,

and broadcloth frock coat, the pockets of which contained a B.A. from the University of Dublin, an M.A. from Columbia University, and cash to the sum of 50 cents. His salary insured by passing the hat, which netted him $250, Goldrick opened the Union School in a one-room, mud-roofed log cabin on Blake Street, Auraria, on October 3, 1859. A small unglazed hole in the gable provided light, and a strip of canvas from a wagon top covered the slightly larger opening that answered for a door. Thirteen pupils were in attendance that first day, "two Indian, two Mexican, and the rest white, and from Missouri." Goldrick wrote to inform John D. Philbrick, superintendent of schools at Boston, of the momentous event, and the latter sent warm greetings "from the cradle of the free school on the Atlantic shores . . . to your Union School on the frontier of civilization at the foot of the Rocky Mountains." Twenty-three years later, after an inspection of Denver schools, Philbrick reported that "the creation of a system of schools on so large a scale, of such exceptional merits, and in so brief a space of time, is a phenomenon to which the history of education affords no parallel."

Settlers were so proud of their initial institution of learning that they met every wagon train with the cry, "We've got a school," urging immigrants with families to tarry. Enrollment increased rapidly; two more private schools were established at Denver within the year; schools were opened in Central City, Blackhawk, and Georgetown. At Boulder, a community of some twenty log cabins, the first schoolhouse in the State was built in 1860 with funds raised by Abner R. Brown, a schoolmaster of New York and Iowa, who had come West to prospect for gold; finding none, he resumed his teaching. That same year Goldrick organized and became secretary of the first library association, with one book on its shelves, probably the Bible.

The gold fields had a newspaper soon after the arrival early in 1859 of William Newton Byers, a sometime surveyor, who had come from Omaha "with his shirt tail full of type," accompanied by Dr. George C. Monell, a fellow-townsman, and Thomas Gibson, a printer of Fontanelle, Nebraska. Four days before they had hauled in their Washington hand press, John Merrick had arrived from Leavenworth, Kansas, with a press that had been fished out of the Missouri River. Thrown into the river after it had been used by Mormons at Independence, Missouri, the press had been rehabilitated and employed to print the St. Joseph *Gazette* for some years before it passed into Merrick's hands. The spirited race to publish the first newspaper at the diggings was won by Byers, who got his *Rocky Mountain News* on the streets of Denver City and Auraria twenty minutes before Merrick's *Cherry Creek Pioneer* made its first and last appearance, for Merrick

immediately sold out to his rivals for a $30 grubstake and departed for the boom camps in the mountains.

The *Rocky Mountain News* has since been continuously published, and on June 11, 1859, issued its first "extry," printed on brown wrapping paper, to headline Horace Greeley's enthusiastic report on the previously discredited gold fields. General news was obtained by pony relay from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the nearest post office 220 miles to the north. This expensive procedure necessitated a charge of 25¢ a copy, or $25 a year, payable either in coin or in gold dust, the general medium of exchange. Occasional issues sold at $1.25 a copy, and the scarcity of news was such in the isolated camps that readers were never wanting. Thomas Gibson, Byers' partner, soon withdrew and on May 1, 1860, established the *Rocky Mountain Herald,* Colorado's first daily (now a weekly), which forced the *News* to begin daily publication.

The Merrick press, with the demise of the *Cherry Creek Pioneer,* began another phase of its already remarkable career, being carted here and there throughout the mountains to print newspapers in one boom camp after another. Upon it Thomas Gibson ran off the short-lived *Gold Reporter* at Gregory Gulch (Central City) in August 1859, the pioneer journal in the golden "Kingdom of Gilpin." The press was then removed to the town of Golden to print the *Western Mountaineer* during 1860. With the demise of this journal, Merrick's press was hauled to southern Colorado in 1861 to print its pioneer newspaper, the Canon City *Times.* The next spring it journeyed to the boisterous camp of Buckskin Joe in South Park to compete with the *Miner's Record* of Tarryall near by. Again the valiant hand press was carted through the hills, to Valmont, where it gave birth to the *Boulder Valley News.* But within a few weeks the Valmont editor was plied with strong drink by citizens of Boulder, who kidnapped him, his press, and type cases, and carried them home in triumph to establish the Boulder *News.* The Colorado career of the press terminated when it was sold to a publisher at Elizabeth, New Mexico.

It was an era of personal journalism, and it left its mark upon the Colorado press. Editors indulged in lively personalities with one another and with all-comers. "The Black Hawk (sic) *Journal* appears diurnally now, printed on half a sheet of cartridge paper," remarked the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1868. "Its editor dislikes to use that kind of paper for what it was intended, so he makes it do service to fulminate his daily lies." A six-shooter in the hands of an irate reader was the only libel law, and many a frontier editor faced such a "suit." Byers edited the *News* with several revolvers within easy reach; on one occasion desperadoes attacked his office for uncomplimentary remarks published about them, and a spirited fusillade ensued as his printers snatched

up the rifles always stacked near the cases. A few days later Byers was kidnapped by the gang and escaped with his life only because their leader was a fellow lodge member.

TERRITORIAL DAYS

The Argonauts, as the first-comers christened themselves, were ambitious for self-government, perhaps somewhat prematurely. On November 6, 1858, when there were not two hundred men within a radius of two hundred miles, a score or more met and solemnly organized the gold fields as Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory. Delegates were as solemnly elected to sit in the Territorial legislature and in the Congress at Washington. These Arapahoe County officials were recognized by Kansas, but the gold fields were so remote that pioneers were forced to organize their own local governing units, especially in the mining camps where personal clashes and violent disputes over claims were frequent. Thus the Peoples' and the Miners' Courts were born; the former usually adjudicated criminal cases, while the latter fixed the limits of mining districts and formulated mining codes. The first Miners' Court was formed at Gregory Gulch on May 9, 1859, and it soon evolved a highly workable code that was adopted by other mining districts. Plains towns such as Denver were governed by Peoples' Courts, which were notably orderly and fair. These improvisations were effective in handling local problems, but the need of uniform laws for the entire region made itself increasingly felt.

After a mass meeting in Auraria, April 11, 1859, a State constitution was drafted. It was rejected by popular vote in September, however, for a majority believed that Colorado was not yet ready for statehood and rightly suspected the motive of those promoting the agitation. Advocates of statehood then moved in a more popular direction. A delegate was elected to memoralize the Congress to establish a new territory in the mountain region, and a committee was appointed to draft the "Organic Act of the Jefferson Territory," under which the region was to be governed "until such time as the Congress of the United States shall provide a government for us." Without sanction of the Congress, an election was held late in October, and Robert W. Steele was chosen as governor of the provisional Territory, inaugurating a confused period when authority in the gold camps and the plains towns was shared by provisional officials, Arapahoe County officers, and the Peoples' and the Miners' Courts. The efforts of the delegate sent to Washington were not immediately successful, for the attention of the Congress was fully concentrated on the rising storm soon to break in the Civil War, but a bill to establish a territory within the boundaries of the present State was passed at length on

February 28, 1861. The first official delegate to the Congress, Hiram P. Bennett of Denver, took his seat nine months later.

William Gilpin, who had played a prominent role in the conquest of New Mexico during the Mexican War, was appointed first Governor of Colorado Territory, so named at his suggestion because it was the source of the Colorado River. On his arrival in May 1861, Gilpin ordered the taking of a census, which revealed a population of 25,371 in the Territory—20,798 white males, 4,484 white females, and 89 Negroes. Although this was not the true total, as many men were off prospecting in the mountains, it nevertheless indicated a sharp decline within a year, for the 1860 Federal Census had recorded a total of 34,277 persons—32,654 white males, but merely 1,577 white females, together with 46 free Negroes. The differences between the two census totals are significant. Thousands of men had abandoned the gold fields, it appears, but those who remained evidently planned to settle permanently and had sent home for their wives and families, which undoubtedly accounts for the 300 per cent rise in "white females."

In July 1861 a supreme court was organized, and a delegate to the Congress was chosen. Elected in August, the first assembly convened in Denver the following month; one of its first acts was to create seventeen counties: Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Costilla, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Guadalupe (renamed Conejos), Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Summit, and Weld. Bitter strife among several towns in their rivalry to become the Territorial capital harassed the legislators. The first legislature, sitting in Denver, selected Colorado City as the capital, but the second legislature was in session there only a few days in 1862 when it adjourned to Denver. That same year Golden was chosen as the capital when it offered the use of a frame building, with free firewood to heat it. The assembly met both in Golden and Denver up to 1867 when Denver was named the permanent seat of the Territory.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colorado was quick to pledge loyalty to the Union, but when the call for troops came, almost as many left to enlist under the Confederate as the Union flag. Governor Gilpin, an ardent Unionist, quickly raised eleven companies on his own initiative, and in his zeal to equip them, issued $375,000 in drafts against the Federal Government without authorization. These drafts, at first repudiated by Washington, caused a financial panic in the region, which led to Gilpin's removal from office in 1862. But the troops thus organized performed valiant service in the West during the war, constituting part of the force that defeated a Confederate army under General Henry H. Sibley at La Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, averting the loss of the gold fields to the South.

Nearer home and of much greater moment to the settlers were the

Indian wars that wrote a bloody chapter in Colorado's history. The outbreak of the Civil War necessitated the recall of many troops from the plains, and in 1862 signs of restlessness among the plains Indians multiplied. Early the next year they began to raid outlying ranches and small wagon trains. Conditions grew worse in 1864 when the overland trails were periodically closed. Governor John Evans, Gilpin's successor, summoned a council of the tribes to effect a settlement, but little came of the negotiations.

On November 29, 1864, Colonel John M. Chivington of the Third Colorado, eager to strike a paralyzing blow at the Arapaho and Cheyenne, led a large force to Sand Creek (*see Tour 8a*), where some seven hundred Indians were encamped under the protection of military authorities. Hundreds of Indian women and children were killed during the action, which aroused much protest throughout the country, and far from terrorizing the Indians, aroused them to fury. In 1865 the united plains tribes spread terror along the mountains. Overland communications were interrupted for weeks at a time; the Territory often suffered from want of supplies; ranches, farms, emigrant trains, and stagecoaches were captured, plundered, and burned. With the termination of the Civil War, troops were released for duty on the frontier, and by 1867 the Federal Government had succeeded in removing the Cheyenne and Arapaho to reservations in Oklahoma. The Cheyenne and their allies went on the war path once more in 1868 but were decisively defeated on the Arickaree River at the Battle of Beecher Island (*see Tour 3*). In 1869 the plains tribes in Colorado were finally subdued.

There were times during the 1860's when destructive forces seemed to be in league against the settlers. Within a year fire and flood threatened to obliterate Denver; the plant of the *Rocky Mountain News,* which had been erected on piles in the center of Cherry Creek so that it might be equally welcome in the bitterly jealous camps of Auraria and Denver City on opposite banks of the stream, was completely wrecked by a devastating flood that also swept away the city hall, drowning many prisoners in the jail. Clouds of grasshoppers descended upon farmers' fields and stripped them bare within a few hours. Placer mining declined alarmingly as the richer diggings were washed out; hard-rock mining was still awaiting a successful solution of the baffling problem of treating refractory gold and silver ores. Many mining companies had been dishonestly capitalized, and after the first excitement capital was difficult to obtain.

"I meet no manager of a mine here," wrote a visitor in 1865, "whether an old miner or an agent from the home capitalists, who does not condemn as foolish in itself, a fraud upon the public, and a damage to the whole mining interest, this practice of making the

nominal capitals from two to ten times the actual, in the generally vain hope of gulling the flats in Wall Street or in New England country towns." Coloradoans were at times hard pressed to make a living; the 1870 census revealed a population of 39,864, an increase of merely 5,000 since 1860 and certainly a decrease from the population of the Territory during some of the intervening years.

But the tide of fortune now began to turn. A network of communications had been developed since the stringing of the first telegraph line into Denver in 1863; roads and bridges were built to link plains towns and mining camps. Although hopes of a transcontinental railroad were dashed when the Union Pacific was routed through the lower mountain passes in Wyoming to the north, resolute Coloradoans overcame their comparative isolation in 1870 by constructing the Denver Pacific Railroad to connect with it at Cheyenne. By 1872, General William J. Palmer had built his Denver & Rio Grande Railroad south to Pueblo and was soon laying track westward toward Canon City. These railroads and others worked a marvelous transformation in the young Territory.

Great cattle ranches spread out over the plains, many owned by English and Scottish investors. Enormous herds of Longhorns were driven north from Texas to be shipped from Colorado railheads, having grown fat from rich pastures of buffalo grass along the way. These colorful days of kingdom-like ranches and great annual round-ups were short, but the cowman has left his imprint upon Colorado. From the ranches came such terms as lariat, latigo, rodeo, corral, chaps, bronco, and mustang, largely of Spanish derivation, and such expressions as "gone West" or "Crossed the Great Divide." Only the cowman could have christened towns with such names as Loco, Wildhorse, Cowdrey, Mustang, and Horsefly; it was he who named Cow Creek, Horsetail Creek, and Cripple Creek. He, too, was responsible for much horse lore, cow lore, and snake lore, some of which still persists. A "lineback" buckskin, it is said, is the toughest of all horses, and no rattlesnake—at least, none acquainted with the lore—ever crossed a hair lariat. The cowboy's mournful ballads are still sung, and his persisting influence is reflected throughout the State in scores of dude ranches, which perpetuate, in a nice way, the free and rollicking life of the range.

Farming began to flourish at the same time. Thousands followed the railroads and laid out fields along the tracks. Cooperative agricultural enterprises were established, notably the Union Colony founded at Greeley in 1870 under the leadership of Nathan Meeker, agricultural editor of Horace Greeley's New York *Tribune*. The community constructed the first large irrigation project in Colorado and soon had its own *Tribune*; using the newly perfected electrotyping process, its

name was printed in the handwriting of Greeley, whose script Abraham Lincoln had repeatedly complained he simply could not read. Colorado Spring's first newspaper, *Out West,* now the *Gazette,* began publication in 1872; the Longmont *Sentinel* and the Trinidad *Enterprise* had been established a year earlier. Pueblo read the *Colorado Chieftain,* founded in 1868, being the only newspaper between Denver and Santa Fe at the time.

Nathaniel P. Hill, metallurgist of Brown University, erected Colorado's first successful smelter at Blackhawk in 1868 and laid the foundation of a large personal fortune. Processes for treating refractory gold and silver ores were further perfected during the 1870's, which stimulated a revival of mining. Rich gold and silver strikes were made in the remote San Juan country in southwestern Colorado, a wild section assigned to the Ute by treaty in 1868. The Indians were now dispossessed, and in 1873 the region was thrown open to settlement. Within a few months the towns of Del Norte, Silverton, Ouray, and Telluride were booming on sites recently occupied by Ute tepees.

In 1874, Colorado College was founded at Colorado Springs by local Congregationalists, ten years after the Methodists of the State had established Colorado Seminary, now the University of Denver. A start had been made toward an adequate system of free public education, but school superintendents had a disconcerting way of leasing or selling school lands and pocketing the proceeds. As population rapidly increased, stimulated by the advent of the railroads, the legislature created the office of Superintendent of Public School Instruction, with a salary of $1,000 annually. The Territory soon had 60 school districts, 120 schools, and 80 schoolhouses, the largest of which was in Central City. Denver had three schools, but the first public school building was not completed until 1873, when 1,590 pupils were enrolled, four being "children of artists." Boulder graduated the first high school class in the State in 1876, and the East Denver High School graduated a class of seven the next year.

Colorado was rapidly coming of age and becoming more and more insistent on being admitted to statehood.

STATEHOOD: THE FIRST YEARS

In 1863, two years after Colorado had become a Territory, its delegate in the Congress somewhat rashly introduced a bill to authorize its entrance into the Union as a State. The measure died in committee, but in March 1864 the Congress passed an enabling act for the purpose. A constitution was drafted and accepted by a small majority of voters, and in May 1866 the Congress passed a measure

admitting Colorado to statehood. President Andrew Johnson vetoed this measure and a similar one passed the following year. But by the middle 1870's Colorado's claims could no longer be ignored. A convention met in Denver on December 20, 1875, to draft another constitution. This was ratified by the people, and at last Colorado was admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth State on August 1, 1876, the centenary of the country's independence—hence its title, the Centennial State. Territorial Governor John L. Routt was continued in office as the first chief executive of the State.

The constitution, under which the State is still governed, is notable for the detailed manner in which it vests all political power in the people and enumerates the particular rights of the individual. In this it reflected the spirit of the Miners' and the Peoples' Courts of the early 1860's. But the regard of the framers of the constitution for such rights was responsible for the chief defect of the document, which contained, along with purely constitutional provisions, a great mass of statutory matter. This, in the opinion of many authorities, has served to thwart progressive legislation. Social and economic readjustments have necessitated many changes in the constitution, and the clumsy and unwieldy process of amendment has been resorted to no less than forty-four times.

Many of the statutory inclusions were born of the needs and conditions of the times. Provisions abrogating the law of riparian rights along streams by stipulating that water shall be prorated among users on the basis of priority of right, as established by their diversion, and beneficial use of such water, may properly have no place in the constitution, but no one familiar with the history of irrigation in the West has seriously questioned the soundness of the legislation itself.

The governmental structure has the usual executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The executive consists of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, each elected for a two-year term. Although nominally the chief executive, the governor has little real authority over other elected officials. The bicameral legislature holds regular sessions at the beginning of each odd-numbered year. Both statutory laws and constitutional amendments may be initiated by the people. Heading the judicial branch of government is the supreme court of seven members. Under it are fourteen judicial districts, with twenty-six district courts, sixty-three county courts, and numerous justices of the peace. Virtually all State employees in Colorado are protected by civil service.

With the statehood came a period of great prosperity and phenomenal growth. Businesses of all kinds flourished. Agriculture had become so profitable that farmers began cultivating the semiarid plains, experimenting with new methods of dry-land farming. Between 1870

and 1880 population increased almost five fold to a total of 194,327, stimulated in large part by fabulous silver strikes at Leadville, Aspen, and other camps. Railroad construction boomed; in mountain canyons and in the courts, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe Railroads waged war for disputed rights-of-way, with Leadville's bounty as the prize. The Denver & South Park Railroad between Denver and Leadville was one of the most profitable carriers in the world in the days of the silver boom. The fuel needs of railroads, smelters, and steel plants led to intensive development of large coal fields, which in turn created new industries and new mining camps. Much of the wealth of the mountains flowed down into the larger cities on the plains. Denver, Pueblo, and newly founded Colorado Springs grew amazingly. So rapid was the spread of population at this time that twenty-four new counties were created, eight of them in the plains farming area, to which homesteaders came in ever increasing numbers. The valleys on the Western Slope were filling up; the Grand Junction *Democrat,* founded in 1883, was absorbed by the *Star,* which in turn was succeeded by the *Daily Sentinel,* the most influential newspaper in the mesa country.

Higher education at last received adequate public support. Although authorized by the first Territorial legislature in 1861, the University of Colorado did not open its doors until 1877. Meantime, in 1874, the legislature had appropriated $45,000 for the School of Mines at Golden. That same year the Territorial Assembly had established the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. In 1879 Fort Collins citizens instituted a movement to establish an agricultural school, a "radical" proposal agreed to by the legislature only after long debate; now the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the institution soon established the State's first farm experimental station. The State Normal School, established in Greeley in 1890, became the Colorado State College of Education in 1935.

The last decade of the nineteenth century began auspiciously. The 1890 census revealed a population of 413,249, an increase of more than 100 per cent since 1880. A rich silver strike at Creede in 1890 rivaled those made earlier at Leadville and Aspen. With the Federal Government buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month under the Sherman Act, the price of silver rose to more than $1.00 an ounce, and Colorado mines were producing 58 per cent of the country's supply. Construction of a monumental granite State Capitol at Denver was begun; the cornerstone was laid in July 1890, and the building completed in 1896.

But neither the Sherman Act nor the Creede bonanza could stay the forces hurrying the State and the Nation into panic and depression. Notwithstanding augmented silver purchases by the Federal Govern-

ment, the white metal was being produced far in excess of demand. When the silver market tumbled, one of Colorado's great economic props collapsed. Remonetization of silver became a national as well as a local issue. The two major political parties of the country were torn internally by it, and the Populist Party, which demanded a return to bimetalism, was born of a fusion of partisans of both camps. Feeling ran especially high in Colorado, and in the election of 1892 the entire Populist ticket was swept into office, with Davis H. Waite as governor. Matters were at a crisis with many banks closed; real estate was almost valueless; scores of business houses were bankrupt; a three-year drought had taken its toll, and in the dry farming areas whole counties were almost deserted as discouraged men abandoned mortgaged farms, leaving unpaid-for tools and machinery to rust in the fields.

Silver prices were already low when news came that the mints in India, the most important remaining market for silver, had ceased coinage. Even more shattering, the Sherman Act was repealed at a special session of the Congress in November 1893. Colorado staggered under the repeated blows. Leadville, Aspen, Creede, and all of the silver camps lay paralyzed. Mines ceased operations; the fires in the smelters went out; jobless mine workers and their families crowded into Denver, creating unemployment problems so critical that an extra session of the legislature was called to enact emergency relief measures. Recurrent labor disputes perplexed the State, and politics remained in a confused state, with all parties divided on the silver question. The one bright gleam through the dark decade was the discovery in 1890 of the Cripple Creek gold field, destined to be the State's greatest, which by the end of the century was yielding more than $20,000,000 in precious metals annually.

In 1893, in the midst of its perplexities, Colorado extended suffrage to women, being the second State to do so. Education and the press expanded. Born of several mergers, the Boulder *Camera* was first published in 1890 by Colonel L. C. Paddock. In this decade, too, was founded the Denver *Post,* which soon had a wide circulation and influence in the Rocky Mountain region. *'Tis a Privilege to Live in Colorado* reads a banner head on its front page, quoted as often and more seriously than the inscription that runs in large letters across the facade of its plant, *O Justice, When Expelled From Other Habitations, Make This Thy Dwelling Place.* Established in 1892, the *Post* was bought three years later by Frederick G. Bonfils and Harry H. Tammen, whose prowess in many fields brought "Bon" and "Tam" a national reputation; both have been sharply characterized in *Timberline* by Gene Fowler, novelist and scenarist, once a luminary on their always capable staff. Tammen, as Fowler saw him, was "a dreamer, bubbling with acrobatic phrases, a puck with both hands full of firecrackers,"

while Bonfils was "austere, . . . believing that money meant Power, . . . a brooding Sphinx." Meantime, the *Rocky Mountain News* had passed from Byers to U. S. Senator Thomas M. Patterson, an ardent campaigner against the "money trusts," who clashed bitterly with his rivals on the *Post*. Their mutual accusations and recriminations were scorching, for the era of personal journalism was not yet over. Cited for characterizing the Supreme Court as "the Great Judicial Slaughter House and Mausoleum," Patterson defended himself by saying that he had simply spoken the truth; the court fined him $1,000 for contempt, which, retorted Patterson, expressed his sentiments exactly.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

As the nineteenth century waned, Colorado discovered that its greatest source of wealth lay not in its mines but its farms. The drought years of the early 1890's came to be only a painful memory as more homesteads were taken up each spring by farmers from the Midwest and the north-central States—hardy men of every descent—English, Irish, Scandinavians, Germans, Hungarians, and Italians, among others. Sugar beet culture spread rapidly in the valleys of the Colorado, South Platte, and Arkansas Rivers, attracting many German-Russians from the Volga, where they had long practised such culture. As these acquired larger and larger farms, Spanish-Americans came from the Southwest in augmented numbers to cultivate their spreading acres. Thousands of workers of all European stocks found employment in the beet sugar refineries. The demand of beet growers for water led in turn to the development of even larger irrigation projects, and legislation during the early years of the century was largely concerned with laws governing water rights and appropriations for reservoirs and water diversion tunnels. Two large reclamation projects, the Uncompahgre in 1904 and the Grand Valley in 1912, were authorized, to provide farmers on the Western Slope with water.

While the agricultural sections made tremendous gains, the mining districts remained strangely quiet. In 1899 Teller County, with its Cripple Creek gold fields, had a population in excess of 30,000, but within a few years it had a mere 14,000. Between 1900 and 1910, with prices ranging from 52¢ to 68¢ an ounce, silver mining languished. The days of wild booms and of fortunes made overnight and often spent as quickly were quite definitely ended, and large numbers of people turned to other pursuits. As a result, many small commercial enterprises and mechanical industries sprang up to serve the needs of an increasingly complex social and economic order.

In 1902 a "home rule" amendment to the State constitution freed communities of 2,000 population or more from certain hampering

restrictions, permitting them for the first time to choose and hold accountable all of their administrative officers. A normal school, now Western State College, was founded at Gunnison in 1909. Civic associations were organized to promote many kinds of reforms and elevate the "moral tone" of Colorado. The Citizens' Protective League of Denver, founded to "squelch the knocking and blackmailing newspapers in our beautiful but benighted city," demanded that no news story, editorial, or advertisement unfit for fifteen-year-olds to read should be published, and that "the petty quarrels and constant warfare between newspapers be permanently discontinued," evidence that the sands were running out on personal journalism.

Labor troubles continued to smolder. In 1903 and 1904 ill feeling between mine owners and miners' unions flared up violently in the Cripple Creek district. Labor disputes in the coal fields came to a head in 1914, when striking miners at Ludlow engaged in a sanguinary battle with a detachment of militia sent to patrol the strike area. From these troubles came the passage in 1915 of workmen's compensation measures and an act establishing the State Industrial Commission to compose differences between employers and employees.

The State had settled down to orderly progress by 1910, at which time the census revealed 799,024 residents, a gain of 259,324 since 1900. Development was greatly influenced by increased use of the automobile; better highways were built, making much of the mountain country easily accessible for the first time, and Colorado began to prosper from a new "industry" of almost undreamed-of potentialities, tourist travel. Colorado became a summer playground for the South and Middle West. The Federal Government recognized the need of preserving the natural beauty and historic interest of certain regions by creating two national parks, the Mesa Verde in 1906, the Rocky Mountain in 1915, and later set aside four national monuments. Steps had previously been taken to protect forests and watersheds. The White River National Forest, established in 1891, was the first of fifteen such forest reserves in the State, which now embrace 13,547,537 acres.

The World War years were prosperous ones. Silver again rose to $1.00 an ounce, and mining once more flourished, but in a more sober mood. The price of farm produce soared; wheat sold at $2.00 a bushel, and the soil did its part by producing bountifully. After the post-war slump Colorado enjoyed a fair share of prosperity through the 1920's. Its first broadcasting station, KLZ, was established in Denver in 1920, followed in 1924 by KOA, later by KFEL. Today Colorado has fourteen stations, seven affiliated with national networks. A uniform certification of teachers was instituted in 1923, and two years later a third normal school, the Adams State Teachers College, was established

at Alamosa. Meantime, in 1916, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School had been founded in Denver and has since exercised a considerable influence throughout the country. A people's school, which now annually enrolls almost 12,000 students, it instructs men and women in the trades and offers elementary education to those who were deprived of, or who failed to make the most of earlier educational opportunities. Colorado ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution in 1924, being the second to take such action, and in 1927 passed the first of its old age pension laws. The 1930 census revealed a population of 1,035,791 persons.

The crash of the stock market in 1929 inaugurated another period of hard times for Colorado. Thousands of bread-winners lost their jobs. Farmers found their produce unsalable at prices that would pay even the cost of production and experienced, in addition, a ruinous drought of several years. By 1935 conditions had markedly improved. Benefit payments and loans to farmers by the Federal Government relieved much acute distress, and concerted efforts were made to reclaim land partially ruined by drought and erosion. Since 1935, in addition to Federal grants, funds for relief purposes have been provided by sales and service taxes. The two per cent excise levy on retail sales was "frozen" into the State's tax system in 1936 by a popularly initiated constitutional amendment which specifies that eighty-five per cent of all such taxes must be used to pay old-age pensions; these range upward to a maximum of $45 a month, but the full amount has seldom been paid for lack of funds.

From the Federal Government, in addition to grants for roads, Colorado receives $50,000 for partial support of its land grant college, the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins. Furthermore, as the Federal Government controls more than a fifth of the State in the form of national parks, national forests, and national monuments, it allocates twenty-five per cent of all revenue derived from lease of oil and mineral lands and the sale of timber and other forest resources toward maintenance of roads and schools in those counties lying wholly or partially within the boundaries of national forests.

Colorado schools had an approximate enrollment of 250,000 in 1939, of which 90 per cent were in public institutions; more than $30,000,000 is spent annually for instruction in both public and private schools. Between 1900 and 1930 illiteracy in the State was reduced from 4.2 to 2.8 per cent, considerably below the national average of 4.3 per cent. Newspapers are published in more than 150 communities; these include 32 dailies, 183 weeklies, and several foreign language publications.

Of the 1,000,000 Coloradoans in 1930, 40 per cent were "native," 50 per cent were from other States, and 10 per cent were foreign born—

Mexicans, Germans, Italians, and Russians, for the most part. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois contributed the largest part of the American-born "foreigners" from other States.

The Spanish-Americans, some 58,000 of them, constitute the largest single national group; many of their ancestors early settled in southern Colorado on the great land grants made prior to the Mexican War. In the San Luis Valley, a center of concentration, many of them live much as their grandfathers did, having been little affected by modern ways because of the social as well as the geographical isolation of their communities. Although heavily encrusted with English words and American slang, Spanish is still the common tongue among them, and they retain many of the folk customs and religious beliefs of their forbears. A few continue to practice the masochistic rites of the Penitentes, an excommunicated branch of the Jesuit Order, who fused Spanish Catholicism and Indian paganism in a secret cult based on torture and bloody self-mortification.

The Negro population numbers approximately 12,000, and most of them live in segregated districts in Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs. The Negro helped to pioneer Colorado, many coming during the gold rush, some as slaves. They did not enter the State in large numbers, however, until driven from their homes in the South by economic distress after the Civil War. Although their music, dances, and religious beliefs have been preserved in original form to some degree, their folk culture has been broadened by the democratic influence of the West.

Most of the 20,000 Jews living in Colorado reside in the larger cities and towns, where they conduct small commercial or manufacturing enterprises. More than any other group, the Jews have held fast to old traditions and religious beliefs, but recently the impact of social and economic problems has tended to break up this rather homogeneous group.

Like the buffalo that was the mainstay of his existence, the Indian has all but vanished from Colorado. Of the tribes that once roamed mountains and plains, only some 800 Ute remain at the Consolidated Ute Agency (*see Tours 11D and 11E*). But the Indian has left his mark ineradically upon the land—in relics and ruins, in legends and scraps of folklore, in place names that preserve the memory of their tribes and of their greatest chiefs and warriors—Ouray, Topanas, Atchee, Antero, Sapinero, Mount Shavano (Blue Flower), and Niwot (Left Hand) Creek; Uncompahgre and Saguache are the Ute words respectively for "hot water springs" and "blue earth."

Rich and colorful as it is, filled with all the elements of drama, studded with solid achievements in every field, the story of Colorado and Coloradoans has only begun. Its vigorous and eventful past is an earnest of its future.

The Economic Base

ALTHOUGH mining is often presumed to be Colorado's basic industry, agriculture produces almost twice as much of the State's yearly income. The mines have yielded more than $3,000,000,000 since the gold rush of 1859, but agriculture has done quite as well within the past twenty-five years. In a larger sense, however, the two are complementary; neither could have achieved its present development without the other. Together, they have shaped the pattern of the State's transportation network and laid the foundation of its manufacturing. Both extend into widely scattered sections of the State in a giant patchwork of irregular boundaries and striking contrasts. Coal, the State's chief mineral product today, is mined amid rural scenes on the rolling plains along the eastern foothills and in the northern mesa country on the Western Slope. Cripple Creek, once the world's richest gold camp, shot up like a mushroom on the range of a great cattle ranch.

Colorado is notable rather for the diversity than the individual or aggregate quantity of its products. Head lettuce thrives in high mountain meadows; peaches, apples, and pears are grown in the large orchard section along the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers on the Western Slope; carnations from greenhouses in the vicinity of Denver are shipped as far as the London market; Colorado beet sugar, pascal celery, honey-dew melons, and Rocky Ford cantaloupes are known and consumed throughout the Nation. Colorado fattens more spring lambs than any State in the Union. Gold still accounts for a fifth of the value of the State's mine products, but of greater significance industrially is the extraction of two rare metals, molybdenum and vanadium, used as alloys in the making of hard steel. Four-fifths of the world's supply of molybdenum is mined at Climax, near Leadville, and three-fourths of the Nation's supply of vanadium comes from mines around Uravan, near the Utah border. Great coal fields have stimulated the production of steel—Colorado's foremost manufactured article. But mining and agriculture remain the two basic industries.

MINING

When prospectors first surveyed Colorado's ranging skyline, they had only the vaguest notion of the great mineral wealth stored in the

mountains. Early prospectors thought only in terms of gold, little realizing that the mountains and plains contain approximately 250 useful mineral products, of which some 35 are now being extracted for market. So deep are the ore deposits locked in the State's granite warehouses that several mines have been sunk more than 3,000 feet without exhausting the veins. Every year Colorado adds $60,000,000 to the $3,000,000,000 of metals and other minerals already produced since the gold rush of 1859. Coal normally leads in value, although gold occasionally forges ahead. In 1938, however, molybdenum outstripped both; after this triumvirate ranks silver, with copper, vanadium, oil, and clay next in order.

Gold mining began in 1858 with small placer operations in what is now Denver. The following year George A. Jackson discovered a valuable deposit on Chicago Creek in the mountains thirty miles to the west, and four months later, on May 6, 1859, John H. Gregory of Georgia made his celebrated strike near by on the North Fork of Clear Creek. Here boomed the camps of Blackhawk and Central City, which led the State in gold production for more than a quarter of a century, being surpassed only when Cripple Creek achieved its phenomenal production in the 1890's.

Operations during the gold rush spread rapidly into South Park, which proved so rich in "pay dirt" that it was described as "one big placer." Tarryall, Fairplay, Buckskin Joe, and Montgomery were added to the roster of roaring camps. By April 1860 venturesome prospectors had pushed their way up the Arkansas River to California Gulch, which within two years produced an estimated $1,000,000 of "dust." Meanwhile, the search for yellow treasure took men northward to the Blue River and as far South as Rosita in the Wet Mountain Valley. Several prospectors even blazed trails across the Continental Divide to the headwaters of the Yampa and into the Gunnison River country and the remote ranges of the San Juans.

By 1874, with the richest placer deposits exhausted, gold mining had reached a low ebb, annually producing less than $2,000,000. Silver became the State's leading mineral, forging far to the front after 1878 when carbonate ores rich in lead and silver were discovered along California Gulch. Thus from an abandoned gold camp sprang Leadville, the most important silver camp in the State and one of the greatest in the world; almost overnight it became a rip-roaring town of 30,000, where great fortunes were made in a day and spent as quickly in a lurid scene of organized vice, shooting scrapes, and grand opera. But, above all, Leadville was the hub of a large industrial empire where practical men turned speculative hard-rock mining into a profitable business. The silver boom brought profound changes in the mining industry. Up to 1878 the production of all metal mines in the State had never ex-

ceeded $8,000,000 annually. Rising steadily, silver reached a peak production of $23,000,000 in 1892, when the silver mines yielded an additional $5,000,000 of lead and almost $1,000,000 of copper. Not until 1892, when operations at Cripple Creek were well under way, did the annual production of gold total $5,000,000.

The day of the individual small mine operator soon passed. During the initial boom, ore had to be "picture rock" to attract prospectors and investors; it had to be amenable to treatment by simple processes; if gold and silver could not be seen with the naked eye, there was little enthusiasm for the "diggings" from which it came. With the depletion of "grass root" deposits, mining operations necessitated vast capital investments. Mining companies were organized to finance the construction of deep shafts and miles of tunnels, drifts, cross-cuts, and elaborate underground railroads. Pumping, drainage, and ventilating systems were installed; large mills and smelters were constructed to process ores.

The improvement of milling and smelting was a long and costly process. The first smelter was constructed in 1868 at Blackhawk, but for some time ore was still shipped to larger smelting centers where coal was cheap. By the 1890's smelting in Colorado had greatly expanded and was centralized in Leadville, Colorado City, Denver, Pueblo, and Durango. The cruder phases of ore reduction were performed at the mines because of high transportation costs in remote mountain areas; millions of dollars were spent on various types of mills for this purpose, but technological development was so rapid that many mills became obsolete within a few months. Yet the wealth of the mines was such that money for new ventures constantly poured into the State.

As mining became more highly industrialized, thousands of workers were needed to timber shafts, dig ore, and operate the smelters. Failing to make the lucky strike that would have made them financially independent, men who had blazed trails across the prairies in oxcarts and covered wagons were soon working for wages, frequently low. In the spring of 1880 the Miners' Co-operative Union, secretly chartered by the Knights of Labor, called a strike at Leadville for higher wages and an eight-hour day. The walkout began on the morning of May 26th, and by noon mining in "the Cloud City" had ceased. On June 10th, Governor Frederick R. Pitkin declared martial law, which, with the forced retreat of union leaders beyond the county line, led to a collapse of the strike.

Prospectors pushed across the Continental Divide and in the last quarter of the nineteenth century made rich silver strikes at Ouray, Silverton, Telluride, Rico, and Creede. The pioneers who developed these new regions were forced to surmount great obstacles. Transportation was so difficult that only the highest grades of ore could be

worked; for many years the more remote districts were accessible only by plodding burro. Creede, founded in 1890 when N. C. Creede staked the Holy Moses Mine in the rich district soon known as "King Solomon's Mines," was for a brief period one of the most prosperous camps in the State.

The demonetization of silver and the panic of 1893 dealt a hard blow to the white metal camps. As silver had long been the main source of wealth in these areas, ore samples were tested only for their silver and lead content. In 1895, Thomas F. Walsh, owner of a pyrite smelter at Silverton, sampled the dumps of the Camp Bird Mine, which had been worked for low-grade lead and zinc sulphides carrying some silver, and discovered that they contained tellurium compounds rich in gold. The Camp Bird soon became the second richest gold property in the State, yielding $25,000,000 during the next twenty years. The gold fever spread to other white metal areas. In 1898 Leadville again became a gold camp, and for nine years poured forth immense treasure from deep-lying quartz veins overlooked for almost a half century.

Meanwhile, Bob Womack, a cowboy, had discovered rich gold-bearing quartz on a great cattle ranch at Cripple Creek. This celebrated mining district lay on a sedimentary plateau about six miles square in the crater of an extinct volcano, piled with immense masses of lava and granite containing dry quartz impregnated with pure gold. Cripple Creek, in its day one of the richest gold camps in the world, was known far and wide for the Portland, the Creeson, the Independence, the Mary McKinney, and other celebrated mines; the Portland, having yielded $62,000,000, is still a large producer. Between 1892 and 1900 annual production of gold in Colorado mounted from $5,000,000 to $28,000,000; in the latter year almost two-thirds came from the Cripple Creek district. This flood of gold assisted the State in weathering the storms of economic depression that followed 1893.

During that depression thousands of unemployed miners abandoned the silver for the gold camps. With men clamoring for work, Cripple Creek mine owners attempted to substitute a ten-hour for the eight-hour day. In February 1893 a strike was called by the newly organized Western Federation of Miners, then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. On May 30th Governor Davis H. Waite, who had been elected on the Populist ticket in 1892, intervened and secured an agreement granting the demands of the miners. Strikes occurred at Leadville in 1896 and at Telluride in 1901. Unrest in the mining camps reached a climax in 1903 with a strike of mine, mill, and smelter hands throughout the State, largely on their demand for an eight-hour day.

The conflict began with a strike in the reduction mills at Colorado City in February 1903. The miners at Cripple Creek laid down their

tools on August 10th, and the militia was dispatched to the Cripple Creek area. The strike spread to Telluride and into all parts of San Miguel and San Juan Counties. On December 4th Governor Peabody pronounced the Cripple Creek district in a "state of insurrection and rebellion," and proclaimed martial law. On June 6, 1904, less than two months after the troops had been withdrawn, a terrible explosion occurred at the Independence railroad station on the south slope of Bull Hill. The station was wrecked; thirteen men were killed, and six badly injured. Charges and counter-charges flew thick and fast, and after several armed clashes martial law was again proclaimed. Several hundred strikers, denounced as "objectionable citizens," were forcibly deported into Kansas and New Mexico. The strike collapsed, although it was not officially terminated until three years later. Defeated and blacklisted, the Western Federation of Miners virtually abandoned the district, although its national headquarters remained in Denver, with William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood as secretary-treasurer. The Federation affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905, reaffiliated with the A. F. of L. in 1911. Reorganized as the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, it is today the only international union with headquarters in Colorado.

Meantime, coal veins had been opened both in the northern and southern parts of the State; the first operations were undertaken in 1864. From decade to decade coal became an increasingly important element in Colorado's economy until at length it achieved first rank among mineral products, a position it has normally maintained for many years. In 1913 more than 12,000 men were employed in and around the coal mines, but improved methods in mining have since increased production and reduced the number of workers approximately 25 per cent. Up to 1938 output had totaled 395,718,000 tons, valued at $819,154,000. Colorado coal ranges in quality from black lignite and sub-bituminous varieties to true anthracite. Vast coal deposits underlie the eastern base of the mountains in a wide strip from New Mexico to Wyoming, and are found in Routt County and elsewhere on the Western Slope. The coal beds, it has been estimated, contain reserves of 417,000,000,000 short tons, or sufficient to supply the entire country for seven centuries.

Labor troubles accompanied the development of the industry. In 1900 forty-one "wildcat" strikes occurred in the coal fields. In 1903, with the hard-rock miners on strike in almost all camps, coal miners in the State laid down their tools, demanding an eight-hour day and better working conditions. The miners in the northern fields soon won their demands, but the issue remained unsettled in the southern fields where large operators refused to negotiate with the United Mine Workers Union, established in the State in 1899.

In the summer of 1913 the union sent organizers into the southern fields and on September 23rd called a strike. The miners sought recognition of the union and a written contract providing an eight-hour day, strict enforcement of the State mining laws, a check weighman elected by themselves, and the right to board and buy goods where they pleased; almost all miners' communities were on company property. On the day of the strike 8,000 to 10,000 miners packed their belongings on carts and wagons and, with their women and children, moved down the canyons through snow, sleet, and drenching rain to the tent colonies established by the union. Clashes between the strikers and mine guards were frequent, and scarcely a week passed without fatalities. The militia was ordered into the strike districts, and on April 20, 1914, an armed clash occurred between a militia company and strikers in a tent colony at Ludlow, near Trinidad. The tents caught fire, and two women and eleven children were suffocated or burned to death in a pit dug under one of the tents for protection. Altogether, the engagement cost twenty-one lives, including that of a militiaman. Enraged strikers took possession of the coal fields from Walsenburg to Trinidad; two counties were virtually under their control. On June 1st Federal troops marched in and fighting ceased. The Ludlow "massacre," widely and heatedly discussed, brought John D. Rockefeller Jr. to Colorado to institute in his companies an employee representation plan designed to afford miners easy access to company officials for redress of grievances. The plan was praised and copied by others, but in 1938 was outlawed as a "company union" under the Wagner Act by the National Labor Relations Board.

The post-war era again brought unsettled conditions to the coal fields. Miners received two wage cuts in 1925; two years later a strike of all coal miners in the State was called for a six-hour day, a five-day week, and a basic day wage of $7.75. In the southern fields the strike met with varied success, but in the northern fields all mines but one were closed. In an armed clash at the open mine November 21, 1927, six men were killed and about 60 people injured, including many women and children. Martial law was immediately declared. The strike continued until February 1928, by which time almost all companies had granted an increase of 50¢ a day in basic wage rates as recommended by the Colorado Industrial Commission. The mine at which the fatal clash occurred soon passed into the control of Miss Josephine Roche, later Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet, who recognized the United Mine Workers and signed a written contract for a basic wage of $7.00 a day. The company, one of the largest in the State, inaugurated measures to promote social welfare and facilitate collective bargaining; farm lands were developed for the use of employees during summer months, and an effort was made

to stabilize employment and improve working conditions. With more stable relations obtaining between workers and employers, mine owners are directing attention to the serious technical and economic problems facing the coal industry as a whole.

Iron was among the first minerals discovered in the State, being plentiful in several parts of the mountain region, particularly in the southern and southwestern sections. Because of the high cost of working these deposits, however, ore for the steel mills at Pueblo is shipped at present from Sunrise, Wyoming.

Colorado has been a consistent producer of lead since 1869, attaining a production peak of $7,228,000 in 1900; Colorado ranked sixth among the States in lead production in 1938, with an output valued at $869,860, of which San Juan County produced more than 42 per cent. Zinc mining, initiated in 1885, continues in nine counties, with a production in 1938 of $437,000, about 94 per cent of which came from San Juan County. Copper, first discovered in the State in 1868, is usually found in combination with other metals from which it must be separated by smelting or other costly processes. Copper production in 1938 totaled $2,777,000, a record for the State; of this, Eagle County mines yielded 85 per cent. Lead, zinc, copper, and other metals, even gold, are usually found in combination with silver, and a good price for silver frequently represents the margin necessary for profitable production. This explains why the silver question has always been of vital interest to Colorado and other western States.

In Colorado are also found many rare minerals essential in the manufacture of radio wire, chemicals, and temperature-resisting steel alloys used in the fabrication of aircraft and automobiles. In the production of molybdenum Colorado ranks first among the States, producing 78 per cent of the world's supply. Virtually all of this comes from the Climax Mine in Lake County (*see Tour 1b*), which had an output of 28,242,085 pounds in 1938 with an approximate value of $20,000,000 in the Pittsburgh market. Ferberite and wolframite ore from the Nederland district in Boulder County (*see Tour 6*) yield most of Colorado's tungsten, a virtually infusible metal, extremely valuable in the manufacture of high-speed machine tools and dies, electric lamp filaments, and radio tubes.

A shipment of Colorado uranium, or pitchblende, from Gilpin County, and of yellow carnotite, a uranium-vanadium compound from Paradox Valley (*see Tour 19*), was used by M. and Mme. Curie of Paris in their famous experiments that led to the extraction of radium. For some ten years Colorado dominated the world market for radioactive ores, but since 1923 the production of new mines in the Belgian Congo has cut the price of radium from more than $100,000 to $70,000 a gram, approximately the cost of production of radium from the

carnotite ores of the State. Radium, sodium uranate, uranium, nitrate, uranium acetate, and various vanadium compounds are still mined on a small scale along the Dolores River. Vanadium had a record production of 1,382,000 pounds in 1938, or 86 per cent of all such ore mined in the United States. Fluorspar, a calcium fluorine compound extensively used in the manufacture of steel and in the ceramic and chemical industries, is another important metallic ore mined in the State. Colorado ranks fourth among the States in the extraction of this compound, the bulk of which comes from deposits near Salida and Wagon Wheel Gap.

Oil has been found in small quantities in the Arkansas Valley near Florence, in north-central Colorado, and in the plateau region of the northwest; considerable development work is being done elsewhere, particularly in the eastern part of the State. More than 2,000 producing wells have been drilled since oil was first discovered north of Canon City in 1862. Although its production is relatively small, ranking seventeenth among the States, the flow of its wells is high, averaging 21.9 barrels a well a day in 1935, more than twice the national average of 8.1. Some natural gas is derived from these wells, but the larger part of that used in Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and other communities is piped from the North Texas oil fields.

Other important minerals of the State are cement, feldspar, mica, gypsum, barite, and lime. Quarrying has increased in importance as granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, lava, and other Colorado building stones have become better known to architects. Good granite is found in widely scattered parts of the State, notably at Gunnison, Silver Plume, Cotopaxi, and in South Platte Canyon. Marble is quarried in the vicinity of Salida, Marble, and in Wet Mountain Valley. Travertine, olivine, and dolomite have been shipped from Colorado quarries to many States. Near Livermore are the only developed beds of alabaster in North America.

With other industries, Colorado mining has suffered periods of depression since the World War. Discoveries of rich ores in other parts of the world depressed the price of all metals; mine after mine was forced to close or curtail production. Only those properties with the highest grade of ores remained in operation. Production was greatly stimulated in 1934 when the Federal Government, with the abandonment of the gold standard, raised the price of that metal to $35.00 a fine ounce. Mining operations were further stimulated when the price of silver was set at 77.3 cents an ounce in 1937 under the Federal Government's silver purchasing program. Mine operators have also been aided in recent years by the world-wide demand for metals essential to the manufacture of armaments; a marked revival has occurred in the extraction both of basic metals and rarer minerals used as

industrial alloys. From a record low of $25,800,000 in 1932 the total value of mineral production advanced beyond $60,000,000 in 1938. In that year more than 20,000 persons were engaged in the extraction of minerals. Great and colorful as Colorado's mining history has been, experts agree that the State's mineral resources have merely been scratched.

RANCHING

Although farming preceded ranching in Colorado and has long since surpassed it in importance, the great cattle ranches of the seventies and eighties first gave agriculture any considerable weight in the State's economy. Stock raising began in the fall of 1858 when a prospector turned his oxen loose to shift for themselves on the grassy flats now occupied by Denver. When the animals were rounded up in the spring, he found that they had grown sleek and fat. With the discovery that cattle could be pastured on the plains, great herds of Texas Longhorns were driven northward into the lower Arkansas Valley and other sections of the plains. The penetration of transcontinental railroads soon opened up new cattle country in the mountain parks and on the Western Slope. Thousands of cattle were loaded for eastern markets at Antonito, Lamar, Julesburg, Sterling, Brush, Walden, and other Colorado shipping centers.

As there were no fences in early days, cattle sometimes strayed as far as two hundred miles from their home ranges. Cowboys were hired to guard the herds and keep them on the richest available pastures. Every spring the calves were rounded up and branded; every fall the fattened steers were rounded up for market. The round-up, a community enterprise, brought together cowboys and stockmen from dozens of ranches. Organized gangs of thieves preyed upon the cattle and sometimes stole entire herds. Cowmen waged a relentless war against these rustlers and finally succeeded in breaking up the larger gangs.

By 1879 cowboys were riding herd on 855,000 head of cattle in Colorado, chiefly on great open ranges, part of the public domain. At this period the cattle industry was concentrated in the hands of large ranchers whose herds numbered from ten to fifty thousand head. Their ranches were of corresponding dimensions; the "JJ" ranch of the Prairie Cattle Company in the lower Arkansas Valley extended fifty miles east from La Junta and seventy miles south into New Mexico and Oklahoma, embracing 2,240,000 acres. English and Scottish interests controlled many of the larger properties.

Until the Leadville boom of 1879-80 cowboys were the only large body of wage earners in the State. Isolated in small groups during the greater part of the year and sharing with their employers the hazards of frontier life, they usually regarded the ranch as in part their own, as

it often was, for many cowboys owned small herds of cattle and horses that grazed on the open range along with the stock of their employer.

The reign of the powerful cattle barons was comparatively brief, for the ranges were soon overstocked. In the hard winter of 1886-7 fully half of their stock perished and the succeeding drought took a heavy toll. Meanwhile, homesteaders had been taking up more and more claims, drastically reducing the extent of the open range, and by the close of the century cattle raising had become a scattered and usually small-scale enterprise. Shorthorns, Herefords, and other breeds of better beef stock replaced the hardy but scrawny Texas Longhorns. Today, a few large ranchers still own immense tracts of land but more of them lease pasture from farmers and the Federal Government. In 1939 Colorado was credited with 1,447,000 head of cattle, of which 243,000 were milk stock.

Sheep were driven into Colorado early in the seventies, and by 1879 there were 2,000,000 on the plains in spite of the opposition of cattlemen, which occasioned some violence. The latter quite naturally objected because sheep clip a range so close that cattle cannot feed on it. Subsequently, great bands of sheep were driven to the Western Slope, which is still the main sheep range in Colorado. After the World War many farmers in the northern plains section began purchasing range lambs from other States and bringing them to their fields to be fattened for market (*see Tour 13*) on a diet of alfalfa, silage, beet tops and pulp from the sugar refineries; the area around Fort Collins is now the most important spring lamb feeding ground in the country. On January 1, 1939, Coloradoans were herding 2,810,000 sheep, of which 1,090,000 were on feed.

In addition to cattle and sheep, the State raises hogs, horses, mules, poultry, and other livestock. Cattle and sheep, however, represent more than three-fourths of the inventory value of all livestock on ranches and farms. On January 1, 1939, the value of all farm livestock was $87,600,000.

FARMING

When the first gold-hunters penetrated the Pikes Peak country in 1858, farming communities had already been established by Spanish-speaking people in the southern part of the State. Nor were they the first farmers in what is now Colorado. Six centuries before, the Cliff Dwellers had grown maize and other crops on the high tablelands and in the moist valleys of the Mesa Verde country in the southwestern corner of the State. The less civilized nomadic Indians who supplanted the Cliff Dwellers lived by hunting and fishing and did not till the soil. Although small agricultural experiments had been conducted at several of the pioneer trading posts, notably at Bent's Fort on the Arkansas,

permanent farming communities were not established until 1852 when the erection of Fort Massachusetts in the San Luis Valley brought Spanish-Americans from New Mexico to settle along the Culebra, Costilla, and Trinchera Rivers, tributaries of the Rio Grande. Later, during gold rush days, farms were laid out in the river bottoms along the eastern base of the foothills.

The Spanish-Americans in the San Luis Valley early developed small irrigation projects, but irrigation on a large scale began in 1870 with the founding of the Union Colony at Greeley. Sponsored by Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune,* and organized by Nathan Meeker, the newspaper's agricultural editor, this co-operative colony dug the first large irrigation canal in Colorado. The venture was successful, and big ditches were soon dug in other parts of the State. As demand for water increased, reservoirs were built to catch and hold the early spring flow of rivers. By 1930 there were 6,509 irrigation projects in the State, representing an investment of $87,603,240; 5,926 were individual and partnership enterprises, 531 were co-operative, and the balance were corporate and Federal Government projects. The 531 co-operative projects represented a capital investment of $45,651,717, or more than half the value of all such projects in the State. Colorado has two great irrigation projects constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Service: the Uncompahgre, built at a cost of $6,715,000, which irrigates approximately 63,000 acres of land in the Uncompahgre Valley near Montrose; and the Grand Valley Project, built at a cost of more than $5,000,000, which brings water to 30,400 acres in the vicinity of Grand Junction.

In 1936 the Twin Lakes Reservoir and Canal Company, a private enterprise, initiated the first project in the State to divert water from one slope of the Continental Divide to the other; designed to bring water from the Roaring Fork on the Western Slope to the farmers of Crowley County on the eastern plains, it diverted 35,000 acre-feet of water in 1939. The U. S. Reclamation Service began construction in 1938 of the first unit of the Pine River Project in La Plata County, on the western slope of the San Juan Mountains; it will irrigate 56,000 acres. But by far the largest Federal enterprise of the kind in Colorado is the Colorado-Big Thompson, authorized in 1937 and now under construction. The reservoirs of this system will store water from a drainage area of 780 square miles above Hot Sulphur Springs on the Western Slope and by a 13-mile tunnel under the Continental Divide will carry it to already developed irrigation districts on the eastern plains. Federal Government engineers estimate that an annual flow of 320,000 acre-feet can be diverted from the headwaters of the Colorado River without impairing established water rights along the lower reaches of the river. The Colorado-Big Thompson project will cost approxi-

mately $44,000,000, about half of which will be spent for power development.

Colorado's great network of canals and ditches waters 3,393,000 acres, or 11.8 per cent of all cultivated land; 31,000 farms, more than half of those in the State, contain some irrigated sections. Melting snows in the high mountain country furnish small but steady streams in the fertile basins of the North and the South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Colorado, Gunnison, and scores of tributary rivers, along which are grown usually bountiful crops of hay, alfalfa, sugar beets, melons, fruits, vegetables, and grains.

The single largest enterprise based upon irrigation is the sugar beet industry, with its many ramifications, founded with the introduction of beet culture from Germany in 1899. After successful experiments along the Colorado River near Grand Junction, beet farming spread rapidly into the South Platte and Arkansas Valleys, in which are largely concentrated the State's eighteen beet sugar refineries. Colorado stands foremost among the States in the growing of sugar beets, and the average value of the crop for the 1929-39 decade is estimated at $25,820,000 a year; in addition to refined sugar, this total includes the value of beet tops, beet pulp, molasses, and other valuable byproducts. Approximately 12,000 farmers, 20,000 field workers, and 6,200 processing plant employees are directly engaged in the Colorado beet industry, which indirectly employs many additional workers in the livestock and packing industries. Beet pulp and other byproducts are fed with grain and hay to many thousand head of sheep and cattle through the winter months; such a ration, according to a report by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, produces "cheaper beef and mutton or lamb than any ration available in the United States."

Successful agriculture in the temperate zone requires the cultivation of at least one row crop in rotation with grains and legumes or grasses, and the sugar beet has proved itself rather more adaptable to the soil and climate of Colorado than other major row crops. Beets require a more than average amount of hard field labor but respond more directly and remuneratively to such intensive cultivation than other standard crops, yielding a high cash return. Although beets were grown on only 10 per cent of all irrigated land in the sixteen leading beet-growing counties during the 1929-39 decade, the average value of the crop totaled 40 per cent of the value of all principal crops grown on irrigated land in the State.

Farmers contract with the sugar refining companies to plant a specified acreage with seed furnished by the companies; payments are made at specified periods after delivery of beets at the refineries, and depend upon the sugar content of the beets and the final net return on sugar

sold. The farmer not only signs a contract with the refining companies but also a labor contract with his field workers specifying the piece rates to be paid for each operation (*see Tour 1a*).

Straight tariff protection characterized sugar legislation until 1934 when the Jones-Costigan Act was passed. This was followed by the Sugar Act of 1937, which reduced tariffs and substituted a processing tax and quota controls as indirect means of regulating sugar prices, beet prices, grower-processor relationships, and wages of contract labor. Beet proceeds were redistributed in favor of farmers and field workers. To be eligible for crop-control payments, a farmer must pay minimum piece rates set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and must employ no children under fourteen in the fields; the work day of those between fourteen and seventeen is limited to eight hours. In 1940 the minimum wage for beet labor was established at $21.60 an acre for the average crop of 12 tons an acre. The rapidity with which field work is being mechanized is indicated by a decrease from 66.5 hours an acre in 1915 to 53 hours in 1936, as revealed in a WPA research study, and more important developments in mechanization have subsequently occurred. From a fourth to a fifth of Colorado's beet acreage is now tended by farmers and their families without the assistance of contract workers.

Wide fluctuations have marked the family income of contract beet workers. Daily earnings are high, averaging $4 during the thinning season and $5 during the harvest, but the season of employment is short, averaging from fifty to sixty days over a six months' period. A WPA survey of relief clients in Weld County in 1937 revealed an average of $222 from beet work, $42 from other private employment, and $172 from WPA wages, direct relief, and other forms of public assistance. The average individual cash income was $47 a year for beet work and $31 a year from direct and work relief. A study published by the University of California in 1929 estimated average family earnings from beet work alone in the same area at $818.50. The Childrens' Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor reported in 1935 that the average for the country as a whole was $340. "If the 1934 income is adjusted by the increase in wage rates since that time, the probable family income in 1940 will be about $400," according to estimates of the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The first workers in the fields were German-Russians from the Volga who were familiar with beet culture. By dint of hard work, many became tenants, landowners, and large livestock feeders. Most of the field workers today are Spanish-Americans from the Southwest.

The beet workers of Colorado were first organized by the American Federation of Labor. In 1937 the Colorado unions affiliated with the C. I. O. as members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and

Allied Workers of America. The Union has participated in a number of hearings on wage scales held by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In May 1940 it was estimated by the Labor Section of the Sugar Division of the Department that of the 90,000 contract beet workers in the country, the C. I. O. had a membership of 12,300 in Colorado and four other western states; of Colorado's 20,000 beet workers, 8,000 were organized, according to the same source. In addition to sugar beets, the irrigated sections of Colorado grow wheat, rye, and other cash grains. Corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums are raised primarily as feed crops on both irrigated and dry farms. Hay, the State's leading crop, is not entirely grown in irrigated regions; a considerable part is cut from natural meadows in the mountains and on certain sections of the plains; alfalfa, clover, timothy, sweet sorghum, forage, and wild hay are the principal varieties. Potatoes, Colorado's chief vegetable crop, are grown in all but five counties, although production is largely limited to the San Luis and South Platte Valleys; sharp price fluctuations in recent years have made income from this crop uncertain. Pinto beans are an important cash crop on the plains, particularly in sections where water is scarce or unavailable. Some broomcorn is grown in the southeastern corner of the State.

Many of the irrigated sections are well suited to horticulture; the value of the fruit harvest in 1938 totaled almost $3,000,000. Refrigerated railroad cars and motor trucks have greatly widened the market for this produce, making it possible for a family in London to have Colorado fruit ten days after it has been picked. Apples are grown in Delta and adjoining counties on the Western Slope, in Fremont County, in some lower sections of the Arkansas Valley, and in Larimer, Jefferson, and Boulder Counties along the South Platte; the 1938 harvest was valued at $1,387,000. Peaches and pears are grown in the Arkansas Valley, and on the lower mesas, deltas, and flood plains of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, where water for irrigation is plentiful, the climate mild, and the growing season longer than in other sections of the State. Colorado cherries are largely of the sour variety, although some sweet cherries are grown on the Western Slope in the Delta and Grand Junction areas. Two-thirds of the State's cherries are harvested in Larimer County, with Fremont, Mesa, Jefferson, and Delta Counties ranking next in order. Small quantities of grapes, apricots, and plums are raised in the orchard country along the lower valleys of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers; grapes and plums flourish along the Arkansas.

Jefferson County and other areas in the vicinity of Denver are the berry patch of Colorado and furnish the local market for a brief period each summer. Berries are also grown in most of the fruit areas of the State, especially along the Grand Mesa in Garfield County.

Glenwood Springs on the upper Colorado River is widely known for its wild mountain strawberries.

Truck farming has become an important enterprise in the irrigated farm regions, but violent price fluctuations have made it a hazardous occupation. The total value of truck crops in 1938 was $5,345,000. The Rocky Ford cantaloupe is celebrated throughout the country, and in recent years honeydew melons and winter watermelons have become increasingly important in the Arkansas Valley; these melons are now vine-ripened and pre-cooled before shipment. Another important garden crop is crisp head lettuce, which grows in high mountain meadows and matures late in the season when supplies elsewhere are depleted. Green peas, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, snap beans, cauliflower, and mushrooms are also grown. Colorado giant and short-strain pascal celery is probably the State's most widely praised vegetable; a large part of the crop is grown immediately west and north of Denver, but small crops are grown along the Arkansas in the vicinity of Canon City and Pueblo. Most of this celery is wrapped with paper to bleach it in the field, and is then stored in trenches for further bleaching for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets; shipments are usually made by truck or in small gift packages by express. The growing of carnations, orchids, Easter lilies, chrysanthemums, roses, gladioli, babybreath, bedding plants, potted plants, bulbs, and a miscellany of nursery products and seeds, is now a small but integral unit in Colorado's agricultural economy.

Although most of Colorado farm produce is grown on irrigated tracts, the vast bulk of the State's cultivated land is without water. Dry farming on a large scale began about 1880, by which time all land in well-watered river bottoms had been preempted and land-hungry homesteaders began to checker the arid plains with rectangles of barbed wire. But enthusiasm for this "rain belt," as it was in fact during the favorable 1880's, wilted during the bitter years of drought and depression in the early nineties. Many farmers were ruined; entire communities were abandoned, and the plight of eastern Colorado was so serious that it was ten years before recovery began. This trying period pointed the need of establishing experiment stations; in time these succeeded in placing dry farming upon a scientific basis by developing special drought-resisting seed and such drought-resisting crops as dwarf cane, higary, federita, grama, and Sudan grass. New methods of cultivation designed to preserve moisture were also introduced, and $2 wheat during the first World War brought farmers hurrying to plow up the plains with tractors and to plant wheat and other cash crops. Many adverse factors had to be contended with. The original homestead law provided only 160-acre tracts, which were sufficiently large in humid regions but far too small on the arid plains. Even

when the unit was increased to 320 acres in 1909, and to 640 acres in 1916, it was still too small. In one-crop dry farming, half the land often has to be allowed to lie fallow each year to accumulate moisture and furrows must be plowed farther apart than ordinarily. As for stock raising, a profitable range in this area necessitates control of 8,000 to 15,000 acres. The accumulation of large tracts through purchase was difficult because of the activities of speculators, who inflated prices of land and caused a rapid increase in tenancy, share-cropping, and attendant evils.

The post-war collapse of farm prices seriously injured agriculture throughout the country and was nothing less than a catastrophe for the marginal, over-capitalized farms in the dry areas. In some sections of the plains more than 40 per cent of the farms passed through tax sales and foreclosures into the hands of absentee owners, who leased the land to tenants; many of the latter were "suitcase farmers," who, having no permanent interest in the farms, ruthlessly "mined" the soil. This created instability in the community and impoverished many county and local governments. Tax delinquencies ranged from 15 to 45 per cent. Such abuses, coupled with over-grazing and droughts in recent years, have been major factors in creating the "dust bowls" of the plains, and have resulted in the migration of entire communities to other sections of the country.

In recent years the Federal Government has assisted in alleviating the worst evils of the post-war era by stabilizing production and marketing. Today, hundreds of successful farmers in the plains counties grow a diversity of drought-resisting crops and seldom have a complete failure. In addition, they have introduced dairy farming and poultry raising as subsidiary sources of income to protect them against total loss during dry years. The plains towns of eastern Colorado are shipping points for wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, eggs, poultry, butterfat, and a wide variety of similar produce.

Price fluctuations have always been a serious problem for Colorado agriculture, especially for marginal producers in less-favored sections. Faced with unfavorable market conditions and other difficult problems, Colorado growers have united in many active farm organizations. The movement began as early as 1863 when the ephemeral Colorado Agricultural Society was founded in Denver. In 1870 the first Farmers Club was organized at Union Colony, now Greeley, and three years later it became the nucleus of an organization known as the Colorado Farmers Union. In 1874 the Colorado Grange was organized as a section of the national association known as the Patrons of Husbandry; at the height of its power in December 1916, the Colorado Grange had 9,029 members.

Of more recent origin is the Colorado Farm Bureau, which now

rivals the Grange in strength and enterprise. The largest farm organization in the State today, however, is the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of Colorado, founded in 1906. The Farmers Union has more than 5,000 families as members and sells insurance to a much larger number. More specialized groups, such as the Mountain States Beet Growers Marketing Association, the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, and scores of local livestock and marketing co-operatives, play an increasingly vital role in Colorado farm life.

The importance of that life is reflected in the fact that farming today provides a fifth of the State's yearly income and in 1930 employed 106,000 people, a fourth of all gainfully employed Coloradoans. The inventory value of all crops grown on both irrigated and dry farms in 1938 was estimated at $68,530,000, which, with crop-control payments by the Federal Government, raised gross farm income for the year to $116,000,000.

STAGECOACH TO AIRLINER

The development of transportation in Colorado is a story of high courage and eventful daring. More than half of its terrain is rough and mountainous, but builders of railroads and highways have blasted and tunneled their way across this wilderness of peaks and canyons into the remotest sections of the State. Remarkable engineering feats have attended this work at every step—Hanging Bridge in the Royal Gorge, by which tracks are suspended above the roaring waters of the Arkansas River; the Carleton Tunnel, the Moffat Tunnel, and the Trail Ridge Road.

The first routes of the white man into and across the State naturally followed the trails and passes used for centuries by the Indians. Such was the branch of the Overland Trail up the South Platte River; such, too, was the Mountain Division of the Santa Fe Trail, which left the Arkansas River at Fort Bent and struck southwestward through what is now Trinidad to enter New Mexico over Raton Pass; the Ute Pass Trail along the northern base of Pikes Peak into South Park was named for the Indians who habitually used it. The watercourse routes provided practicable avenues of travel and assured wayfarers of fuel, water, and forage. During the feverish gold rush of 1859, however, fortune-hunters were willing to face almost any danger and endure any hardship if only they could make better speed, and they blazed a more direct but more hazardous route, the Smoky Hill Trail, which followed the Smoky Hill River through west central Kansas and proceeded across the high dry plains to Denver, a route roughly paralleled by present highway US 40. These early trails were little more than many pairs of ruts made by the wheels of heavy wagons. When a pair had been

worn too deep for use, wagons straddled the old ruts and created new ones. On the prairies of eastern Colorado the grass-grown scars of these emigrant and trade routes are still to be seen here and there. In addition to rough roads, early travelers faced the hazards of bogs and swollen rivers, as well as the danger of attack by Indians and outlaws.

One of the earliest vehicles used by trappers and traders was the two-wheeled Red River cart, ordinarily used in conjunction with trains of pack mules. As trade developed with New Mexico, the cumbersome Spanish *caretta* with its two great wooden wheels came creaking along the Santa Fe Trail. The ox-drawn prairie schooner characterized the gold rush period, although in the feverish year of 1859 every kind of burden-bearing animal and conveyance was pressed into service. In their anxiety to reach the new Eldorado many gold-hunters started on foot in patent-leather boots and high stove-pipe hats, with merely the supplies that could be carried in a carpetbag or wheelbarrow. Many of the disappointed prospectors attempted to return to "America" by navigating the South Platte, ventures that usually ended in disaster.

Transportation companies were soon organized to serve the gold fields; one of the first was the Leavenworth and Pikes Peak Express, which in 1859 began carrying mail and freight from the Missouri River to Denver and Auraria. Five years later the Butterfield Overland Dispatch, better known as the B. O. D., inaugurated a fast freight and passenger line along the Smoky Hill route. In 1866 the Wells Fargo Company acquired both lines. Until supplanted by railroads and motor buses, the stagecoach lines were extended to serve even the most isolated communities. On some of the crude mountain roads grades were so steep that the drivers had to drag huge logs as brakes, and travel was literally hair-raising.

From the first, Coloradoans were aware of the transportation handicap imposed by the Rockies and bent every effort to have a transcontinental railroad constructed through the State. They sponsored costly surveys in an attempt to persuade Union Pacific officials to build their line through the mountains west from Denver, but the easy grade of Sherman Hill in Wyoming proved more persuasive. The first railroad in the State, completed in June 1870, linked Denver with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. Connections with Kansas City and St. Louis were established later that year with the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, now part of the Union Pacific System.

In 1871, General William J. Palmer and his associates began construction of the Denver & Rio Grande, a daring and elaborately conceived system. The D. & R. G. reached Pueblo the following summer and pushed westward up the Arkansas to Florence. In February 1878 the Santa Fe Railway, which had entered Colorado along the Arkansas Valley from the east, outwitted Palmer and secured control

of Raton Pass on the route southward into New Mexico. Two months later, however, the Denver & Rio Grande won a spectacular war with the Santa Fe for possession of the right-of-way through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, which enabled it to push on and across the Continental Divide at Marshall Pass (10,856 alt.), then and now the highest transcontinental railroad traverse in North America; this narrow-gauge line was completed to Utah late in 1882. By July 1880, rails had been laid north to Leadville, but the Rio Grande's standard gauge main line from Denver to Ogden over Tennessee Pass was not completed until 1890. Many of the independent local railroads constructed during this early period have since been abandoned or absorbed by the seven major trunk lines entering the State.

Denver's recurring dream of a transcontinental railroad seemed to be on the point of fulfillment in 1902 when David H. Moffat and associates built the Denver, Pacific & Northwestern Railway, later renamed the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railway, financed with local capital. Moffat and his partners sank their fortunes in the venture but could not proceed with construction beyond Craig, Colorado. The construction of the Moffat Tunnel (1922-27), built with public funds, and the completion in 1934 of the Dotsero Cutoff, linking the Denver & Salt Lake with the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande, placed Denver for the first time directly on a main transcontinental route.

The early railroads in the mountains were narrow gauge. Light rails laid three feet apart carried small but powerful locomotives drawing freight cars and passenger coaches of proportionate size. The Denver & Rio Grande, first to employ the narrow gauge, was dubbed the "baby railroad," but its diminutive trains were soon winding their way up narrow canyons into almost inaccessible districts. A narrow gauge line, it was said, "could curve on the brim of a sombrero," and in many places virtually had to do so; the early boom camps were served almost exclusively by such narrow gauge systems. While the most important trunk lines have long since been converted into standard gauge, hundreds of miles of "baby railroad" remain in Colorado.

No history of transportation in Colorado should overlook the homely and unromantic burro. In the great days of mining, pack trains of burros wound up difficult trails in single file, carrying supplies to shafts and tunnels, returning with heavy loads of ore. Sturdy and tireless, as sure-footed as a mountain goat, the "Rocky Mountain Canary," as he was known for his raucous bray, made a place for himself in the hearts of lonely prospectors as an invaluable helper and steadfast friend who never deserted, no matter how hard the going.

Electric railways have played a prominent part in the transportation service of Colorado. For many years Cripple Creek had electric railway

connections with Victor, Goldfield, Altman, and other neighboring camps. Electric trolleys were early operating in Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Denver. Local buses now supplement such service. On August 1, 1920, the tramway employees in Denver struck for higher wages and more satisfactory working conditions, and seven persons were killed in subsequent hostilities between strikers and company guards (*see Denver*).

With the establishment of the first mining camps, Colorado found itself in need of good roads, but the building of a comprehensive highway system proved to be a Herculean task. In Territorial days and during the early years of statehood public funds were not available for this purpose, which stimulated the construction of rough toll roads. The advent of the automobile and truck made the problem of building and maintaining good roads even more acute. Broad highways were at length constructed across the plains and over the Continental Divide into the western mesa country, uniting all parts of Colorado. The cost of maintaining thousands of miles of mountain highways, which have to be kept free of snow in winter months, has proved an enormous burden to the State.

With a network of hard-surfaced roads uniting every section of Colorado, trucking has grown in importance; this type of transportation now competes with the railroads in short-haul freighting, particularly of livestock and farm produce, for trucks can be loaded at ranch or farm and be driven directly to their destination. And the bus, modern counterpart of the stagecoach, speeds smoothly and swiftly over paved or graveled highways to penetrate the farthermost corners of Colorado.

Air traffic, as a form of transportation, has been considerably retarded by the physical character of the State. Good airports in the mountainous areas are few, and mountain flying is still extremely hazardous. Since 1937, however, Denver has been served by a direct transcontinental air mail and passenger route. In gold rush days, when there was a cry for speed and yet more speed, coaches on the express stage lines carried eager fortune-hunters from the Missouri River towns to Denver in ten days. Now huge metal airliners, with double the capacity of the trim wood-and-canvas coaches, travel the distance in less than half that number of hours.

The State's transportation system is the foundation of its largest and most profitable "industry," tourist travel, which contributes an estimated gross income of $100,000,000 a year. The several transportation and communication services regularly employ some 35,000 Coloradoans, adding many thousands more during the summer tourist season.

MANUFACTURING

Long before Colorado became a State, the tumultuous progress of hard-rock mining had given rise to milling, smelting, and manufacturing enterprises. An *arastra,* a primitive ore crusher of Spanish origin, was at work in Gregory Gulch early in the summer of 1859, pulverizing "blossom rock" and other soft ores from decomposed surface veins. The mule-driven *arastra* soon gave way to stamp mills powered first with water, later with steam. Harnessing small but swift mountain streams, miners built scores of water wheels to turn cam shafts that lifted heavy stamps, huge blocks of iron, with which ore was pounded to dust. As more refractory ores were encountered, such crude methods proved increasingly inefficient, recovering less than half the precious metals contained.

After much experimentation smelting solved the major problems posed by Colorado's peculiarly difficult ores. Nathaniel P. Hill, metallurgist of Brown University, organized the Boston and Colorado Smelter Company and in 1868 erected the State's first smelter at Blackhawk in Gregory Gulch. For several years this plant and the others reduced crushed ores by concentrating gold and silver on a copper matte; these plates were shipped to refineries in Swansea, Wales, and other points abroad. The Boston and Colorado Smelting Company built its own separating works in 1873, and five years later erected its Argo plant in Denver where coal was cheaper. Other notable smelters in Colorado were the Leadville Smelter (1877), the Grant Smelter (1878) in Denver, the Arkansas Valley Smelter (1879) in Leadville, the Durango Smelter (1872), the Globe Smelter (1886) in Denver, and the Philadelphia Smelter (1888) in Pueblo. In 1899 the larger smelting interests in the State were merged as the American Smelting and Refining Company by the Guggenheim brothers, who had founded their family fortune on the mines and smelters of Leadville. As more complex ores were encountered, new processes were introduced to extract the five basic metals—gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc—and to separate these from one another. In 1896 a chlorination mill had been erected at Cripple Creek to concentrate ores for shipment to the smelters. The cyanide process, however, proved more satisfactory and is still employed by the Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado Springs, the largest in the State. Colorado mining engineers pioneered the introduction of the cyanide process and have invented many important devices for the treatment of low-grade ores.

The most recent development in this field is a process known as selective flotation, by which metals are amalgamated in a froth of crushed ore, water, air, and oil. The amalgamated minerals are then floated off, much as cream from a milk separator. So effective is this

new method that each mineral can be floated off separately as a very high concentrate. Tons of tailings from old ore dumps are now being treated by the process.

Much mining machinery to meet local needs has been designed and manufactured in Colorado shops, which early established a reputation that made them centers of such manufacture for the entire Rocky Mountain region. In 1869, Peter McFarlane established at Central City a foundry and machine shop that still manufactures crushing, hoisting, milling, and smelting machinery. The larger machine shops and foundries are now concentrated in Denver; coal mining and beet sugar refining have created new demands for specialized machinery, much of which is manufactured in and around Denver. In 1921 several large manufacturers merged their plants and erected the General Iron Works at Englewood, in Denver's suburban area. The total value of machinery manufactured in 1935 was less than $3,000,000 but has advanced steadily in recent years. Sheet, structural, and ornamental metal works manufactured $2,000,000 of products in 1935, and railroad repair shops almost $5,000,000 of equipment.

The requirements of the machine industry and the growing demand for steel rails, wire fence, and other metal goods, led the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, the largest coal producer in the State, to erect an open-hearth steel plant at Pueblo in 1881; today this plant is the largest steel mill west of the Mississippi, with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons; the largest single industrial establishment in the State, it employs 6,000 to 7,000 men.

The Gates Rubber Company in Denver, the largest producer of rubber goods between Akron and the Pacific Coast, employs an average force of 1,500 men in manufacturing products valued at more than $8,000,000 a year. Other Denver manufactures include furniture, wooden and paper boxes, barrels, clay products, and printed material.

As mining stimulated the manufacture of machine and metal products, so the rise of agriculture early in the twentieth century gave rise to complementary industries. Slaughtering and meat packing is one of the oldest enterprises in the State and at the peak of its production in 1919 had a gross income of more than $41,000,000. The meat packing industry, concentrated largely in Denver and Pueblo, with nineteen plants in operation in 1935, employed 1,700 workers in that year; their products were valued at $31,673,264.

The beet sugar industry began with the construction of a refinery at Grand Junction in 1899. In 1901 a second factory was constructed at Loveland, and the success of this venture led to the building of other processing plants. Four companies—the Great Western, Holly, American Crystal, and National Sugar—have eighteen refineries in Colorado; thirteen mills are in the South Platte Valley in the northeastern corner

of the State, three in the Arkansas Valley, and two on the Western Slope. Colorado refines more beet sugar than any other State. Other industries complementary to agriculture are flour milling and the bakery business, each of which yielded a gross income of more than $9,000,000 in 1935. Fruit and vegetable canneries, and plants making jellies, sauces, preserves, and salad dressings have been established in all of the chief irrigated areas, having a total gross revenue of $3,680,000 in 1935.

Four industries—steel, sugar, meat packing, and rubber—contributed more than half of the $67,159,613 that Colorado factories added to the value of raw materials in 1935. Of the State's 402,867 gainfully employed workers in 1930, 76,734 were engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, more than four times the number employed in the extraction of minerals but less than three-fourths of those employed in agriculture. The remainder of Colorado's employed find work in the building trades, retail and wholesale commercial enterprises, personal service occupations, and the professions that have grown up around the basic industries of mining, farming, transportation, and manufacturing. In November 1937, according to a Federal survey, 67,708 Coloradoans were unemployed, of whom 23,140 were working on emergency relief projects; at the same time 23,867 were registered as employed only part-time. Subsequent economic recovery has absorbed some of the unemployed, but the number of young employable workers has simultaneously increased.

Colorado's labor legislation compares favorably with that of other States. In June 1887 the legislature established a Bureau of Labor Statistics, charged primarily with enforcing labor legislation; it was also authorized to arbitrate labor disputes and to establish free employment agencies. The bureau continued to function until 1917, but in 1915 many of its functions were transferred to the Colorado Industrial Commission established that year. The commission, its members appointed by the governor for a term of six years, is the agency now charged with the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, minimum wage laws for women, child labor laws, and similar legislation. The State mining laws, based upon years of heated controversy, are among the best in the Union. The State Unemployment Compensation Act meets the minimum standards established by the Federal Government. In 1911 the employment of children under the age of fourteen was forbidden and the employment of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen was restricted to months when schools are not in session.

The right of workers to organize in labor unions was recognized by the State in 1897 and elaborated in 1911. The right of collective bargaining was not included in these statutes, however, and in 1939 the legislature defeated a "Little Wagner Act", designed to extend the

provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to intra-state industries. Present Colorado statutes outlaw blacklisting and the "yellow dog contract." For many years a State law prohibited the use of the boycott and peaceful picketing in industrial disputes, but in May 1939 this statute was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Payment of wages in scrip is forbidden, and employees are forbidden to use false advertising in recruiting strikebreakers. Employees must give thirty days' notice before calling a strike, and employers likewise before declaring a lockout.

All in all, the tangible wealth of Colorado was estimated in 1937 at $3,434,000,000, exclusive of vast known but as yet undeveloped resources that may some day acquire enormous value.



The Arts

THE arts in Colorado are rather more interesting historically, as reflections of a rapidly changing cultural pattern, than for bulk of achievement or development of new and significant forms.

In the field of architecture the stress at first was necessarily on the purely utilitarian, but the early structures were no less interesting and even beautiful on that account. Many had a simplicity of line, an economy of space, a plain and unadorned functionalism, that many more pretentious buildings of a later and more affluent day have lamentably lacked. In recent years a return to simple lines and less needlessly elaborated forms has been marked both in dwellings and larger buildings, public and private.

And so in literature. The plain, graphic, unvarnished accounts of the Rocky Mountain West by Zebulon Pike, Dr. Edwin James of the Long expedition, John Frémont, Francis Parkman, George Frederick Ruxton, and other early wanderers and explorers, were lost in a flood of pseudo-historical works by tenderfoot journalists; these fanciful hacks had no difficulty in believing, or at least in writing, that in the Wild and Woolly West even the least accomplished "hero" began the day by shooting, preferably before breakfast, "a buffalo, two Cheyennes, and a grizzly, without pausing to draw breath." Later came "genteel" travelogues, such as that of Isabella Bird Bishop, English journalist, and the sentimental romances of the Helen Hunt Jackson school, which offered, if nothing better, at least a pleasant change from the prevailing motif of general slaughter and preposterous last-minute rescues. Here, too, there has been within recent years a broader, deeper, more realistic appraisal of the Colorado scene.

Painting has followed a somewhat similar course from the simple but excellent sketches of Samuel Seymour, George Catlin, and J. M. Stanley, through the monumental landscapes of Albert Bierstadt and Thomas Moran, to the less "heroic" but more sentient canvases of contemporary painters. Many of these have rediscovered the Indian and have been markedly influenced by his highly stylized forms and flat use of color.

The golden age of the Frontier theater has long since passed. In ceasing to be "for gentlemen only," it has become conventionally polite, respectable, and serious, perhaps even a bit too pompously solemn at the

sacrifice of its high animal spirits and its rough, Rabelaisian, but really innocent humor.

Music in Colorado has been more derivative than the other arts, more in the traditions and prevailing fashions elsewhere. Even on its informal side, in old cowboy and miners' songs, it is rather more Western than distinctively Coloradoan.

BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW

Little today distinguishes the usual Colorado town or city from communities of comparable size anywhere in the West or Middle West. But tucked away in the plains villages, in Spanish-American hamlets in the southern part of the State, in mountain-ringed mining towns, and in the older sections of the larger cities, are interesting architectural landmarks.

Clay, stone, wood, sod, and other structural materials are plentiful in Colorado, and all have been ingeniously employed within its boundaries for centuries. A thousand years ago the Cliff Dwellers used stone in building their fortress-like and curiously modern "apartment houses" in great natural caves and crevices high on the canyon walls at Mesa Verde and Hovenweep.

The structural use of Colorado clay in the form of adobe, practicable only in arid climates, has been traced back some two thousand years to the Basket Makers, who covered their pit dwellings with dome-shaped roofs fashioned of interlaced willow bows and plastered with adobe mud. Spanish priests early taught the Indians to use adobe in the form of precast bricks, a superior type of construction to the aboriginal method of puddling. The traditional form of adobe dwellings antedates the Spanish, however, and was adopted by them from the design of the pueblos of the mesa country and the dwellings of the common folk among the Aztecs and other peoples of Mexico. The first Spanish-speaking settlers in the southern valleys of Colorado found adobe clay in quantity and naturally built such houses as they had known farther south. Adobe structures are beautiful in an appropriate setting of cliff wall and mesa, for their simple lines and soft coloring harmonize well with their background.

The true adobe house is simple in design, usually consisting of a single room, with walls of sun-dried bricks about a foot long, six inches wide, and three inches thick, made of adobe and straw. The flat roof is also of adobe, supported by rafters called *vagas,* hewn from long logs; these are usually allowed to project beyond the walls at each end of the house. West of Trinidad, at Tijeras and Cordova Plazas, some of the old single-room houses erected in the 1870's have been converted into large communal dwellings by adding bays of rooms or

additional apartments to the sides of the original building as members of the family have married. Although adobe construction has declined, its influence is apparent in the lines of "modern pueblo" houses built by some who have become rather bored with the usual bungalow, early Tudor, Spanish villa, and Georgian Colonial styles that prevail in the better residential section of the cities.

From the beginning of settlement, construction and design were influenced at once by climate and the character of available materials. Each region early developed types of houses and buildings best suited to the local scene and the means at hand; these types have in part persisted although ease of transportation has brought a measure of uniformity and standardization by making readily available in widely separated communities all kinds of structural materials—brick has been shipped into granite-bottomed mountain towns, dressed lumber into the treeless plains.

The early settler, faced with the all-engrossing problems of survival, had little time or energy for embellishing his house; its primary purpose was to shelter him and his family from sun and storm. The first settlers on the plains—cattlemen and buffalo hunters who came in the 1860's and 1870's—found no stone and no timber, not even the useful adobe. Their first habitations were therefore crude dugouts with roofs of brush and dirt, a type still to be seen in parts of the dry mesa country in southwestern Colorado. The farmers who followed the cattlemen improved upon this construction by plowing up narrow slabs of sod, which were used to build walls and roofs; flowers often continued to sprout and bloom on the sod houses, transforming them into curious gardens. Cool in summer, warm in winter, these sod houses, few of which survive, were in many respects more serviceable than the flimsy frame structures that succeeded them.

The mining camps in the mountains were initially marked by structural forms as simple as those of the plains or mesa country. Here again use was made of the material at hand. As thick stands of pine covered the mountains, the first structures in the camps were of logs, either unpeeled or roughly squared. Soon portable sawmills were cutting slabs of green pine lumber, and frame construction began. Use of masonry in the camps was usually deferred until a reasonable degree of permanency seemed assured, but the miners' chronic optimism often induced disastrous illusions. This was the day of false-fronts, when rows of one-story buildings in every town were camouflaged to give an impression of far greater size. False-front buildings still characterize many mountain towns and plains villages. Log houses have never gone out of fashion in the mountains, and such construction has reached elaborate proportions in "rustic" hotels and lodges.

The discovery near Denver in the 1860's of fine brick clay pro-

foundly influenced the trend of architectural design. Bonanza kings and merchant princes saw in the product of the kilns a material well suited to give expression to their conceptions of elegance and grandeur. It became a mark of distinction, a matter of prestige, to build with brick, especially where it was most expensive; tons and tons of brick were shipped at great cost to Leadville and other boom camps in the mountains to build cottages, business buildings, and opera houses. The more pretentious structures were usually "jigsaw" in a late Victorian manner, being heavily ornamented with wooden scrollwork; a number of these "jigsaw" houses remain in Central City, one of the more notable being the Frederick Kruse House, built in 1874, which stands beside the highway on the boundary between Central City and Blackhawk. Later, brick exteriors were embellished with cast iron trim. Among the better brick structures of this period are the Teller House at Central City and the ornate Hotel de Paris at Georgetown. The Tabor Opera House at Denver, a brick building erected in 1880-81 and regarded as one of the finest playhouses in the country of its day, reflected the then-budding Romanesque Revival. Other examples of early brick buildings stand along Blake Street in Denver. A notable exception to the use of brick is the Central City Opera House, completed in 1878, built of granite from the surrounding hills.

A change of fashion among the wealthier was heralded by Glen Eyrie, built early in the 1870's a few miles northwest of Colorado Springs by General William J. Palmer, railroad promoter. Believing that a man's house is and literally should be his castle, the General built a remarkable one, with towers, turrets, and other obsolete military appurtenances. The neighborhood was searched for flat weathered stones to impart an aspect of great age to the building. As the roof looked too new, the General had it torn off and rebuilt with tiles from an old English church; antipathetic to chimneys, he had a tunnel dug into and up the mountainside to carry off smoke. Glen Eyrie is unoccupied today.

The Romanesque Revival that swept the country during the 1880's and 1890's influenced the design both of business and private houses, and several of the old mansions still standing on Capitol Hill in Denver are as fine examples of this style as any in America. Many of these rambling brick and sandstone structures with high pitched gable roofs and tall chimneys were designed by H. T. E. Wendell, Frederick Sterner, and T. A. S. Green, who were among the first professional architects in Colorado. The Hughes House at East 12th Avenue and Grant Street, Denver, was designed by Wendell and is one of the finer residences of the period, as is the Patterson House at East 11th Avenue and Pennsylvania Street. From a purely structural standpoint these

buildings have scarcely been improved upon by later and equally imitative generations.

As designers have struggled for greater freedom of expression, encouraging advances have been made in the field of public buildings and monumental architecture. The design of the new Denver Federal Building, with its simple classic lines and well-planned interior, represents a notable improvement on the clumsy and cluttered structure it replaced. Similarly, the Denver City and County Building, the work of the Allied Architects of Denver, is the antithesis of the classic State Capitol with its vast and useless maze of wide corridors and grand staircases. Probably the finest achievements, however, have been made in the design of educational institutions, for here the architect has been allowed the greatest latitude in demonstrating that the useful and the beautiful can be one. The adaptation of a rural Italian style, so well suited to the mountainous setting of Boulder and the richly colored stone quarried near by, spared the University of Colorado campus the monotony of the usual Collegiate Gothic. This work by Charles Zeller Klauder and Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia promises to make the university one of the most attractive architecturally in the country.

Other impressive buildings are Burnham Hoyt's Lake Junior High School in Denver, and the South Denver High School, designed by W. E. and A. A. Fisher. The modernistic has an exemplar in John Gow Meem's Fine Arts Center at Colorado Springs, executed with severe simplicity in concrete and aluminum. Many business buildings reflect a similar modern trend, notably the Telephone Building in Denver, the largest commercial structure in the State, with its vertical mass lines and want of traditional detail.

PAINT AND STONE

Little is known of the earliest aboriginal art in Colorado. Few traces remain of the Basket Maker culture. The Cliff Dwellers were accomplished in the ceramic arts, but decoration of pottery appears to have been developed by them only a short time before their mysterious disappearance. Their painting was purely ceremonial, and the few examples of their petroglyphs that have been found are so highly stylized that in most instances the subjects can only be conjectured. The Indian nomads of plains and mountains painted on leather, both for decorative purposes and to record historical events, using highly developed geometric designs as well as human and animal figures; the latter were often strongly and imaginatively conceived.

The first pictorial representations of the State, it appears, were by Samuel Seymour, a draughtsman member of Major Stephen H. Long's expedition in 1820; his work appeared as illustrations of the published

account of the expedition. In 1832 George Catlin, a Philadelphia law student, came west to live among the Indians and paint their portraits and mode of life; much of his work is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. His *Illustrations of the Manner, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians,* published in 1841, constitutes a significant chapter in the history of American genre painting. Another early artist was J. M. Stanley, who came in the 1840's to paint Indian and pioneer life; his work, for the most part, appeared only in the annals of the Smithsonian Institution. John C. Frémont, a better engineer and soldier than artist, made sketches of the mountains on his expedition of 1842. Others of the pioneer period were Walter Carey, illustrator for various periodicals, and John ("Captain Jack") Howland, for many years staff artist on *Harper's Weekly,* who began painting western scenes in 1857. Howland later studied in France and attained some recognition as a sculptor; his *Soldiers' Monument* (1907) stands on the lawn of the capitol at Denver, and several paintings of his earlier period are in private collections in Colorado.

These artists, largely self-taught, were followed by painters with formal European training—among others, Albert Bierstadt, who, brought to America as a child, returned to his native Dusseldorf, Germany, to study in the genre school of Auchenbach. Returning to America in 1858, he joined the Landers surveying expedition to the Colorado Rockies, where he found inspiration for most of his better-known works. On this first visit he executed *Morning in the Rocky Mountains,* as well as *Rocky Mountains—Landers Peak,* now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City. He painted prolifically on his many Western trips, and as art proved to be an excellent medium for selling stocks and bonds abroad to finance construction of railroads on the frontier, Bierstadt accumulated a larger bank balance than most painters, for his canvases caught the fancy of the wealthy, the Federal Government, and many foreign governments. The Congress appropriated $20,000 for one work, and the eccentric Earl of Dunraven paid $15,000 for his *Park in Colorado.* Among his better known canvases are *Storm in the Rocky Mountains* and *The Last of the Buffalo,* both painted in 1863. Examples of his work hang in museums at New York and Chicago, in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C., and in the Royal Academy, London.

Thomas Moran, equally a representative of the "heroic school" of landscape painting, was less well known than Bierstadt but perhaps technically superior. Trained in Europe, Moran came west in 1873 and made woodblocks for the U. S. Geological Survey, which possess great historical as well as artistic value. From time to time he essayed larger works in oil and also did illustrations for *Harper's* and the advertising literature of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Although his

work was as grandiose in a way as Bierstadt's, Moran was not as facile and was less prized by galleries and patrons. Perhaps his best known painting is *Mount of the Holy Cross,* which created such a stir that it was bought almost sight unseen by a Colorado Maecenas.

Another well-known artist of this period was Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, who accompanied Bierstadt on his second visit in 1863 and painted scenes in the Rockies, the Sierras, and the mountains of the Pacific Northwest for use in railroad brochures. Worthington Whittrege came on a sketching tour with General J. Pope in 1865 and painted many landscapes—*The Plains at the Base of the Rocky Mountains, Sangre de Cristo Mountains,* and *The Platte River;* the latter two were exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Emanuel Leutze, whose *Washington Crossing the Delaware* is known to all, and whose *Westward The Course of the Empire* appears in the capitol at Washington, visited Colorado in 1859 and painted several small water colors, one of which, *Central City, Kansas Territory,* is in the Denver Public Library. Harvey Young, native of Vermont, traveled through the Rockies for several years with burro, pick, shovel, gold pan, and sketch box; later, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad fitted him up with a studio car in which he painted many scenes reproduced in its "literature." Young, probably the first impressionist in the region, perfected a varnish process that gave his water colors the appearance of oil paintings.

In early days, with "practical" men busy mining or fighting Indians, art was regarded as a pastime for idlers and dreamers; instruction was available only when some established artist came to regain his health. But shortly after the founding of Colorado Springs in 1871 a pioneer art colony was established there by Eliza Greatorex, first woman member of the National Academy. Others in the group were Walter Parrish, Thomas Parrish, and the latter's wife; some of their work has been preserved in the El Paso Club and older residences in the city. An English landscapist, Walter Paris, and Hamilton Hamilton, portrait painter and instructor, exercised considerable influence in Colorado art circles at this time. Charles Craig, resident of Colorado Springs in the early 1880's, spent much of his time among the Ute, and his portraits of them appear in many collections. Other early artists of the city were W. H. Bancroft, largely self-taught, who had carried Thomas Moran's elaborate apparatus during the latter's visit in 1860 and was much influenced by him; Leslie J. Skelton, a prolific landscapist, who sold 5,000,000 postcard reproductions of his works; Carl G. Lotave, pupil of Zorn, known for his landscapes and murals; and John J. McClymont whose portraits of Colorado business and political leaders brought him a reputation toward the close of the century.

The Broadmoor Art Academy, founded in 1919 under the sponsorship of Eliza Greatorex, had as its first instructor Robert Reid, N.A.

who is represented by murals in the Library of Congress and other public buildings. The academy, now the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, has had on its staff such distinguished artists as Henry Varnum Poor, George Biddle, Pepino Mangravite, John Ward Lockwood, Arnold Blanch, and Willard Nash. The present director (1940) is Boardman Robinson, one of the country's foremost mural painters. An art appreciation department established a half century ago at Colorado College by Marie Sahm is now the Fine Arts Department of the institution. A distinctive contribution to Colorado art was made in 1902 when Artus Van Briggle established a pottery at Colorado Springs and from local clays fashioned pieces of striking and varied design, often making use of aboriginal motifs. His wife, Anne Gregory (Ritter), is one of the State's better-known painters.

Although organized in 1880 the Denver School of Fine Arts did not offer instruction until 1892 and in the same year established a museum. On its faculty was Preston Powers, who enjoyed an international reputation as a sculptor; his bust of Chief Justice Henry Thatcher appears on the walls of the Supreme Court Chambers in the State capitol, and his bronze Indian figure, *The Closing Era,* stands on the east lawn. After many difficulties, of which the want of public interest and support was chiefest, the Denver School of Fine Arts in 1924 became the Chappell School of Art, affiliated with the University of Denver. John E. Thompson, student of Laurens, Blanch, Cotte, and Tudor-Hart, one of the first to bring a knowledge of the Post-Impressionist school to Colorado, is now on the staff and has exercised great influence throughout the State, where some of his finest murals have been painted.

The first exhibition of the Denver Artists Club was held in 1894 with a display of oils, water colors, sculptures, and etchings by artists of the city and vicinity. From the club grew the Denver Art Association, which enrolled painters, workers in other media, and serious students and patrons of the arts; this group founded the present Denver Art Museum in the Municipal Building. The association's first director was Reginald Poland, now curator of the San Diego Museum; he was succeeded first by George William Eggers of the Chicago Art Institute and then by Arnold Ronnebeck, pupil of Maillot and Bourdelle, whose sculpture, lithographs, and other works are well known in America and abroad. In 1922 the Chappell residence was donated to the association as a gallery. The institution has been aided by gifts and loans of numerous private collections of pictures, furniture, and ceramics. Donald J. Bear, the present director (1940), has done much to make the Denver Art Museum a living institution.

Henry Read, an Englishman who came to Denver in 1891, fathered what was probably the first municipal art commission in America, established by charter in 1904. As its first undertaking it planned the

Civic Center, which is today embellished with two bronzes—*The Broncho Buster* and *On the Warpath*—by Alexander Phimister Proctor, widely known for his animal figures.

Among prominent contemporary Colorado mural painters is Frank Mechau, three times winner of a Guggenheim Fellowship, formerly associated with the Fine Arts Center at Colorado Springs, now director of the School of Art, Columbia University. Mechau is represented in the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, and by murals in the post offices at Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, and Washington, D. C., and by a painting, *Horses at Morning,* in the Denver Public Library. The works of another muralist, Allen Tupper True, breathe a refreshingly authentic western atmosphere. Born in Colorado Springs, True studied under Howard Pyle and Frank Brangwyn, and has murals in many Denver buildings and in the Missouri State Capitol. Perhaps the most interesting and germinal of his later work has been his use of Indian motifs in color and decorative designs for large industrial plants; his treatment of the 11-story hydroelectric plant at Boulder Dam has been highly praised and widely discussed, and his experiment is to be repeated at the Grand Coulee Dam, the largest engineering project of history.

Dean Babcock, of Denver and Estes Park, has achieved recognition for his mountain landscapes and magazine illustrations. George Elbert Burr, nationally known for his etchings and pastels of mountains and deserts, is represented in the permanent collections of museums throughout the country. Colorado has promising young sculptors in Marvin Martin and Gladys Caldwell Fisher.

The Fine Arts departments of the universities have done much to encourage and train young Coloradoans working in the graphic and plastic arts, but the bulk of their work has been performed on the Colorado unit of the Federal art program. The work of this group reflects the current trend among Western artists toward the use of primitive indigenous art forms; both the painting and sculpture of the younger school is strongly influenced by the highly stylized manner of the Indian, particularly that of the modern Pueblo Indians. Of the mural painters in this group, Pascal Quackenbush has decorative panels in St. Martin's Chapel, St. John's Episcopal Church, Denver, and at the University of Colorado, Boulder. The State unit of the Index of American Design has contributed many fine water-color reproductions of the New Mexican *santos* and *bultos* in the fine Anne Evans collection.

Along a parallel line is the excellent work done by the Adult Education unit of the WPA in reviving the rapidly dying handicrafts—weaving, embroidery, wood carving, and leather work—of the Spanish-American people in the southern part of the State. Once highly de-

veloped, these crafts have been almost forgotten among them; their revival will add body and color to the cultural pattern of the State.

"BELLS ON THEIR TOES"

Certain solemn authorities have asserted rather dogmatically that Colorado enjoyed no music until 1861 when Bishop Machebeuf came from Santa Fe to Denver with a wheezy little melodeon. The fact is, however, that for two years every better gambling saloon in the Territory had boasted of an orchestra and had resounded day and night to the combined strains of a banjo, fiddle, and jangling piano, with a cornet or piccolo on occasion. In a spirited but usually vain endeavor to drown the clamor from the bar and gaming tables, musicians lustily played and sang "Lily Dale," "Oh, Susanna," "Sweet Betsy from Pike," and other favorite songs of the day. At the Denver House, a hastily erected log structure roofed and partitioned with canvas, described by Horace Greeley in 1859 as "The Astor House of the Gold Fields," orchestra leader Jones and his spirited men were interrupted by sporadic but not unforeseen bursts of gunfire that sent them diving for shelter behind a low iron-plated enclosure. Before the smoke had fairly cleared away, they were up again desperately playing and singing:

Ha, boys, ho!
Ain't you glad you're out of the wilderness,
Ain't you glad you're out of the wilderness?
Ha, boys, ho!

Denver sat through its first concert in 1864 when selections from Mozart's *L'Enchantress* were rendered as a solo on the cornet by Alex Sutherland, who as a boy had sounded the bugle for the storied charge of the Light Brigade of Balaklava. A few more cultivated settlers had transported pianos to the Colorado frontier, but respectable Denver depended in large part for its music upon Sutherland and the St. John's Episcopal Choir until 1866 when the first choral society, the Denver Musical Union, was organized. In 1869 the first shop exclusively for the sale of music and instruments was established, and German residents organized the Denver Maennerchor the next year. In 1872 the Denver Choral Union sang Handel's *Esther,* reputedly the first cantata to be sung west of the Mississippi; one of the seven performances was attended by Wilhelm Meinhardt, an itinerant German musician, who pronounced the performance equal to any that he had heard in Europe, but to him it seemed "a shame that good technique is floating westward and burying itself in this sandy desert." Few professional musicians visited Colorado before 1872, and those who came were pronounced "very ordinary, only second rate." But a concert by Blind Tom impressed Denver in 1872—the Negro musician "exciting the wonder

of the people as he always does." Joseph Wieniawski, Polish pianist, appeared late in the 1870's and inaugurated a new era by demonstrating that "an artist could visit the West without being scalped by Indians or buried in a dust storm."

In 1877 the first company of Colorado amateurs presented *The Bohemian Girl* in Denver, and Welsh miners in the mountains were soon forming choral societies to sing their traditional airs. In 1881 the Denver Opera Club was organized and presented the works of Gilbert and Sullivan in several Colorado towns. The next year *Pinafore* was played in Denver at a benefit for the Ladies' Relief Association, with all expenses borne by the Carbonate King, H. A. W. ("Haw") Tabor (*see Leadville*). But all this "levity" aroused the wrath of the churches; every pulpit rang with violent denunciations of opera and opera singers; amateur performers, most of whom were church members, hastily deserted their public, and operatic scores gathered dust as Haydn, Gounod, Mendelssohn, and Handel (his *Messiah,* particularly) were offered to suddenly chastened audiences. But light opera had become popular, and in 1882 Colorado's first "native" opera, *Brittle Silver,* had its première at the Tabor Opera House in Denver. The score was composed by W. F. Hunt of Leadville, and the libretto by Stanley Wood, a newspaper man of Colorado Springs; with the nefarious practice of "jumping" mining claims as its theme, the operetta struck a responsive chord:

Jump it, jump it,
So we say:
Jump it, jump it,
Right away.

Jump it, jump it,
Thus you can
Paralyze this
Working man.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, father of Walter Damrosch who later directed the Metropolitan Opera in New York City, brought his orchestra to Denver in 1882, as did the renowned Theodore Thomas of Chicago; for a week, with season tickets priced at $25, Denverites and other Coloradoans who could afford it "sat quiet and gave themselves up to the full enjoyment of an unparalleled treat." At the same time the orchestras of the Tabor Grand Opera House and Ed Chase's noted and rather notorious Palace Theater, a complete pleasure resort, joined with members of the Ladies Orchestra in giving recitals of "good music" under the direction of Frank Damrosch, another son of Dr. Damrosch. Joseph Weber, now president of the National Federation of Musical Unions, was a member of the clarinet section of this group.

Bands early won popular favor, and in the middle 1880's Denver

appropriated $2,500 for free summer concerts in the parks, an institution that has been maintained. In 1918 an $80,000 organ, one of the finest in the country, was installed in the Denver Municipal Auditorium. Denver instituted Music Week programs in 1920, being the second city to do so.

Founded in 1922, the Denver Civic Symphony Orchestra of 110 pieces is directed (1940) by Horace G. Tureman. The Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Philadelphia Symphonies have given concerts in Denver for many years, but no other city in the State had enjoyed symphony concerts until 1938 when the symphony orchestra of the Colorado Music Project of the Work Projects Administration toured eleven towns and cities in eastern Colorado. In 1934 the first open-air opera was presented in Denver and has since become an annual event. Thousands attend the three evening performances given in Cheesman Park each July by local players, both amateur and professional. At the Central City Play Festival, held for three weeks each summer, many musical comedies and operas popular in the boom days have been revived and presented by stellar professional casts (*see Tour 6*).

Colorado has produced no original music reflecting the color, "feel," or characteristic manner of life of the plains and mountain country. The songs sung by Colorado cowmen were importations, and no songs came from the mines. Of those to which the State lays claim, the best known is "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," which originated in Cripple Creek, where its tune is said to have been crooned by an old Negro mammy, a town character. Fitted with bawdy lyrics, it was sung in the variety theaters of the mining camp. During the Spanish-American War a Colorado regimental band adopted and arranged it; it became popular and was carried through the country by soldiers on their return from the Philippines. Of aboriginal music, only a few songs of the Southern Ute are still sung; their Sun Dance with its eight songs, and the Bear Dance with seventeen, are still performed each year at Ignacio (*see Tour 11D and E*).

Well-known musicians born in Colorado or resident in the State for many years include John H. Gower (1855-1922), organist, and composer of the music for Kipling's "Recessional"; Jean Allard Jeancon (1874-1936), authority on Indian music; and Paul Whiteman (1891-), Denver-born "King of Jazz"; Henry Houseley (1851-1925), English composer of operas, cantatas, and works for orchestra, string quartet, and organ; a founder of the American Guild of Organists, Houseley was for 37 years organist at St. John's Cathedral, Denver. Monsignor Joseph Bosetti (1886-), composer of numerous masses and motets, once organist at St. Peter's in Rome, has trained a Denver male choir in the Gregorian tradition. Charles Wakefield Cadman,

although he lived but a few years in the State, completed his opera *The Land of Misty Water* in Estes Park, and his operatic cantata *Sunset Trail* had its première in Denver in 1924. A young Denver musician, Edwin McArthur (1908-), accompanist of Kirsten Flagstad, directed the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra as it accompanied the great Norwegian singer in a series of concerts in New York City early in 1940.

DRAMA AND MELODRAMA

As music in the Pikes Peak country was cradled in the larger and more lavish saloons, gambling halls, and other pleasure houses, so drama in the region was born of Venus Meretrix and Bacchus, better known on the Frontier as John Barleycorn. The early theaters were, for the most part, crude variety houses conducted as integral units of such pleasure resorts; the artistry of performers, who were almost entirely female, was judged by the turn of their figures and by their seductive charms in inducing members of the audience to buy drinks at the bar between acts, and during them as well.

Colorado's first stage performance was offered at Denver City on October 3, 1859. Here in Apollo Hall, an unplastered candle-lighted room above a noisy Larimer Street saloon, three hundred men paid $1 each—for the most part, in gold dust weighed on box office scales—for a seat on crowded wooden benches to see "Colonel" C. R. Thorpe and his troupe of barnstormers from Leavenworth, Kansas, present *The Cross of Gold* and *The Two Gregories,* a double bill enlivened with songs and dances by "Miss" Flora Wakely and "Mademoiselle" Haydee. Thorne soon departed with no great burden of "dust," but "Mademoiselle" and others in the troupe remained. Recruiting the "inimitable Mike" Dougherty, a habitually inebriated miner from Gregory Gulch with a flair for the comic, they performed three nights a week to appreciative audiences whose enthusiasm on occasion reached such heights that the entire cast was loudly and publicly invited downstairs to have a drink. Later, the company journeyed to Central City, where, on the second floor of the Hadley log cabin, the gold camp enjoyed its first taste of more or less serious drama.

On December 12, 1859, A. B. Steinberger, Denver's first dramatist, wrote and directed the production of *Skatara, The Mountain Chieftain* at Apollo Hall, to celebrate the creation of the short-lived Territory of Jefferson. A few months later amateurs produced a play on the evils of strong drink, and a certain Mr. Wyncoop, cast as the horrid example, was warmly praised by the *Rocky Mountain News* for playing his role "with a most thrilling effect, particularly in his delirium-tremens scene." In 1861 the Denver Amateur Dramatic Association made its

History



olo. Convention and Visitors Bureau

CLIFF PALACE, MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

IVAS IN CLIFF PALACE, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO SPIRIT WORLD

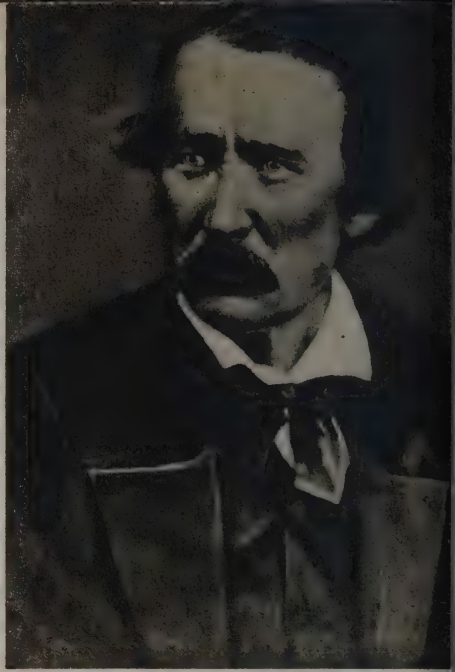
Colo. Convention and Visitors Bureau





Stewart Bros.

LIEUTENANT
ZEBULON PIKE, EXPORER



State Historical Society

KIT CARSON, FRONTIERSMA

SKETCH OF OLD FORT MASSACHUSETT

U. S. Army Signal Corps





mithsonian Institution

OURAY, CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN UTE (CENTER)
AND HIS SUB-CHIEFS (C. 1870)

This portrait was made by William H. Jackson, the Official Photographer for the Hayden Survey of the Territories (1871-78)



EARLY TELLURIDE: MAIN STREET

Byers and St. Clair

WAGON TRAIN CORRALING IN DENVER STREET (1866

State Historical Society





State Historical Society

EARLY DAY STREET SCENE, CRIPPLE CREEK

PALACE THEATRE, DENVER

Joe Sturdevant





Rothstein: Farm Security Administratio

OLD FIREHOUSE, GEORGETOWN



entral City Opera Association

BAR IN THE TELLER HOUSE, CENTRAL CITY

DINING ROOM
OTEL DE PARIS, GEORGETOWN
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration



FIREPLACE
HEALY HOUSE, LEADVILLE
Adolph Horowitz





Smithsonian Institution

BURRO TRAIN PACKED FOR MOUNTAIN TRIP, OURAY

CHERRELYN HORSE CAR

This car ran between Englewood and Cherrelyn. The horse pulled the car on the outgoing trip which was upgrade all the way, but rode on the platform as the car coasted downhill back to Englewood.



bow at the Apollo with a series of benefit performances; *Pizarra,* the opening play, netted $124 for Denver's first community chest.

The Colorado theater began to assume a less ephemeral form in September 1860 when Jack Langrishe brought his company to Denver by mule team from Fort Laramie, Wyoming. A genial Irishman, one of the great troupers of the early West, Langrishe "convulsed his audiences in comedy roles, principally because of his enormous nose and powerful voice"; he and Mike Dougherty soon combined their talents and organized a barnstorming circuit in the mountains, playing at Central City, Georgia Gulch, Delaware Flats, Montgomery, French Gulch, Buckskin Joe, and other boom camps; Central City was favored with a six-weeks' season of varied fare presented in the Hadley cabin, now christened the Montana Theater. Returning to Denver, Langrishe and Dougherty took over the Platte Valley Theater, the first to be built for the purpose, which had opened in October 1861 with *Richard III* and *The Devil's In The Room,* a comedy spiced with variety acts; as an additional attraction, the manager of the theater had appeared "in dress suit and white kid gloves," to recite a serious poem.

Renaming this theater the Denver, Langrishe and his partner opened with *The Mistletoe Bough* and during the season presented everything from high tragedy to the lowest burlesque, with occasional concerts and stereopticon shows. One playbill announced an unusual musical program, which mounted to a smashing climax that literally shook the house when, as the musicians swung into "The Battle of Charleston," a spirited overture, a salvo of cannon was fired from a battery kindly loaned for the occasion by a certain Captain Hawley; this was followed by the "Anvil Chorus," which proved something of an anticlimax, even though it was most realistically pounded out on six anvils loaned for the occasion with equal kindness by blacksmith Meyers. The Denver Theater changed hands and names many times until, as the Wigwam, it burned in 1873. During the intervening years there had appeared upon its stage many traveling companies and such noted lecturers as Artemus Ward, George Francis Train, P. T. Barnum, and Cassius Clay.

In the 1870's the remodeled city armory in Denver became the Forrester Opera House, visited by the elder Sothern, Tom Keene, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, Joe Jefferson, Mrs. Scott Siddons, and other headliners of the day. In 1873, Ed Chase, who in the gold rush days had established the renowned Progressive gambling saloon in Denver, built the Palace Theater on Blake Street. Here, under a genial master of ceremonies, chorus girls sang and danced when not serving drinks to the audience or to those courting Lady Luck in the gambling rooms upstairs; comedians in blackface added a minstrel touch, and a large orchestra furnished music for entertainment and dancing. Con-

ducted with decorum, the Palace was nevertheless loudly denounced by the religious as "a death-trap to young men, a foul den of vice and corruption." But for many years Chase continued to entertain here, with wine, women, song, dance, and the click of poker chips, all local and transient celebrities, including Eugene Field, managing editor and dramatic critic of the Denver *Tribune* for several years.

Between 1868 and 1880 substantial brick and stone opera houses, far superior to the theaters in Denver, were constructed in Aspen, Fairplay, Central City, Leadville, and other mining towns, thanks to the lordly munificence of bonanza kings, although miners paid through the box office their fair share of the expense of bringing in distinguished and often exotic "talent." In its heyday Leadville had a dozen theaters, legitimate and illegitimate. At the head of notorious State Street stood the Grand Central, built in 1878, which proclaimed itself "the largest and most elegantly appointed playhouse west of Chicago." Behind its kerosene footlights was presented lusty and often bawdy entertainment of every kind, from *Around The World in 80 Days,* with "real elephants and camels," to *Nana, The Lovely Blonde,* "four hours of Elegant Pleasures Blended with a Voluptuous Feast without Coarseness." On rare occasions the management gave a ladies' matinee, closing the bar, prohibiting smoking and drinking in the auditorium, extending positive assurances to the hesitant that "no feature of the entertainment can be objected to by the most refined society." At this house, just before his death early in 1880, appeared Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, the English actor who in 1867 had founded the Jolly Corks, subsequently reorganized as the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Most of Leadville's temples to Thespis were "wine theaters" of questionable repute. A few did not charge admission, but patrons were brusquely admonished, "You Must Patronize the Bar"—not that such an argument *ad hominem* was often needed. The Gaiety, the New, the Theatre Comique, and most other houses were concentrated along State Street, which was a bedlam from dark to dawn. Every evening each theater sent its large band into the street to blare for a time and then to parade the town with banners advertising *Shot in the Eye, Who Stole Keyser's Dog, Female Bathers,* and similar attractions. One house offered "30 Acts in Lightning Succession—No Long Waits." Curtains went up at nine, and lights did not go out until the last roistering miner, smelter hand, or Carbonate King had been pushed out the door at four or five in the morning. Tabor and other Carbonate Kings had private boxes in these theaters where the loudest applause was reserved for the personable coryphees who closest approached or actually achieved nudity. Minstrel shows were always popular; Uncle Tom's Cabin was a perennial favorite, and zest was

added when "ferocious" bloodhounds were introduced to chase Eliza across the ice; to keep the general excitement within reasonable bounds, programs bore a note that the hounds would not be "allowed to hurt the audience."

Late in 1879 the Tabor Opera House opened in Leadville with the old trouper Jack Langrishe treading the boards in such sure-fire melodramas as *Life and Trials of a Factory Girl, Flower Girls of Paris, Naval Engagements, West Point Cadet, No One's Darling,* and *Ireland As It Was,* "with Mr. and Mrs. Langrishe in the great characters of Ragged Pat and Judy O'Trot." *Othello* was presented early the next year, but it was thought necessary to append *The Artful Dodger,* a "riotous" farce. Later came Oscar Wilde, who appeared in "flossy" white silk neck-handkerchief, silk knee breeches, silk stockings, and patent-leather pumps, all lighted by a huge diamond solitaire, to lecture miners on art, dress, and personal ornament. Upon his return to England, Wilde solemnly told gaping English audiences that a few hours before his appearance at the Tabor Opera House, two desperadoes had been seized, hauled upon the stage, tried for their lives, convicted, and there promptly hanged—which indicates that the tall tales of the miners made a far deeper impression upon Wilde than his pale and bizarre aesthetics upon them. Meantime, Leadville had had its first and last taste of grand opera, and frankly confessed its disappointment. Of the six operas presented by the Emma Abbott English Grand Opera Company, *Fra Diavolo* was most appreciated, but local critics complained that even in this there was little blood and thunder—only one or two corpses were laid out for the theatrical undertakers—and then, too, "the bed scene in the second act wasn't all it was cracked up to be because of Miss Abbott's prudent and prudish rendition of this little episode."

In 1878 the Central City Opera House opened with "a dazzling social display" as "the intelligence of this section of the mountains" sat at the feet of Henry Ward Beecher to hear him lecture on *Hard Times,* a curious choice of subject for that opulent gold camp. For many years the opera house remained one of the leading theaters in the State, and Edwin Booth, Lotta Crabtree, Januscheck, Modjeska, and almost every noted player of the time trod its boards. The contemporary Aspen Opera House, while well known in its day, never achieved the renown of its contemporaries in rival camps. By the 1880's Colorado Springs had its Old Opera House, later replaced with the Burns Theater. Pueblo converted a roller skating rink into a theater in 1886, and four years later erected its Grand Opera House.

On transferring his allegiance to Denver, Tabor felt that he could do no less for the State capital than he had for Leadville, and erected the Tabor Grand Opera House, notable for its lavish decorations and

furnishings, its large stage some seventy feet wide and fifty feet deep, and its great curtain picturing an ancient Roman city falling to ruin. The Tabor Grand, as it was always known, was popular with strolling players as the only theater west of Chicago with hot running water in the dressing rooms. The English Grand Opera Company of the "prudent and prudish" Miss Emma Abbott presented *Maritana* on the opening night in September 1881. It was a festive occasion, a new high-water mark for the fashionable patrons—if not for the shabby creators—of the arts. Showered with congratulations on every hand, Tabor was wreathed in smiles until he noted an oil portrait hanging in the lobby. Summoning his partner, "Bill" Bush, manager of the theater, he pointed to the portrait and imperiously demanded, according to a story that ran from coast to coast:

"Who's that?"

"That's Shakespeare."

"Who is Shakespeare?"

"Why, the greatest writer of plays who ever lived!"

"Well, what the hell has he ever done for Colorado! Take it down and put my picture up there!"

Mining kings, smelter magnates, cattle barons, and merchant princes were impressed with the scene and the performance, but Eugene Field was not. In his excellent column of dramatic criticism in the local *Tribune,* he wryly remarked that Emma Abbott had a rather pleasing voice and was every inch a lady, and British to the core, for had she not rewritten the libretto of *La Traviata,* as any proper British lady would, to remove every slightest suggestion of *l'amour*? And other of her innovations were almost as happy, he added, for it was "Emmy" who had "conceived and executed the idea of singing 'Nearer My God to Thee' in the third act of *Faust,* . . . interpolated 'Swanee River' in *King for a Day,* . . . had a trapeze performance in *Romeo and Juliet,* and a trained mule in *Il Trovatore.*" Because of the theater's capacity and Denver's merited reputation as an excellent "show town," a large number of the distinguished players of the 1880's and 1890's appeared at the Tabor Grand—among others, Mary Anderson, Maggie Mitchell, Lily Langtry, Richard Mansfield, Helene Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, and young Minnie Maddern, later renowned as Mrs. Fiske.

Tabor's playhouse faced serious competition in 1889 with the building of the People's Theater, a castle-like structure later destroyed by fire. The popular theater of the 1890's, however, was the Broadway, a playhouse of ornate East Indian design, which opened auspiciously in the summer of 1890 when the Emma Juch Grand Opera Company, with one hundred and fifty voices, presented *Carmen.* This theater soon supplanted the Tabor and was itself eclipsed in 1913 by the Denham,

which later turned to repertory and, like its predecessors, eventually succumbed to motion pictures.

Denver has had several successful stock companies in the past half century. The Manhattan Beach Theater supported a summer company which presented light opera and musical comedies during the early 1900's; for some time Lakeside Park also maintained a theater. The Denham supported a year-round stock company for many years, with Otis Skinner, Tom Powers, Ernest Glendenning, and Gladys George among the principal players. In 1909, under a program initiated by Mayor Robert Speer, the Denver Auditorium became one of the first municipal theaters in the United States; for some years leading road companies presented drama here at prices ranging from 25¢ to $1. In 1936 the Colorado unit of the Federal Theater Project took over an abandoned playhouse in Denver and for three years presented at popular prices a series of plays that included *Night Must Fall, Boy Meets Girl, Animal Kingdom,* and *Blind Alley.*

Denver's most noted playhouse, known in the profession from coast to coast, is the Elitch Gardens Theater, which made its debut in 1890 as a rather minor part of the entertainment at the Gardens and was successfully managed for a quarter of a century by Mary Elitch Long, the beloved "Lady of the Gardens." The house opened with "a select bill of high class vaudeville"; the first drama, *Helene,* was presented in 1894 under the direction of George R. Edison. Other successful plays followed with casts headed by "names" of the day; later, a symphony orchestra was organized and gave concerts at the theater. During its half century of existence many ruling favorites of the stage have appeared at the theater—among others, Mrs. Fiske, Blanche Bates, Eleanor Robson, David Warfield, and Theodore Roberts; Sarah Bernhardt here presented *Camille* and *La Sorcerie* in a single day, an unprecedented performance for the temperamental French star. Elitch's has served as a training school for such actors of stage and screen as Fredric March, Florence Eldredge (Mrs. Fredric March), Loretta Young, Sylvia Sidney, Harold Lloyd, Helen Mencken, and Edward G. Robinson, as well as Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Ernest Truex, and Antoinette Perry, all Colorado-born.

Other players born in the State include Fred Stone, Edward Elsner, Walker Whiteside, and Ted Shawn, the dancer, as well as Jobyna Howland, known as the original Gibson Girl, and Maude Durbin, Otis Skinner's wife and leading lady. Still other Coloradoans have won a name for themselves in Hollywood. Eugene Walter, author of *Paid In Full* and *The Easiest Way,* and Burns Mantle, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of R. M. Burns, were dramatic critics on Denver newspapers. Bide Dudley, now conducting a syndicated the-

atrical column in New York City, began his career on the *Denver Post,* as did Gene Fowler, scenarist and novelist.

The little theater movement has taken root in the State since the World War. Outstanding contemporary organizations of this type are the Civic Theater, associated with the University of Denver; the Experimental Theater of the University of Colorado, Boulder; the Little Theater of the Rockies, Greeley; the Mesa College Playmakers, Grand Junction; and the Koshure Club of Colorado College, Colorado Springs. Almost every accredited high school in the State has its dramatic club. Technical assistance is extended to many of these groups by the adult education unit of the Work Projects Administration, which also sponsors the Community Players and the Colorado Playmakers. An unusual Denver undertaking was the Bungalow Theater; its amateur company, organized in 1911 by George S. Swartz exclusively for Shakespearian productions, gave more than 1,000 performances up to its decease in 1931, and is said to have been one of the few theaters in the world to have presented all of Shakespeare's plays.

Undoubtedly the most publicized dramatic event in Colorado is the annual Central City Play Festival, which is held three weeks each summer. In 1932 the historic old Central City Opera House, which had been boarded up for years, was presented to the University of Denver, and has been authentically restored by the Central City Opera House Association with funds raised by the sale of memorial chairs bearing the names of celebrities of early days. When it was announced in 1932 that Lillian Gish would appear in *Camille* under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones, many scoffed, arguing that the town was too isolated to ensure the success of the festival; a few old-timers screamed sacrilege. But even the most sceptical were silenced the next year when *The Merry Widow,* played by Gladys Swarthout, Richard Bonelli, and a fine Metropolitan cast, attracted a record attendance. Later, Walter Huston appeared in *Othello* and Ruth Gordon in *The Doll's House.* Several Gilbert and Sullivan operas have been presented, but by far the most successful production was the fourth, *Central City Nights,* which revived many favorite musical and dramatic acts of the days when the old opera house was in its glory.

BOOKS AND WRITERS

Although the Indian stalks across many a page of Colorado literature, his writings about himself consist merely of a few petroglyphs. He had an extensive oral literature, however, which was transmitted from one generation to the next in the form of myths and legends. Some of these were very beautiful; almost all were earthy and forthright in picturing the essential nakedness of life. Appreciative whites jotted

down a few of these, which have appeared, considerably expurgated to improve their "moral" tone, in such volumes by Coloradoans as Cy Warman's *Wiega of Temagami and Other Indian Tales* (1908) and Hal C. Borland's *Rocky Mountain Tipi Tales* (1924).

But the Indian looms largest as a fantastic figure of lushly romantic fiction, as a cruel and unprincipled foe, as a wily and treacherous savage who out of sheer perversity objected violently to being uprooted and dispossessed of his ancestral home. The whites pretended that they simply could not understand this, especially as they were bringing the benighted redskin the benefits of Christianity and Civilization, and this sometimes naive and sometimes calculated ignorance is reflected in almost every page they wrote about him. The Indian's stubborn and studied hostility to the white invaders, his shifts and dodges in negotiation with a better armed and numerically superior foe, his prowess and never-questioned courage in the field, have been described again and again in works ranging from authentic historical accounts of the troubled period of settlement to such romances as George Frederick Ruxton's *Life in the Far West* (1849), which has been described as "the first real Wild West novel." This blood-stained story pictures the quite incredible adventures of a young trapper who almost single-handed tames the Frontier and tops a plethora of hair-raising adventures by rescuing his childhood sweetheart from death, or worse, at the hands of the howling savages. This and similar works set a pattern that readily served facile creators of popular literature, most of whom had never been west of the Hudson River. This did not deter them, however, from flooding the country with cheap western romances bound in lurid paper covers. The pages of these thrillers swarmed with rough but handsome he-men, "nature's noblemen," and titled young Englishmen who roamed the plains and mountains for the sole purpose, it seemed, of rescuing beautiful women from desperately beleaguered trading posts; for them it was a relatively simple matter to overwhelm hordes of Indians and "villainous" Mexicans, and on occasion the writers of these preposterous tales thoughtfully populated the mountains and plains with great herds of elephants and schools of alligators so that their heroes might master them bare-handed.

In its free and easy way this school of romance made use of many solid and substantial works of an earlier day. In his *Arkansas Journal* (1811), which may be described as the first guide-book to the region, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike recorded his explorations up the Arkansas River and into the Colorado Rockies. A straightforward scientific account of Major Long's expedition of 1819-20, written by Dr. Edwin James, naturalist of the party, increased knowledge of the territory and stimulated interest in it. A work subsequently of great use to romancers was John Dunn Hunter's semi-autobiographical *Manners*

and Customs of Several Indian Tribes Located West of the Mississippi, published at Philadelphia in 1823, which purportedly chronicled the writer's life among the Indians in the valleys of the Arkansas and the Platte. Far more authentic were the two volumes of letters and notes published in 1841 by George Catlin, painter, one of the few whites who had a good word to say for the Comanche and the Kiowa who roamed the southern Colorado plains. Although filled with errors of time, place, distance, and ethnology, Lieutenant John C. Frémont's journals of 1842 furnished additional raw material for home-loving romancers east of the Alleghenies. Thomas J. Farnham's *Travels in the Great Western Prairies* (1843), George Frederick Ruxton's *Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains* (1847), and Francis Parkman's *The Oregon Trail* (1849) were narrative reconstructions of frontier life and hardships, and all had scenes laid in Colorado.

With the discovery of meager traces of gold along the Platte by Green Russell's party of Georgians in 1858, D. C. Oakes returned to Iowa to publish the news to the world, gaining both fame and infamy as "the man who wrote the guide book." It was widely read and immediately stimulated the production of scores of similar publications. These guidebooks, as thousands found to their cost, were pure fiction. Gold, it was solemnly reported, could be found anywhere in Colorado —"on the plains, in the mountains, and by the streams." Asserting that its information came from "gentlemen known throughout the West for their truth and veracity," one such guidebook informed the open-mouthed and pop-eyed reader that an area of 12,000 square miles at the headwaters of the Arkansas and the South Platte was almost solidly plated with the precious yellow metal, being "richly covered with gold deposits of great purity and fineness." These literary efforts promised for a time to elevate Oakes and other imaginative writers to a high and swinging position on the tall cottonwoods in the Cherry Creek camps, which seriously talked of lynching them for their mercenary part in the "Pikes Peak Hoax."

But gold was discovered at last, and more reliable reports of the "diggins" were published by a number of visiting journalists and writers. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune,* arrived in 1859 on one of the first stagecoaches from Leavenworth, Kansas, and in *An Overland Journey* (1860) painted a lively picture of "the Kansas gold fields," as they were known. With him came Albert D. Richardson, who published his adventures in *Beyond the Mississippi* (1867), and Henry Villard, later a railroad king of the Northwest, whose *Past and Present of the Pikes Peak Gold Region* appeared in 1860. All three works had many readers and are still of interest.

Another New York *Tribune* correspondent, Bayard Taylor, poet, novelist, and diplomat, toured the region and in *Colorado: A Summer*

Trip (1867) confessed his amazement at finding "no American Desert on this side of the Rocky Mountains"; he was equally surprised at the degree of refinement found in the mining camps and plains towns. Alexander K. McClure, subsequently known as a publisher, observed in his *Three Thousand Miles Through The Rocky Mountains* (1869) that "those who come here overflowing with knowledge, and the grace to dispense it in a patronizing way . . . generally go wooling and come shorn; but those who come as gentlemen . . . meet with gentlemen and receive the treatment due." Isabella L. Bird, a member of the Royal Geographic Society of England, rode over much of Colorado on horseback and in 1875 published *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains;* she was enchanted with Estes Park, but the "lady" apparently met no "gentlemen." In succeeding years many European writers and sportsmen were lured to Colorado by lavish railroad brochures which extolled the rugged charms and gentle climate of the country. Some wrote works on local sports and scenery, which were published in London and are chiefly of interest for their handsome illustrations.

More distinctly Coloradoan were those who for longer or shorter periods lived in the State and wrote about it—notably, Helen Hunt Jackson, with her *Bits of Travel at Home* (1878) and *Nelly's Silver Mine* (1878); and Hamlin Garland, whose ten books on Colorado include *They of the High Trails* (1916). Among many others, this group embraces "Father" John Lewis Dyer, a miner-postman-preacher, whose *Snow-Shoe Itinerant* (1890) is an engaging story of the hardships and indomitable zeal of pioneer preachers; David Cook, chief of police of Denver, later major-general of militia, who dramatically recounted his encounters with frontier desperadoes in *Hands Up: A Pioneer Detective in Colorado,* now a collector's item; and M. H. Foote, wife of a Leadville mining engineer, whose *Led-Horse Claim* was the first novel to use a Colorado boom camp as locale.

Many of the pioneers kept diaries, and in later years many more wrote or dictated reminiscences of their experiences on the frontier. Scores of interesting and significant personal histories, rich in flavor, simple and unaffected in style, have been preserved in the *Colorado Magazine,* published every two months by the Colorado State Historical Society, and in *The Trail,* which began publication as the *Sons of Colorado* in 1906 and suspended in 1929. Among published volumes of reminiscences are *Olden Times in Colorado* (1916) by C. C. Davis, editor-owner of the Leadville *Chronicle* during the feverish days of the boom; *The Log of a Cowboy* (1903) by Andy Adams, a western classic; and *Bright Yellow Gold* (1935) by Horace Bennett, on whose ranch in the Cripple Creek district dramatically occurred one of the great gold strikes of history. Dealing with a later generation, Anne

Ellis's *Life of an Ordinary Woman* (1929) and Agnes Smedley's *Daughter of Earth* (1929), two of the finest American autobiographies have Colorado backgrounds.

In the related field of biography stand T. F. Dawson's *Life o Edward Oliver Wolcott* (1911); Frank Water's *Midas of the Rockie* (1937), a story of Winfield Scott Stratton and the Cripple Creek gol discoveries; L. C. Gandy's *The Tabors* (1934); and Evalyn Wals McLean's *Father Struck It Rich* (1936). *Here They Dug the Gol* (1931) by George F. Willison, Colorado-born, is virtually a biograph of the early boom camps, a factual and fascinating chronicle of th almost incredible goings-on there and the curious *mores* of the bonanz kings.

Helen Stuart Williams' *Windy Creek* (1899) is a story of th Colorado prairie country; Randall Parrish's *Beth Norvell* (1907) de picts Spanish-American life in southern Colorado; *Second Hoein* (1923) by Hope W. Sykes, is a vivid delineation of life and labor i the beet fields. Two of Willa Cather's novels have major scenes lai in Colorado—*Lost Lady* (1923) and *Song of the Lark* (1932). Upto Sinclair's *Mountain City* (1930) purports to be a story of Denver, an the journalistic ethics of the local press are pointedly castigated in *Th Brass Check* (1919). *Salute to Yesterday* (1937) by Gene Fowler for many years on the staff of the Denver *Post,* now prominent amon Hollywood scenarists, also purports to be a story of Denver; at least the scene of this quite mad extravaganza is laid there, and many loca celebrities of yesterday and today are recognizable in the composite por traits he paints. His *Timberline* (1933) is a sensational story of hi former employers, the renowned "Bon" and "Tam" of the Denve *Post.* Other graduates of the Colorado press who have won a wid public as novelists are—Courtney Ryley Cooper, with his *High Countr* (1926) and many circus stories, and Clyde Brion Davis with *Th Anointed* (1937) and *The Great American Novel* (1938), in both o which are characteristic local scenes.

Leadville appears in Will Irwin's *Columbine Time* (1921) an *Youth Rides West* (1925), and also in *The Days of Her Life* (1930 by his brother Wallace, both of whom were born in the town. In 193 Easley S. Jones published *Colorado: Two Generations,* and Doroth Gardiner has written of her native State in two novels, *Golden Lad* (1936) and *Snow Water* (1939). Of the many resident writers o the "Wild West" school, the most widely read have been Cy Warman William McLeod Raine, Robert Ames Bennet, Edwin Legran Sabin and Clem Yore, none of whom has confined himself wholly to th Colorado scene.

Colorado pioneers have not only inspired but have themselve penned reams of verse—and worse. Arthur Chapman won acclain

ith his "Out Where The West Begins," first published in the Denver *epublican.* Of Helen Hunt Jackson's many poems inspired by her life n Colorado Springs, probably the best known is "Cheyenne Mountain." Valt Whitman's "Spirit That Formed This Scene," Nellie Budget Miller's "Drought," and Lillian White Spencer's "Wild-Cat Lodge" re authentic in atmosphere and feeling. In a lighter vein are many oems that capture the spirit of the mining camps—among others, There's a Big Thing in The Mountains," by Lawrence N. Greenlead, nown as the pioneer poet of the Rockies. Much of James Barton dams' humorous verse was in the vein of "The Ruin of Bobtail Bend," lament for the good old days and a complaint against the "encroach- ng piety" that ruined the West:

We could drink our booze in a way profuse
an' buck the faro games,
An' pound the floor till our hoofs was sore
a-swingin' the dance-hall dames . . .
If a man should scoot down the final chute
that leads to the by an' by,
After leakin' his soul through a pistoled hole,
there wasn't no hue an' cry,
But we'd plant him deep for eternal sleep
in a respectable sort o' way,
An' go on a spree to his memory
an' forgit the thing in a day.

Cy Warman, in addition to his early railroad yarns, wrote many ght lyrics and achieved a national reputation when his "Sweet Marie" as set to music. Eugene Field, managing editor of the Denver *Tribune* from 1881 to 1883, penned numerous verses and pertinent aragraphs that appeared in his sprightly column, "Odds and Ends." n *A Little Book of Verse* (1889) he included a number of poems nspired by life in "Blue Horizon Camp," as he called the old mining amp of Gold Hill. Previously, in his *Tribune Primer* (1882), which as his first published volume, Field reprinted choice bits from his Odds and Ends" column for the edification of young and old:

This is a Bottle. What is in the Bottle? Very Bad Whisky. It has been ent to the Local Editor. He did not buy it. If he had Bought it, the Whisky ould have been Poorer than it is. Little Children, you Must never Drink ad Whisky.

Alfred Damon Runyon's two volumes of verse, *Tents of Trouble* 1911) and *Rhymes of the Firing Line* (1912), both in the Robert ervice tradition, were written while he was on the staff of the Denver *ost.* Very different in substance and manner are the poems of Jamie exton Holme (Mrs. Peter Haynes Holme), collected in *The Star Gatherer* (1926), and those of Thomas Hornsby Ferril, whose two olumes, *Westering* (1923) and *High Passage* (1927), are outstanding mong the works of native sons. Simply and movingly they reveal the

great but unrecorded tragedies in the lives and households of thos immeasurably optimistic men who rushed West by the tens of thousands leaving old friends and familiar scenes, recklessly braving hardship an death itself, their eyes and their too-often illusory hopes fixed upo the "Shining Mountains," where sudden fortune always lay just a little farther up the draw, just a little higher up the hill, just a littl deeper down the shaft:

> The men would measure in chords the gold they hoped
> To find, but the women reckoned by calendars
> Of double chins and crows-feet at the corners
> Of their eyes.



PART II

The Urban Scene

Boulder

Railroad Station: 14th and Water Sts. for Colorado & Southern R.R. and Union Pacific R.R.
Bus Station: 1926 14th St. for Denver & Interurban Motor Co.
Taxis: Zone system, fares 10¢-25¢.
City Busses: Fare 10¢.

Accommodations: Five hotels; rooming and boarding houses; tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 1241 Spruce St.

Motion Picture Houses: Two.
Golf: Municipal Course, 1.5 *m.* E. on State 7, 18 holes, greens fee 50¢ weekdays, $1 Sun. and holidays; Mountain View Course, 24th and Arapahoe Sts., 9 holes, greens fee 35¢; Old Country Club Course, 9 holes, greens fee 25¢.
Swimming: Hygienic Indoor Pool, 21st and Pearl Sts., open daily except Mon. 15¢-35¢.
Tennis: Boulder High School, 17th and Arapahoe Sts.; Recreation Park, 9th St. and R.R. tracks, free.
Shuffleboard, Roque, Badminton, Horseshoe Pitching: Recreation Park, 9th St. and R.R. tracks, free.

Annual Events: Colorado Chautauqua, July and Aug.; Writers Conference, July; Pay Dirt Pow-Wow, Aug.

BOULDER (5,530 alt., 11,223 pop.), seat of the University of Colorado, lies in a protected green valley within stone's throw of the "Flatirons," an upended red rock strata on the face of the precipitous foothills. In these foothills are Boulder's 6,000 acres of mountain parks. Above them are glimpses of the snowy Continental Divide, on the breast of which is Arapahoe Glacier, largest in the Rockies, source of the city's water supply.

Boulder Creek, a clear mountain stream, comes leaping down the near-by canyon and winds through the municipal park; the creek separates the university campus from the older residential sections and the compact business district along Pearl Street, the principal thoroughfare, which extends east and west of the stone courthouse, the city's tallest structure. South of the creek are the vivid stone buildings of the university, many faculty residences, boarding and fraternity houses, and small shops frequented by students.

Upon the university, largest of the State's educational institutions, the city depends for its livelihood, its sports, and its social and cultural life. "Room to Let" signs appear in many windows, for Boulder in a sense is a large and hospitable boarding house. Young people predominate on the streets, both summer and winter, for the university

has one of the Nation's most popular summer schools, attracting thousands of students, a large number from the South.

When Captain Thomas Aikens, one of a party of Argonauts moving up the South Platte River in the fall of 1858, climbed the wall of old Fort St. Vrain and looked westward through a telescope, he saw "that the mountains looked right for gold, and the valleys looked rich for grazing." This prompted him to lead a small party from the main emigrant train and to settle on the site of Boulder. Arapaho Indians were encamped near by, and Chief Left Hand asked Captain Aikens if he remembered when the stars fell. When told it was in 1832, the chief said, "That is right, it was that year white men first came." Pointing to Donati's comet in the sky, Left Hand asked, so it is said, "Do you know what that star with the tail means? The tail points back to when the stars fell as thick as the tears of our women shall fall when you come to drive us away."

Left Hand then commanded the whites to leave within three days, and when they did not, came alone to the encampment and related a dream, saying that he had seen Boulder Creek flooded, the Indians engulfed, and the whites saved. The Indians did not immediately give up the site, remaining in the vicinity for two years, but rarely gave more trouble than hooking bacon slices from prospectors' frying pans with the end of their ramrods.

During the open winter of 1858-59, the settlers worked in their shirtsleeves, building cabins, hunting and fishing, laying out the new town, and even cutting hay. Game was so plentiful that the Wellman boys, three brothers from Pennsylvania, shot elk from the door of their cabin. The town was named Boulder City for the numerous large stones in the vicinity, and a town company was formed early in 1859; G. W. Gregg and T. W. Fisher were employed to plat the town, which hoped to become an important gold center.

The Wellman brothers, Henry, Luther, and Sylvanus, began to plow the day after their arrival in August 1859. They sowed an acre of turnips, which had grown to the size of a half dollar when George Nichols came into their cabin while they were eating. "Boys," said he, "did you ever see it rain grasshoppers?" And rain grasshoppers it did; they struck the end of the cabin and fell a foot deep on the ground. The turnips were "suddenly devoured . . . and so went the first crop ever planted in Boulder County."

Until late in 1859, according to a local historian, "there was not a foot of sawed lumber, nor a square of glass, nor a pound of nails in the town. The 70 log-houses were built along Pearl Street and around the public square, having doors and roofs of pine splints, with dirt floors. Bill Barney's hall had the first whip-sawed board floor, and this was duly dedicated by a dance . . . on Christmas Eve. There were 200 men in attendance, and all the ladies of the city, 17 in number." In want of stores, goods were sold from wagons.

Irrigation ditches were dug in 1859 and opened the following year, providing the persistent Wellman brothers with a fine crop of wheat,

and Marinus Smith and William G. Pell with excellent vegetables. Successful irrigation was thus established in this area, and as late as 1910 old irrigation ditches still ran through the city.

Jonathan Tourtellote and Fred Squires came from New England in 1860, with their wives, Maria and Miranda, twin sisters. The men kept store in the front part of a double log house, selling groceries and mining supplies, while the back part became a hotel, kept by the women, who cut willows and made brooms for sweeping the dirt floor. They delighted in the sight of antelope coming down to the creek to drink, served meals on two boards brought from New England, and covered household goods with horse blankets when it rained through the splint roof. The first schoolhouse in Colorado was erected here this year; a post office was established, and the first frame house built.

The optimistic town founders held their lots for exorbitant prices, and when gold camps to the westward quickly declined, Boulder suffered likewise. But early mining days are still celebrated at the annual Pay Dirt Pow-Wow, with its rock-drilling contests, burro races, miners' dances, and Gold Camp Carnival.

The 1860's were lean years for Boulder City. Many discouraged people departed, and those who remained were sometimes reduced to a diet of parched corn. Some financial relief came in the winter of 1861-62 when Governor Gilpin sent agents here to buy horses and arms for the army. Indian uprisings in 1864 threw Boulder City into a panic; defense trenches were begun but abandoned after the scare had subsided. Martial law was proclaimed in 1865 when Indians blocked the South Platte road; Boulder City "raised, mounted, and blanketed" a company of volunteers to go against the Indians. The Boulder Valley and Central City Wagon Road, a toll enterprise, started in 1865, was finished two years later.

The prospect of obtaining a railroad and a university brought Boulder City to life in the 1870's. On its incorporation as a town in 1871 an immigration society was organized. The first schoolhouse was replaced with a more commodious structure in 1872. The following year two railroads reached the town, the Colorado Central and the Denver & Boulder Valley, both now part of the Burlington System. The Boulder County Industrial Association was organized in 1874 to sponsor county fairs, and the same year the legislature appropriated funds to build the University of Colorado. The Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, with 50 red-shirted volunteer firemen, was formed in 1875, at which time the cornerstone of the first university building was "laid with Masonic ceremony." A brewery was established by Frank Weisenhorn and Charles Voegtle. Boulder High School, established in 1876, graduated the first high school class in Colorado. Boulder City was reincorporated and enlarged in 1878; it was several years before the "City" in its name was dropped "as a ludicrous superfluity." In 1878 the first freshman class, of twelve members, was enrolled at the university. From a few hundred in 1870 the population had increased to 3,060 by 1880.

In subsequent years a few small industrial enterprises were established, but the university increasingly became its economic, social, and cultural center. In 1917 Boulder adopted proportional representation, the second city in America to do so, being anticipated by Ashtabula, Ohio.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO (*buildings open during school hours unless otherwise indicated*), main entrance at Broadway and Pleasant St., on the southern edge of the city, occupies a 160-acre campus, half of which is improved. Most of the newer buildings erected since 1917 are grouped on the eastern side of the campus. Although earlier structures have little uniformity of style, the new buildings, designed by the late Charles Zeller Klauder of Philadelphia, are uniformly designed in a striking style that harmonizes well with the mountain setting. Although his original plan was to follow the traditional Collegiate Gothic lines of Macky Auditorium, Klauder visited the site and was so impressed with it and the character of local building stone that he evolved a distinctive style based upon that of Italian rural architecture. Unsymmetrical in line, with red tile roofs sloping at various heights and angles, the buildings are of local sandstone taken from a quarry owned by the university. Well suited for construction, the sandstone splits easily into large sheets not more than five inches thick and has a rich variety of tone and color, which ranges from yellow to reddish-purple.

The University of Colorado was projected in 1861 as a mining school. Goldfield and neighboring mining camps were more interested in the plan than Boulder. Residents of Golden (*see Tour 7A*) were similarly ambitious and moved expeditiously toward their goal. The legislature created the University of Colorado on November 7, 1861, designating Boulder as its seat, and at the same time Golden was given the Colorado School of Mines. For more than ten years the university existed only on paper. In 1870 a board of trustees was named; the next year a site was donated to the State by Marinus G. Smith, George A. Andrews, and Anthony Arnott, pioneer residents. The legislature failed to provide funds to operate the university until 1874, when $15,000 was appropriated, but with the proviso that it had to be matched by the citizens of Boulder. Captain David Nichols, member of the legislature, rode all night to bring this news from Denver, and the money was forthwith subscribed.

In authorizing Colorado to take steps toward statehood in 1875, the Congress granted the university 72 sections of land. The cornerstone of Old Main, the first building, was laid September 20, 1875; classes met in it two years later. As none of the 44 students could meet the entrance requirements established by President Joseph A. Sewall, the university established a preparatory course. The first class of seven was graduated from the university in 1883.

The university grants degrees in the arts and sciences, engineering,

medicine, law, and business. Student publications include the bi-weekly *Silver and Gold,* named for the university colors; the quarterly *Colorado Engineer; Rocky Mountain Law Review;* the *Window,* a literary magazine; the *Dodo,* a humorous magazine issued six times during the school year; and the *Coloradan,* an annual. Most of the departments of the university are on the campus, but the School of Medicine, combined with the Colorado General Hospital and the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, is in Denver. In 1939-40 the university had approximately 4,000 students and a faculty of 350.

The HALE SCIENCE BUILDING (*open 8-5 weekdays*), south of the campus entrance, an ivy-covered red brick and white sandstone structure named for Horace M. Hale, second president of the university (1887-92), houses the graduate school administrative offices, and the departments of biology and physics.

South of the Hale Science Building are the SIMON GUGGENHEIM LAW BUILDING (*open 8-10 Mon.-Thur.; 8-9 Fri.-Sat.; 2-4 Sun.*), a white brick structure of neo-classic design, the gift of Simon Guggenheim, former U. S. Senator from Colorado (1907-13), and the BUCKINGHAM LIBRARY (*open 7:50-10 Mon.-Thur.; 7:50-6 Fri.-Sat.; 2-6 Sun.*), of light brick with ornate sandstone trim. The law collection in the Guggenheim Building includes, among other valuable books, fifteenth century imprints and a copy of an evidence book used by Abraham Lincoln and bearing his autograph on the flyleaf. The Buckingham Library houses 287,930 volumes.

The two-story sandstone ARTS BUILDING (*open 8-5 weekdays*), south of the library, was completed in 1922, the first of the buildings designed by Klauder. Here are the departments of English literature, education, mathematics, history, political science, psychology, philosophy, German, and the fine arts. South of this is the MUSEUM BUILDING (*open 8-5 weekdays; 2-5 on 1st and 3rd Sundays of month*), completed in 1937 with the aid of P.W.A. funds. Exhibits include material on archeology and natural history, war and Indian relics, a model of the first Boulder schoolhouse, and a notable fossil collection assembled by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, former head of the Biology department.

OLD MAIN (*open 8-5 weekdays*), once the center of the campus, is a three-story red brick building completed in 1877, the oldest of the university structures. During construction it threatened to collapse of its own weight, and "five tons of iron bolts, nuts, anchors, etc.," were needed before it was pronounced safe. It contains units of the home economics, literature, romance languages, journalism, and recreation departments, the school of pharmacy, and the Little Theater. A rope to the bell in the south tower is pulled joyously by freshmen to celebrate athletic victories.

White water lilies bloom throughout the summer on UNIVERSITY LAKE, to the north, reaching their greatest beauty during June and July.

MACKY AUDITORIUM (*open 8-5 Mon.-Fri.; 8-1 Sat.; special occasions Sun.*), northeast of Old Main, a Collegiate Gothic edifice of

light-colored sandstone, crowned with twin towers, was completed in 1911 and seats 2,600. Recitals on the four-manual Austin organ are given here during the summer school quarter (*4 p.m. Wed. and Sun., June 10-Aug. 26*), and phonographic recitals are given in the Senate Room (*1-5 Tues., Wed., Thur.*). The auditorium was financed largely through bequests of Andrew J. Macky, Boulder banker.

The WOMEN'S DORMITORY, the MEN'S DORMITORY, and the MEN'S GYMNASIUM AND FIELD HOUSE, toward the eastern side of the campus and among the largest of the university units, are in the Italian villa manner. East of the fieldhouse is NORLIN STADIUM, seating 26,000, constructed in 1930 in a natural bowl and named for Dr. George Norlin, president of the university (1918-1939).

CHAUTAUQUA PARK (*season July 4-Aug. 31; adm. 25¢, children 10¢*), entrance 11th and Baseline Sts., is the seat of the Colorado Chautauqua, founded in 1898 by a group of Texas vacationists. Park buildings include an auditorium, dining hall, community house, and 100 cottages, many for rent during the season. Entertainment consists of moving pictures, nature talks, travelogues, plays, lectures, exhibitions of magic, and concerts; automobile caravans are arranged to points of interest near Boulder.

The BOULDER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Pearl and 10th Sts., designed by Glenn H. Huntington of Boulder and completed in 1934, is strikingly modernistic in line. The building is constructed of stone taken from the approaches of an abandoned railway bridge west of Boulder.

The SITE OF COLORADO'S FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE, 15th and Walnut Sts., is designated by a gray granite monument. Here a one-room clapboard structure was erected in 1860, within a year of the town's founding, and in it some 40 children were taught by Abner R. Brown (*see The People*), who had become disillusioned as a miner. The schoolhouse was built and maintained by a subscription fund; Brown contrived to build a stove from miscellaneous sheets of iron.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Boulder Canyon, 1.3 *m.*; Roosevelt National Forest, 6.1 *m.*; Flagstaff Mountain, 7.2 *m.*; Gold Hill and Sunshine, early gold camps, 12.5 *m.*; Arapahoe Glacier, 33 *m.* (*see Tour 6*).

Colorado Springs

Railroad Stations: S. Sierra Madre Ave. between W. Pikes Peak Ave. and Antlers Place, for southbound Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Missouri Pacific R.R., Colorado & Southern Ry., and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Santa Fe Station, 509 E. Pikes Peak Ave., for all northbound trains and for Midland Terminal Ry.
Bus Stations: 113 E. Pikes Peak Ave. for Greyhound Lines; Union Bus Station, 2 E. Pikes Peak Ave., for Cripple Creek, Victor, and Colorado Springs Stage Co., Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo Trailways, Rio Grande Trailways, and Santa Fe Trailways.
Taxis: Meter cabs 50¢ first mile, 25¢ each additional mile; zone cabs 25¢ a mile, 1 to 5 passengers.
City Busses: Rates 10¢ within city limits; 20¢ to Manitou Springs and Broadmoor.
Airport: Municipal Field, 6.2 *m.* E. on Pikes Peak Ave., S. on Union Blvd. and dirt road, for Continental Air Lines; time, 20 minutes.
Street Order and Numbering: Cascade Ave. is the dividing line for E. and W. Sts., Pikes Peak Ave. for N. and S. Sts.

Accommodations: Six hotels; boarding and rooming houses, furnished cottages, and tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 121 E. Pikes Peak Ave.; A.A.A., 115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Radio Station: KVOR (1270 kc.).
Theaters and Motion Picture Houses: Municipal Auditorium, SW. corner E. Kiowa and N. Weber Sts.; Fine Arts Center, 18 W. Dale St.; six motion picture houses.
Athletic Field: Washburn Field, Colorado College campus.
Swimming: Prospect Lake, 900 E. Costilla St.; Penrose Pool, Monument Valley Park (between Kiowa and Monroe Streets); Broadmoor Hotel pool, 40¢.
Golf: Patty Jewett Municipal Course, 700 E. Espanola St., 18 holes, greens fee $1; Broadmoor Course, 18 holes, greens fee $2.50 weekdays, $3 Sun. and holidays.
Tennis: Monument Valley Park (between Kiowa and Monroe Streets); Prospect Lake Park, 900 E. Costilla St.; Acacia Park, N. Nevada Ave. and W. Bijou St.; all free.
Shuffleboard, Chess, Checkers, and Horseshoe Pitching: Acacia Park, N. Nevada Ave. and W. Bijou St.; Boulder Park (on East Boulder St.); Bancroft Park, 24th St. and W. Colorado Ave.; all free.
Polo: Broadmoor Field, Broadmoor.
Ice Skating: Broadmoor; adults 40¢, children 25¢.
Skiing: Glen Cove, Pikes Peak Auto Highway; Edlowe, 23 *m.* W. on US 24.

Annual Events: Easter Sunrise Service, Garden of the Gods; Pikes Peak or Bust Celebration, June; Wild Flower Show, July; Polo Tournaments, July and Aug.; Invitation Golf Tournament, Aug.; Will Rogers Rodeo, Aug.; Pikes Peak Auto Races, Labor Day; AdAmAn Club Pilgrimage to Pikes Peak, Dec.

COLORADO SPRINGS (5,900 alt., 33,237 pop.), seat of El Paso County, a tailor-made resort and residential city, lies on a broad rolling plain near the base of Pikes Peak. Between the city and the peak rise forested foothills, cut by many canyons; the nearest is dark loaf-shaped Cheyenne Mountain to the southwest. Monument Creek, coursing through Colorado Springs from the north to south, separates the newer section of the city on the east from the older section on the west, formerly the independent community of Colorado City, now known as West Colorado Springs. Fountain Creek, or Fontaine qui Bouille, as the French named it, flows from Ute Pass and the mineral springs at Manitou Springs to join Monument Creek in the southwestern corner of the city.

To the general scene, roughed in by nature with extraordinary magnificence, man has made his contribution. In little more than half a century a dreary stretch of sagebrush and yucca has been transformed into a garden spot. With marked civic pride the city presents to the world a shining, well-scrubbed aspect. Householders wash their walks every morning, regularly irrigate and mow their lawns, keep hedges neatly trimmed, and assiduously cultivate their flower gardens; even the railroad stations have spacious lawns and shrubbery. No factory smoke clouds the crystalline air. Men who had grubbed fortunes from the hills or had grown rich from mills, smelters, and railroad shops established elsewhere, came here to build their frame and sandstone houses; resolved to keep their city free from din and grime, they discouraged the building of factories. These men and their families founded and endowed art, educational, and charitable institutions, and in many cases willed much of their wealth for their perpetuation.

The few blocks north and south of Pikes Peak Avenue, the principal thoroughfare, is the shopping center; here are small parks, municipal buildings, the larger downtown hotels, and several once-fashionable clapboard residences, reminders of pioneer days. The broad streets that wander off into distant canyons are bordered with maples, locusts, and elms, which have replaced the cottonwoods planted by the city founders. The better residential districts lie north of Colorado College and at Broadmoor, a smart suburb to the southwest, grouped about the fashionable Broadmoor Hotel. The palatial Italian villas, Spanish casas, and Tudor manors in this section are set off by formal gardens, pools, and fountains, and many are secluded behind high walls. Polo is popular with the Broadmoor set. The game was introduced in the golden 1890's, which led an Englishman to observe, "there are but two civilized places between your Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—Chicago and Colorado Springs. For wherever you find polo you find good clubs, good society, and, usually, good tea." Residents have come from many different parts of the country, and the architecture of the city reflects this in its New England cottages, pseudo-Gothic stone castles, white and rose-pink stucco dwellings, and marble piles of uncertain lineage. West Colorado Springs, largely peopled by workers living in rather begrimed small houses, centers on the Golden Cycle Mill.

From the early 1870's the city has been a summer playground and health resort. In the town, so it has been said, are three distinct groups: a leisure class devoted to Society and sports, tourists, and those who serve both groups. "Covered-wagon" information booths stand at the principal highway entrances to the city; curio shops are numerous; the sale of souvenirs and picture post cards is a thriving business. Offices of sightseeing companies line the downtown streets, each with uniformed attendants and guides; alluring photographs of local scenes occupy every available wall and window.

In summer, chartered cars and sightseeing busses roll in and out of the city between dawn and sunset. "Chuck-wagons" make twilight excursions into the countryside to cook steak and chicken suppers in the open as singing cowboys and Indian ceremonials entertain the paying guests. The surrounding mountain parks, the Garden of the Gods, Cheyenne Canyon, the drive up Pikes Peak, and other points of scenic interest within a few hours' ride are perhaps unexcelled in a State noted for its scenery.

Flower festivals, rodeos, auto races, golf and polo tournaments are held during the summer, primarily for visitors, but townsfolk are not neglected. During the Christmas holidays the main thoroughfares are festooned with multi-colored lights, holly, and evergreen boughs, and carols resound over a system of loud speakers. On New Years Eve a fireworks display is held on the summit of Pikes Peak, and short-wave radio carries the city's greetings to the Nation.

Colorado City, known as "Old Town," and as West Colorado Springs, a narrow strip extending two miles along Fountain Creek, was founded as El Dorado City in 1859 by a party of gold hunters from Kansas. On the same site the year before the town of El Paso (Sp. the pass) had been laid out by other Kansas prospectors because it stood on an Indian trail through Ute Pass, offering access to the mines of South Park. Despite beautifully lithographed and widely distributed maps which "emblazoned to the world that a new town had enlarged the area of civilization," the venture failed, and El Dorado City was rechristened Colorado City. By 1861 more than 300 cabins had been erected along the river. The town advertised its free highway to South Park, its medicinal waters, and the Garden of the Gods. The following year it became the Territorial capital for a brief period when the Second Territorial Legislature met here for four days. Little business was transacted, however, for not only did the lawmakers consider the accommodations and *divertissements* inadequate, but news had just come that Fort Sumter had been fired on. The Territorial governor never saw fit to transfer his office to Colorado City.

Brawls and shooting affairs were common, and justice was meted out by a citizens' court. When the first church services were announced in 1863, the minister found but one worshipper in the hall, who explained that a Mexican horsethief had just been captured and his trial was in progress. Promptly convicted, the culprit was taken to the nearest cottonwood and hanged, after which the assembled citizens

trooped into the hall and listened to a sermon on "righteousness and the judgment to come."

Discouraging reports by prospectors returning from South Park and the diversion of travel from the Arkansas Valley during the Civil War brought a long period of decline. Ute Pass again became merely an Indian trail; a flood swept away much of the settlement, and Colorado City seemed destined to become another ghost town. A few miners, prospectors, and cowmen made it their headquarters, however, and in time of Indian troubles it provided refuge for residents of the surrounding area.

Very different was the founding and development of Colorado Springs proper. Its founders planned a community to attract and hold people of means and social standing, a citizenry of "good moral character and strict temperance habits." They made it clear that manufacturing establishments were not desired. Mills, smelters, saloons, and gambling houses were to be confined to boisterous Colorado City. General William J. Palmer, promoter of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, who made and unmade towns by directing where tracks should be laid, was impressed with this site so near the mountains and the foothill canyons. His company purchased 10,000 acres for $10,000, and on July 31, 1871, the first stake was driven at what is now the southeast corner of Pikes Peak and Cascade Avenues. Three months later the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, the first narrow-gauge line in the State, reached the prospective town from Denver.

During its first years it was known as Fountain Colony for its position on Fountain Creek; later, it was renamed Colorado Springs for the mineral springs at the near-by village of Manitou. Broad thoroughfares were laid out; many of those running north and south were named for mountain ranges, and principal cross streets were given Indian, French, and Spanish names. Lots were set aside for schools and churches; an extensive park system was projected; cash and twenty acres of land were donated for the founding of Colorado College. Written into all deeds was a clause prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises, a restriction enforced until the repeal of prohibition in 1933.

The first building served as Palmer's office, railroad station, and post office. Foundations of the Colorado Springs Hotel were laid in 1871. Thousands of cottonwoods were planted along streets and prospective parks; water from an irrigation canal ran in ditches along the streets; by the end of 1871 more than 150 structures had been built, many of them knockdown portable houses shipped from Chicago and put together on the ground within a few hours. A pioneer two-story business building was used as schoolhouse, courtroom, lecture hall, and church. A short-lived speakeasy of the day was equipped with a "Spiritual Wheel," a revolving contrivance upon which a customer placed a two-bit piece and received a glass of liquor from the barkeeper concealed behind a partition.

Within a year a passable road had been constructed to the springs at Manitou. Isabella A. Bird, British journalist, traveled over it that fall: "After fording a creek, I came upon a decayed looking cluster of houses bearing the arrogant name of Colorado City, and a few miles farther on I saw the bleak scattered houses of the ambitious watering-place of Colorado Springs. . . . A queer, embryo-looking place it is, out on the bare plains, yet rising and likely to rise, with some big hotels much resorted to. . . . I dismounted, put on a long skirt, and rode sidewise, though the settlement scarcely looked like a place where any deference to prejudices was necessary." The costume, which the traveler referred to as a "lady's mountain dress," consisted of a "half-fitting jacket, a skirt reaching to the ankles, and full Turkish trousers gathered with frills falling over the boots."

From the beginning the railroad publicized the region as a "scenic wonderland" and health resort. Pikes Peak was already a national landmark, and within a short time the Garden of the Gods, Seven Falls, Cheyenne Mountain, and the springs at Manitou were almost equally well known. Physicians extolled the dry air and bright sunshine, and several tubercular sanatoriums were established. The town grew rapidly. The irrigation ditches bordering every street were "in summer embossed with flowers. Ditch water was carried in tubs . . . for domestic purposes, and clear cold drinking water was peddled about the streets for twenty-five cents per barrel. . . . Cows wandered through the streets. . . . Vegetables grew chiefly in cans, and stream-beds and cañons glittered with these omnipresent signs of civilization." Fresh meat was supplied to the local market by "Antelope Jim" Hamlin.

In winter, citizens had their Fortnightly clubs and afternoon teas, according to a contemporary, "with perhaps a Christmas ball at Glen Eyrie, and dances in some store building, where coffee and cakes were served on stoneware, and dim kerosene lamps lighted the charming Eastern costumes of the ladies. . . . The fashionable afternoon promenade was to the post office. . . . In summer, society played croquet on bare places of hard ground (grass was too expensive a luxury to be trodden under foot) . . . camped in the mountains, or took overland excursions in the parks, and all the year round every one rode or drove in a perpetual picnic under the blue, sunlit sky."

Droughts on the eastern plains and the grasshopper plagues of 1873-74 did not materially affect the community. The greatest excitement of the period was a threatened uprising of the Arapaho; all able-bodied citizens were called out, but it was a short-lived affair, marking the end of Indian troubles in the region. By 1873, when the town had supplanted Colorado City as the county seat, it was finding favor with artists and writers, some of whom made their homes here—among others, Helen Hunt Jackson, author of *Ramona.*

During the late 1870's many young Englishmen came to settle, and the town was often referred to as "Little Lunnon," a name perpetuated today in society columns. The newcomers introduced golf, cricket, polo, and fox hunting. As foxes were not often to be found, a piece

of meat at the end of a rope provided a "scent" for the hounds t follow. Occasionally a coyote blundered upon the scene, and the pac went baying after the poor animal as he fled in terror, unaccustome as he was to strange English ways.

The opening of the Antlers Hotel in 1882 was a gala occasion but the new opera house got off to a poor start with *Camille*— dismal choice, for a large proportion of the audience were healt seekers. The Colorado Midland Railroad pushed westward from th city in 1885 to tap several prosperous silver camps; Colorado Spring was chosen as the western terminal of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1889. A cog railroad built to the summit of Pike Peak in 1890 and the construction of street car lines to Manito Springs brought many visitors. The silver panic in the 1890's wa followed by rich gold strikes at Cripple Creek (*see Tour 5B*), jus over the mountains to the west, discoveries that played an importan part in the affairs of Colorado Springs and of Colorado City, whic stirred with new life. This all-but-deserted town became a livel industrial center; several ore-reduction mills and railroad shops wer built; mill workers, hard-rock miners in for supplies and amusement promoters, gamblers, and ladies of the evening thronged the streets Almost every corner was occupied by a saloon, and the south side o Colorado Avenue between 25th and 26th Streets was solidly lined wit barrooms and dance halls.

Colorado City had its share of labor troubles, the most importan in 1903 when members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union called strike, alleging discrimination against union workers. For a time th town was an armed camp, loud with charges and countercharges o violence. The dispute brought about a sympathetic strike of miner in the Cripple Creek gold fields, but all strike objectives were lost.

Colorado City did the work, but the great gold fortunes went else where. William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, labor leader, who describe the community as a "forlorn little industrial town of tents, tin houses huts, and hovels, bordered by some of the grandest scenery of nature, added that "none of the refined gold was left here—nothing but wast and slum." After 1912 the old mills were closed or torn down, to b replaced with the Golden Cycle Mill using a new and better reductio process. Population dwindled, and the town began slipping towar oblivion. In 1917, absorbed by its thriving rival to the east, Colorad City became West Colorado Springs and, while retaining marks of it identity, gradually conformed to the Palmer pattern of respectability

Meanwhile, Colorado Springs had greatly profited from the Cripp Creek gold fields. Within a few months of the first strikes in 1891 five mining exchanges were operating day and night; soon a minin exchange building, the tallest structure in the city, was added to th skyline. Tradesmen, professional men, laborers, everybody traded i stocks and futures; hundreds of new mining companies were organize and their stock was sold throughout the country; promoters and in vestors rushed to the city to share in the prosperity. Bonanza kings in

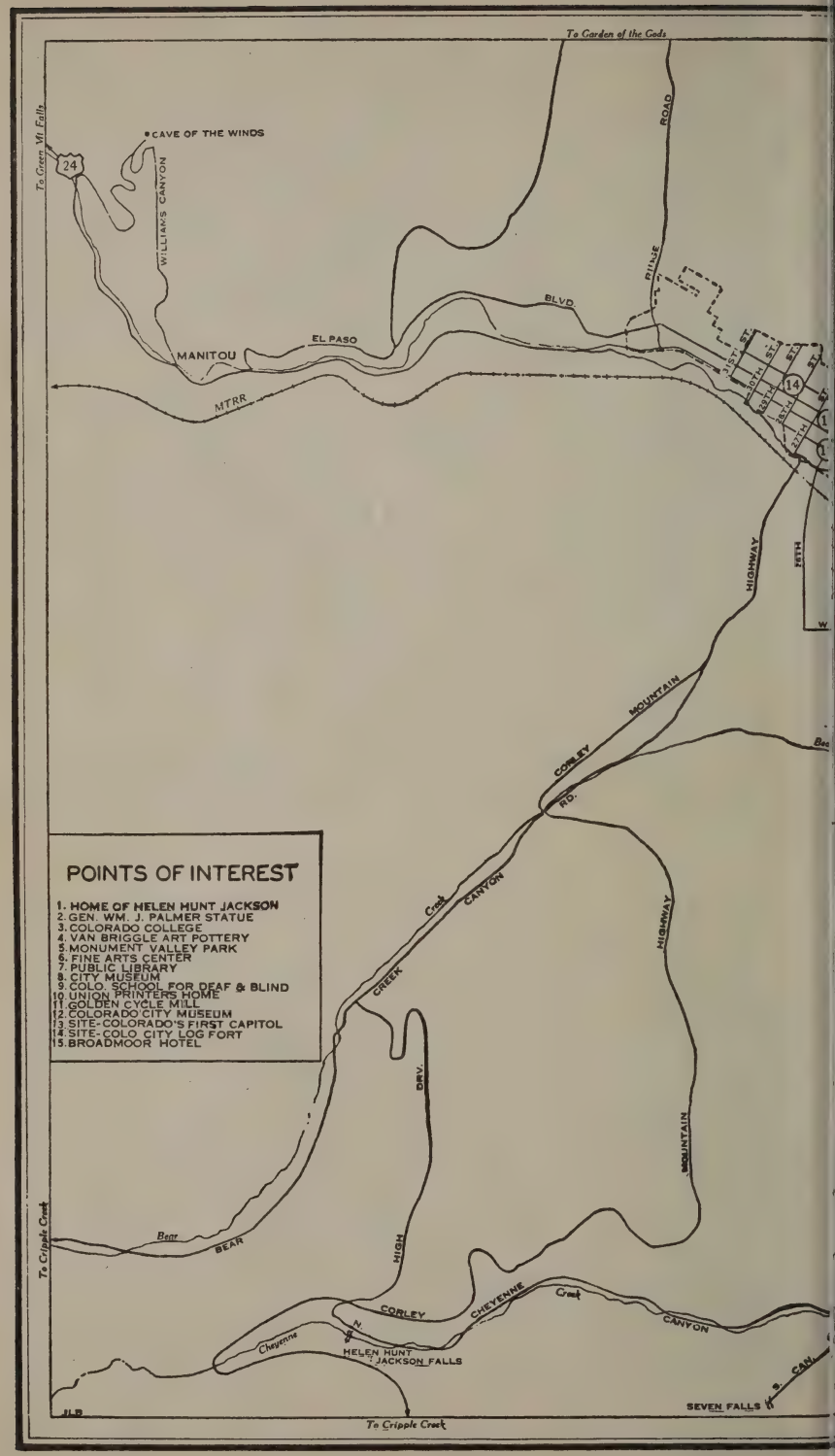
vested part of their fortunes in substantial office structures and palatial houses. Wood Avenue, a short thoroughfare at the north end of town, named for the three Wood brothers, founders of Victor (*see Tour 5B*), was known as Millionaire Row. Here those who had made their fortunes from the Cripple Creek mines built elaborate mansions—all except "the Midas of the Rockies," Winfield Scott Stratton (*see Tour 12b*), who shocked the community by buying an old-fashioned frame house near the business district upon which he had worked as a carpenter years before. Between 1890 and 1900 the population increased from 11,000 to more than 23,000; during the next decade Colorado Springs had claims to being the wealthiest city per capita in the United States.

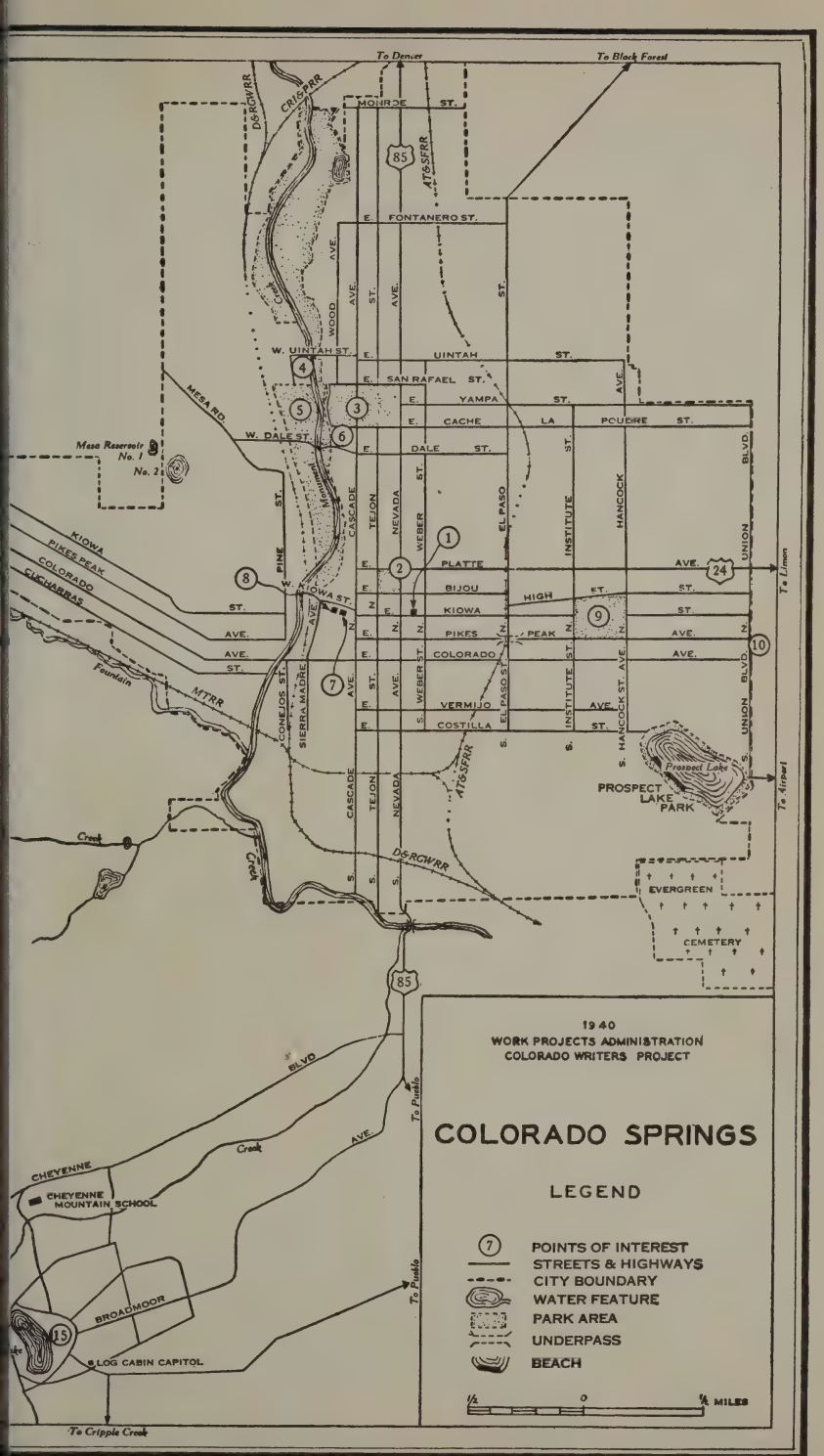
With such a population the town never lacked patrons willing to contribute materially to its development. Among these, in addition to Palmer and Stratton, was the late Spencer Penrose, builder of the Pikes Peak Highway and founder of the Broadmoor Hotel development at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain. The mountain parks system, created in 1907, was increased when the Garden of the Gods was bequeathed to the city two years later. Agricultural development of eastern Colorado made the city a trading and supply center for a large new territory, later the regional headquarters of beet sugar companies. Coal and clay deposits in the vicinity led to the establishment of industrial plants.

The depression of the early 1930's was in a measure relieved by increased prices for gold, which stimulated activities in the surrounding gold fields. This, together with the growing number of tourists attracted by the improvement and expansion of highways throughout the mountains, has been instrumental in maintaining the city's economic well-being.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The HELEN HUNT JACKSON HOUSE (*private*), 228 E. Kiowa St., a three-story gray-green frame structure, was built in 1874 by William S. Jackson for his authoress bride, Helen Maria Fiske Hunt, who occupied it until her death. Although additions have been made to the house, the original part has not been altered. Its rooms contain the author's library, her desk, many papers, letters, and manuscripts, and a collection of Indian pottery and baskets. Helen Hunt Jackson, popularly known as H. H., was born in 1830 at Amherst, Mass.; coming to Colorado Springs in 1873, she married Jackson two years later and here wrote parts of several novels, many poems, and the magazine sketches later collected in book form as *Bits of Travel at Home* (1874). Critics pronounced her Colorado sketches the poorest in the collection—merely a succession of canyons, waterfalls, and mountain passes described at sunrise and sunset, and marred by lavish color and sentimentality. Her outstanding works were *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), a record of her work done for the Federal Government in behalf of the Indians, and *Ramona* (1884). Helen Hunt Jackson died in California in 1885 and was buried on Cheyenne Mountain (*see*


To Garden of the Gods
ROAD
CAVE OF THE WINDS
To Green Mt. Falls
24
WILLIAMS CANYON
RUINS
BLVD.
EL PASO
MANITOU
MTRR
14
HIGHWAY
MOUNTAIN
CORLEY
RD.
Creek
CANYON
CREEK
DRIV.
HIGH
MOUNTAIN
Bear
BEAR
To Cripple Creek
CORLEY
Cheyenne
Creek
CANYON
Cheyenne
HELEN HUNT JACKSON FALLS
SEVEN FALLS
To Cripple Creek
POINTS OF INTEREST
1. HOME OF HELEN HUNT JACKSON
2. GEN. WM. J. PALMER STATUE
3. COLORADO COLLEGE
4. VAN BRIGGLE ART POTTERY
5. MONUMENT VALLEY PARK
6. FINE ARTS CENTER
7. PUBLIC LIBRARY
8. CITY MUSEUM
9. COLO. SCHOOL FOR DEAF & BLIND
10. UNION PRINTERS HOME
11. GOLDEN CYCLE MILL
12. COLORADO CITY MUSEUM
13. SITE-COLORADO'S FIRST CAPITOL
14. SITE-COLO. CITY LOG FORT
15. BROADMOOR HOTEL


To Denver
To Black Forest
MONROE ST.
D&RGWRR
CRIPSPRR
ATSFSPRR
85
E. FONTANERO ST.
WOOD AVE.
CASCADE AVE.
ST.
W. UINTAH ST.
E. UINTAH ST.
E. SAN RAFAEL ST.
E. YAMPA ST.
E. CACHE LA POUDRE ST.
MESA RD.
W. DALE ST.
E. DALE ST.
Mesa Reservoir No. 1
No. 2
KIOWA
PIKES PEAK
COLORADO
CHEYENNE
PINE ST.
W. IOWA ST.
TEJON ST.
NEVADA ST.
WEBER ST.
EL PASO ST.
INSTITUTE ST.
HANCOCK BLVD.
UNION BLVD.
E. PLATTE AVE.
E. BIJOU ST.
HIGH ST.
E. KIOWA ST.
PEAK AVE.
E. PIKES AVE.
E. COLORADO AVE.
Fountain
MTTRR
CONEJOS ST.
SIERRA MADRE AVE.
E. VERMIJO AVE.
E. COSTILLA ST.
S. WEBER ST.
S. INSTITUTE ST.
S. HANCOCK AVE.
S. UNION BLVD.
ATSFSPRR
Prospect Lake
PROSPECT LAKE PARK
To Limon
To Airport
Creek
D&RGWRR
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
BLVD
To Pueblo
CHEYENNE
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL
BROADMOOR
LOG CABIN CAPITOL
To Cripple Creek
1940
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
COLORADO WRITERS PROJECT
COLORADO SPRINGS
LEGEND
POINTS OF INTEREST
STREETS & HIGHWAYS
CITY BOUNDARY
WATER FEATURE
PARK AREA
UNDERPASS
BEACH
½ 0 ½ MILES

Tour 12b); her body was removed to Evergreen Cemetery here in 1891.

2. The bronze equestrian STATUE OF GENERAL WILLIAM JACKSON PALMER, intersection of E. Platte and N. Nevada Aves., the work of Nathan D. Potter of New York City, was unveiled in 1929. Born in Delaware in 1836, Palmer was commissioned a colonel and later a brigadier general in the Union Army; he came to Colorado in 1869 as manager of construction on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1870 he and his associates incorporated the narrow-gauge Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, developed coal and iron mines along the line, and founded the steel mills at Pueblo. General Palmer died here in 1909.

3. COLORADO COLLEGE, a group of 40 brick and sandstone buildings, occupies a 50-acre landscaped campus on N. Nevada Ave. between E. San Rafael Ave. and E. Cache la Poudre St., extending to Monument Valley Park. The college was founded in 1874 largely through the efforts of General Palmer and his associates in the Colorado Springs Charter Company in cooperation with the Congregational Church. The first classes were instructed by the Reverend Jonathan Edwards in a temporary building on Tejon Street; the three classrooms were furnished with 30 desks, a bookcase, an organ, and lamps for use in the early morning. Seventy-six students attended that year. Although the Congregational Church played a leading part in its establishment, the college is no longer under denominational control. Wealthy residents of the city and State have created an endowment in excess of $2,000,000. The college is coeducational, with an average enrollment of 700. Students' publications include the *Tiger,* a weekly, and the annual *Pikes Peak Nugget.*

Although essentially a liberal arts institution, one of the outstanding departments is the Foundation for Research in Tuberculosis. Organized in 1924, the foundation maintains a building and laboratory, and is nationally recognized for its work in experimentation and research.

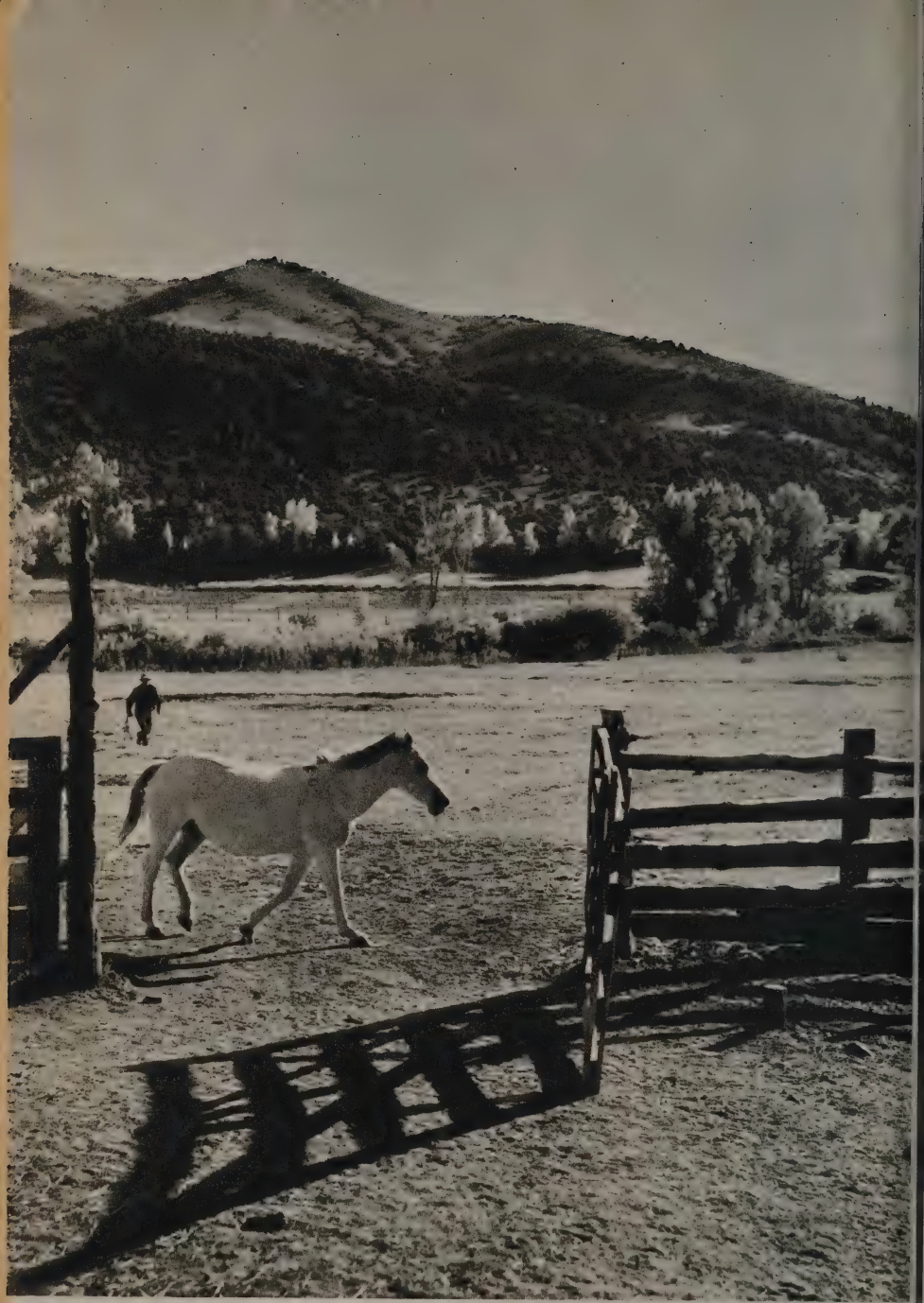
SHOVE MEMORIAL CHAPEL (*open 9-12, 2-4 daily*), N. Nevada Ave., a limestone structure erected in 1931, English Gothic in design, memorializes the clerical ancestors of Eugene P. Shove, its donor. Ten stained glass windows in the nave depict *The Introduction of Christianity into England;* the chancel rose window portrays the seven liberal arts; teachers of the sciences and humanities are commemorated in the rose windows of the north and south transepts.

PALMER HALL (*open 8-6 weekdays*), between N. Nevada and N. Cascade Aves., at the northern edge of the campus, a three-story Romanesque sandstone structure built in 1903, contains an HERBARIUM on the second floor exhibiting 22,000 species, with a collection of 3,500 specimens of flora from the Pikes Peak region. The MUSEUM on the third floor houses a natural history collection, with exhibits on paleontology, mineralogy, archeology, and anthropology, including pottery and implements of the Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest.

The COBURN LIBRARY (*open 7:45 a.m.-9:30 p.m. weekdays during school year; 9-5 summer*), SW. of Palmer Hall, a two-story sandstone

Cattle Country





Rothstein: Farm Security Administ

HORSE RETURNING FROM RANGE



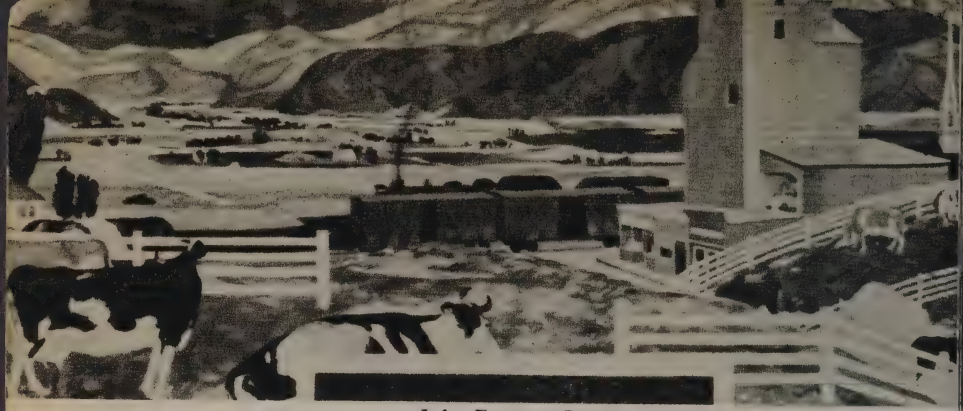
ibken: U. S. Forest Service

SHEEP GRAZING, MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

CATTLE GOING
TO FEEDLOT



U. S.
Forest Service

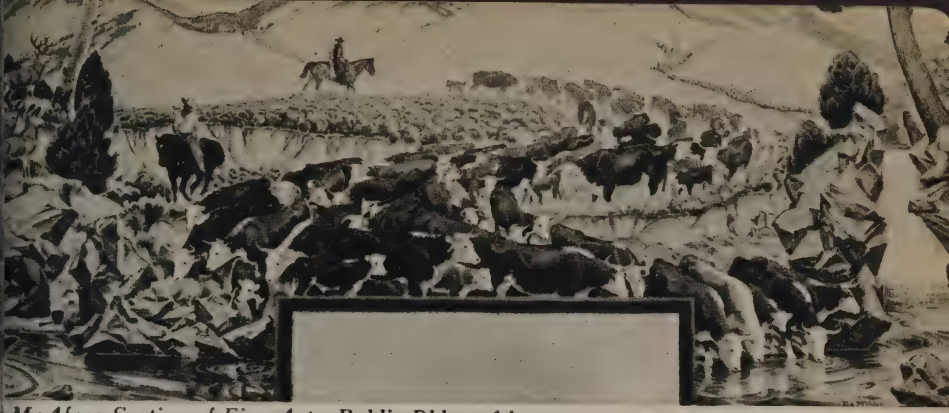


John Fraser: Section of Fine Arts, Public Bldgs. Ad

COWTOWN: MURAL IN POST OFFICE, LITTLETON

FEEDING ORPHAN LAMB





McAfee: Section of Fine Arts, Public Bldgs. Adm.

ROUNDUP: MURAL IN POST OFFICE, GUNNISON

TTLE GRAZING, WESTERN SLOPE

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





Adolph Horo

RECEIVING SHEEP, DENVER STOCKYARDS



rlington Route

STOCKYARDS, DENVER

TTLE BUYERS

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





RANCH IN NORTH PARK

CATTLE CA

Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau



building erected in 1894, was the gift of N. P. Coburn of Newton, Massachusetts. It contains 145,000 volumes. The two-story sandstone CUTLER HALL, facing N. Cascade Ave., built in 1880, the oldest structure on the campus, contains the engineering and geology departments. WASHBURN STADIUM, overlooking Monument Creek, built in 1926, has a seating capacity of 13,000.

4. The VAN BRIGGLE ART POTTERY (*open 9-4 weekdays*), 1125 Glen Ave., was founded in 1899 by Artus Van Briggle, and its products have won prizes in many international exhibitions. The rambling brick and sandstone building, with sweeping gables and massive kiln stacks, was designed by Van Don Arend of New York. One of the few examples of seventeenth century Holland-Dutch architecture in Colorado, it is visited annually by 50,000 persons. The clay used in the pottery is mined northeast of the city. The original designs of the Van Briggle pieces are made on a primitive potter's wheel and are hand-etched. Casts are then made; from these casts the pottery is made. When dried, the pieces are given the bisque-firing treatment, glazed, and baked in kilns.

5. The 160-acre MONUMENT VALLEY PARK, extending 2.5 miles along Monument Creek between W. Bijou and W. Monroe Sts., is the largest convenient recreational area in the city. On the north shore of Lake No. 1 are swimming and wading pools, tennis courts, and picnic shelters. At the Bijou Street entrance are the BOTANICAL GARDENS, most extensive in the State, presenting Colorado scenes in miniature. Of interest is a labeled collection of alpine plants gathered above timberline on Pikes Peak. Bridle paths and foot trails lead through the northwest section of the park.

6. The FINE ARTS CENTER (*open 10-5 weekdays, 1-5 Sun.*), 18 W. Dale St., was founded in 1919 as Broadmoor Art Academy and is affiliated with Colorado College. The new building is a gift of Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor and was opened in 1936. The plain concrete structure of modified Spanish-Pueblo design, with doors, windows, and balcony railings trimmed with aluminum, has a setting of courts and gardens. The building houses an art school, galleries, a small theater, a museum, and studios for resident and visiting artists. In addition to a permanent collection of Indian and Southwestern art, the center arranges exhibitions of contemporary American and European painting. The art school conducts two winter terms, and a summer session. Boardman Robinson is the director of the winter term (1940), and Henry Varnum Poor directs the summer sessions.

7. The PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 10-9 Mon.-Fri., 9-9 Sat., 3-5 Sun.*), 21 W. Kiowa St., a one-story brick structure built in 1905, contains 42,000 volumes.

8. The CITY MUSEUM (*open 10-12, 1-5 weekdays, 1-5 Sun.*), 25 W. Kiowa St., displays historical and archeological articles, including a collection of Cliff Dweller's pottery, with four "spirit stones" (large white pebbles placed in the four corners of a room by Indians to ward off evil spirits); an Indian pipe, in which tobacco soaked in blood

was smoked—to instill bravery—and a picture of Balaam, one of th first burros to reach the summit of Pikes Peak in the early 1880' There is also a collection of Sandwich glass and pioneer clocks.

9. The COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AN BLIND (*open 9-12, 2-4 daily*), S. Institute St. between E. Pikes Pea Ave. and E. High St., a group of eleven red brick buildings, w founded in 1874 as the Colorado Institute for Deaf Mutes; the scho for the blind was added in 1883. Courses from the first grade throug high school are offered by a faculty of 37 with a special preparato course for deaf mutes who plan to enter college. Attendance for 193 39 was approximately 300.

10. The UNION PRINTERS HOME (*open 9-11, 2-5 dail guides*), SE. corner E. Colorado Ave. and S. Union Blvd., on a rolli 250-acre landscaped tract, is maintained by the International Typ graphical Union as a home and hospital for aged and sick membe The largest of the three main buildings, a five-story granite structu contains dormitories, a library, a dining hall, and recreation roon Part of the grounds are under cultivation, and the home maintains dairy herd. The institution was founded in 1886 when G. W. Chil and A. J. Drexel of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* gave a joint che of $10,000 to start a construction fund. Additional money was rais by union printers, each of whom contributed a sum equal to the wa received for setting 1,000 ems of type by hand, approximately an hou earnings. The first building was erected in 1892 on 80 acres donat by the local board of trade, and for a period was known as the Chil Drexel Home for Union Printers. The home represents an investme of $7,000,000 and cares for approximately 400 men annually.

11. The GOLDEN CYCLE MILL (*open 9-4 weekdays summ months; guides*) SE. corner Chestnut and Wheeler Sts., West C orado Springs, is the largest custom cyanide and flotation plant f treatment of gold ores in the United States. The milling machine is housed in 17 rambling brick and frame structures surrounded great dumps. The average run of ore is roasted and crushed, mix with a cyanide solution to form a thin pulp, and run across a series corduroy-covered tables, which catch and hold particles containi coarse gold. This concentrate is amalgamated with mercury a treated in retorts to recover the metal. Pulp that does not adhere the tables is separated into two parts. The finer is thickened a treated with zinc dust to precipitate the gold, while the coarser is ground and run into cells containing a solution of water, xantha zinc, sulphate, and pine oil. Bubbles of air forced through this m ture carry concentrates of zinc, lead, gold, and silver to the top, wh it is scraped off and again passed through the cyanide process. T average daily capacity of the mill is 1,500 tons of ore. In 1934 a peak year, $5,700,000 in bullion was shipped to the United Sta Mint at Denver.

12. The COLORADO CITY MUSEUM (*open 8 a.m.-10 p daily, adm. 25¢*), 26th and Cucharras Sts., a two-story brick struct

built in the early 1860's as a jail and firehouse, displays collections of old guns, Indian arms, implements, and pottery, and relics of early Colorado.

13. A vacant lot on the north side of Colorado Ave., between 26th and 27th Sts., is declared by some to be the SITE OF COLORADO'S FIRST CAPITOL. Here in a two-room log cabin, now on the grounds of the Broadmoor Hotel, the Second Territorial Legislature is said to have met during the four-day session at Colorado City in 1862. But M. S. Beach, El Paso County representative in that body, declared in a letter written to the Denver *Times,* July 22, 1907, "the lower house of representatives assembled in a frame house built by John M. Francisco of Fort Garland, and its location was five or six lots below, or farther down the street, than said . . . cabin, and the upper house or council, as it was called, held their sessions in the kitchen or wing of Mrs. Maggard's hotel, about three blocks farther to the north on Center Street." This is supported in a letter to the El Paso County Pioneer Society by Irving Howbert, clerk of El Paso County in 1869, who declared that the cabin, "erroneously thought by many to be the original capitol building of the State," was used by him as an office for a time, and that it was occupied by Beach and a Dr. James Garvin during the legislative session.

14. The SITE OF THE COLORADO CITY LOG FORT, 2824 W. Pikes Peak Ave., is indicated by a bronze plaque set in a marker at the curb. A large log house built here in 1859, long since torn down, served settlers as a refuge in times of Indian troubles.

15. The BROADMOOR HOTEL, south 0.8 *m.* on US 85, then west (R) 1.5 *m.* on Broadmoor Rd., was built by the late Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs capitalist, and his associates. Opened in 1918, the stuccoed brick and stone structure, of Italian Renaissance design, has two four-story wings; known as North and South Broadmoor, these flank the eight-story central section and tower. The architects were Warren and Wetmore, designers of the Ritz-Carlton and Biltmore hotels, New York City. The elaborately landscaped grounds contain formal sunken gardens and terraces about a lake, and numerous recreational facilities. Hindu rajahs, the Crown Prince of Siam, and royalty from many European countries have been guests here.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Garden of Gods, 5.2 *m.* (*see Tour 5a*); Ute Pass, 8.5 *m.* (*see Tour 5b*); Pikes Peak, 29.5 *m.* (*see Tour 5A*); Myron Stratton Home, 3 *m.*, Seven Falls, 6.4 *m.*, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, 6.5 *m.*, Will Rogers Shrine, 8.4 *m.*, Modern Woodmen of America Sanatorium, 9.5 *m.*, Cheyenne Mountain, 12.1 *m.* (*see Tour 12b*).

Denver

Railroad Stations: Union Station, 17th and Wynkoop Sts., for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Colorado & Southern Ry., Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R., Rock Island Lines, and Union Pacific R.R.; Moffat Depot, 2101 15th St., for Denver & Salt Lake Ry.
Bus Stations: Union Terminal, 1700 Glenarm Pl., for Colorado Motorways, Greyhound Lines, and Union Pacific Stages; Bus Terminal, 501 17th St., for Burlington Trailways, Cardinal Stage Lines, Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo Trailways, Denver & Interurban, Denver-Salt Lake-Pacific Trailways, Rio Grande Trailways, and Santa Fe Trailways.
Airport: Municipal, 8100 E. 32nd Ave., for Continental Air Lines and United Air Lines; taxi 75¢ if arranged through air lines.
Taxis: Zone cabs, 20¢ upwards.
Streetcars: Fare 10¢, 3 for 25¢.
Street Order and Numbering: Broadway is the dividing line for E. and W. thoroughfares; Ellsworth Ave. for N. and S. streets.

Accommodations: 150 hotels; auto camps on main highways entering city; Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.; also for Negroes.

Information Service: Conoco Travel Bureau, 18th St. and Glenarm Pl.; Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1633 Court Pl.; Motor Club of Colorado, 1629 Broadway; Rocky Mountain Motorists (AAA), 1509 Cheyenne Pl.; Texaco Tourist Service, 210 14th St.

Radio Stations: KFEL (920 kc.), KLZ (560 kc.), KOA (830 kc.), KPOF (880 kc.), KVOD (630 kc.).
Theaters and Motion Picture Houses: Auditorium, 14th and Champa Sts., concerts, conventions, road shows, and athletic events; Elitch Gardens Theater, 4620 W. 38th Ave., summer stock; 36 motion picture houses, including one for Negroes.
Golf: Case Municipal Course, W. 49th Ave. and Tennyson St., 18 holes, greens fee 50¢, weekends and holidays 75¢; City Park, 2500 York St., 18 holes, greens fee 50¢; Overland Park, S. Santa Fe Dr. and W. Jewell Ave., 9 holes, greens fee 35¢.
Swimming: Berkeley Park, W. 46th Ave. and Tennyson St.; Curtis Park, 3rd and Curtis Sts.; Washington Park, S. Marion Pkwy. and E. Virginia Ave.; all free.
Tennis: All municipal parks, free.
Softball: City Park, 2500 York St.
Trapshooting: Municipal Trap Club, Sheridan Blvd. and W. 17th Ave.
Sailboating and Motorboating: Sloan's Lake, Sheridan Blvd. and W. 17th Ave.
Ice Skating: All municipal parks, free.
Hockey: Washington Park Rink, S. Marion Pkwy. and E. Virginia Ave.

Annual Events: Elks Amateur Boxing Tournament, National Western Stock Show, Jan.; Folk Festival, May; Semiprofessional Baseball Tournament, Summer Outdoor Opera, July; City Band Concerts, July-Aug.; Civic Symphony Concerts, Nov. through Apr.

DENVER (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.), "Queen City of the Plains," the State's capital and largest community, radiates a wide influence throughout the Rocky Mountain region as a commercial, financial, and tourist center. Here a mile above the sea, on fifty-eight square miles of high plains at the junction of Cherry Creek and the South Platte, lives almost a third of all Coloradoans. Eastward, and to the north and south, stretch the tawny plains as far as the eye can see. Some twelve miles to the west abruptly rise the brown and green foothills of the Rockies; beyond them towers the snow-capped Front Range, visible on clear days from Pikes Peak on the south to Longs Peak on the north, a distance of 150 miles.

In the older section of the city, close to the creek and river, lies the wholesale district with rough brick-paved streets, faded brick buildings, and dingy rooming houses. The business and shopping district, its skyline dominated by a department store observation tower and a fifteen-story office building, is laid out at a 45-degree angle to the streets of the residential areas, no doubt because the founders wisely fitted it into the angle formed by the South Platte and Cherry Creek.

Many of the downtown thoroughfares have their distinguishing features. Larimer Street serves roughly as a dividing line between the older and newer business districts. Denver's Broadway when the old Windsor Hotel was in its glory, it is today a down-at-the-heels street of shabby brick and granite structures housing innumerable pawnshops, saloons, second-hand stores, upstairs hotels, and employment offices. Along its uneven sandstone sidewalks congregate cowmen, miners, and ranchers in from the hills and prairies, and derelicts from the four points of the compass. Just off Sixteenth Street, its faded lettering still discernible high on the facade, stands the brick structure that housed the noted Delmonico's of the West, which often served banquets at $100 a plate, with beaver-tail soup as the specialty. Northeastward along the street live Orientals, Spanish-Americans, and Negroes; jogging southwestward across Cherry Creek, Larimer Street looks down from a broad viaduct upon a maze of railroad sidings, junk yards, and the Platte before merging with West Colfax.

Along Sixteenth Street stand the large department and chain stores, smart shops, and larger motion picture houses. For a stretch of two blocks Curtis Street until recently blazed as the local Rialto and the most brightly lighted thoroughfare in the West, but has declined to a midway of small picture theaters, shooting galleries, penny arcades, soft drink and sandwich shops. Seventeenth Street, known as the Wall Street of the West, runs a short course from the Union Station to Broadway. Here, between Curtis Street and Broadway, are the large banks and brokerage firms of the "17th Street Crowd," many of whom are descended from pioneers. Along the street also are travel bureaus, bus stations, railroad ticket offices, headquarters of sightseeing companies, and a plethora of curio shops. Broadway, the principal north-south thoroughfare and the route of two U. S. highways, extends southward from lofty hotels and gleaming cocktail lounges to split the broad

lawns of the Capitol and the Civic Center and become neon-lighte Automobile Row.

East of the Civic Center, in the old Capitol Hill residential sectio ornate sandstone dwellings have long since been abandoned by the wealthy builders and converted into rooming and boarding houses. The "mounting blocks" along the curbing and their cast-iron curb hitchin posts in the form of jockeys have gone the way of their stables. Man of the houses have been torn down to be replaced by apartment buil ings and small hotels. The better residential sections today lie in th Cherry Hills and Country Club districts, and east of City Park.

North of Capitol Hill live the majority of the city's 7,000 Negroe employed for the most part as laborers and domestic servants. The se tlement has two weekly papers, seventeen churches, and a motion pi ture theater. Nearby is the Spanish-American settlement, with i small stores, restaurants serving native dishes, recreational center newspapers, and the Teatro Mexicala, which presents Mexican-mad films. Residents here hold to their Latin characteristics and colorfu fiestas. Spanish is the common tongue and most shop-window signs a in that language. Many of the 15,000 inhabitants of this area lea the city during summer to work in the beet fields.

Jewish people early settled along West Colfax Avenue west of th Platte. Their kosher restaurants, poultry stores, and shops line th streets in this section, and they have their own newspapers and motio picture houses. The Jews have contributed much to the developme of Denver; through their efforts the first large, free, non-sectarian t bercular hospital in the United States was established here in 1899.

The highlands north across the Platte from the business distri have a large Italian population, which has retained many Old Worl customs, including gay feast days and the use of community ovens f the weekly baking of bread. The small well-scrubbed houses of oth groups—Poles, German-Russians, and Austrians—cluster around Glob ville in extreme north-central Denver, where a smelter, railroad yard stock yards, packing plants, and pipe and clay manufactories provide en ployment for the majority of the residents. Like the Spanish-Amer cans, many of these families migrate to the beet fields in summer. Th Globeville district has eight churches but no theater.

The State's transportation system pivots upon Denver. Seve major railroad lines have their terminals here; more than sixty passe ger trains enter and leave the Union Station daily during summer; has been estimated that 4,000,000 travelers pass through the station a nually, while an average of thirty interstate busses roll in and out the many terminals every twenty-four hours. Four main highwa converge here, and the majority of tourists visiting the State pass throug the city and usually remain a few days before scattering to the man mountain resorts.

Denver's greatest asset is its summer climate and its proximity t beautiful mountain playgrounds. With country-wide motor trav there came into existence a large number of small hotels, furnishe

cottages and apartments, auto camps, and sight-seeing companies with fleets of busses. This commerce from June through August constitutes one of the city's chief sources of revenue. During these months the streets are thronged with cars from every State in the Union; visitors in gay sports attire, in khaki, in overalls, throng the shopping centers and hotels, and tax to capacity the parking lots in the heart of the city. Restaurants hang out signs to welcome tourists, with the invitation: "Come in as you are." Booklets, maps, and racks of picture postcards are everywhere displayed. Shop windows are filled with Indian silver jewelry, beads and blankets, ore specimens, playtime clothes, and hunting, fishing, and camping equipment. Newcomers from the East exclaim over silver dollars given them in change for paper bills, and usually carry away several newly minted "cart wheels" as souvenirs. But vacationing and outings are not alone for tourists. With dozens of mountain resorts, lakes, trout streams, and camp grounds within a few hours' drive, Denverites pour out of the city on every summer weekend and holiday.

Denver's forty municipal parks contain almost 2,000 acres, and the city, one of the first in the United States to establish a chain of mountain parks, has twenty-five natural playgrounds, many with camping facilities; these embrace more than 121,000 acres scattered through the Front Range and adjoining mountains, all easily accessible by improved highways.

The character of the city has been influenced by the establishment of more Federal Government offices here than in any city but Washington, D. C. Denver is proud of being known as "the western Capital." Four large Federal buildings house the activities of more than sixty-four Federal units; others, chiefly of an emergency nature, are quartered in downtown office buildings. Among the more important are the national office of the Supervisor of Surveys; the regional offices of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Farm Security Administration, and the Veterans Bureau; and the field offices of the Bureau of Reclamation. Denver has one of three U. S. coinage mints, and near by is an Army post, an Army hospital, and an air corps technical school.

With its dry air and its sunshine Denver continues to attract health-seekers, although in diminishing numbers, and some health institutions have been closed since the World War. The city has nine large hospitals, two of which are tax-supported. Several large sanatoriums, specializing in the treatment of respiratory diseases, have attained prominence for their laboratory experiments and clinical care—among others, the $4,000,000 Fitzsimons General Hospital established by the Federal Government in 1918.

The first settlers did not build for permanency as few expected to remain. Their houses, stores, and offices were flimsy structures, and few erected before 1870 still stand. The city's architecture records the stages of its growth. The weathered stone office buildings, churches, and clubs still standing in the business district date from the 1880's, as

do the brick and sandstone houses in the once-fashionable residential sec tions. Massive government structures of granite and marble, neo classic memorials, the increasing use of tile and glass brick in the busi ness area, and the Romanesque design of public school buildings mar the trend since the World War. The better new houses, usually o brick or stucco, are in Georgian Colonial Tudor, and variations o Mediterranean design.

Since 1886 fire ordinances have restricted Denver buildings t masonry construction and moderate height, and constant rebuilding im parts a new, bright aspect to the city. Wide, straight, shaded streets many parks, and rows of trim brick houses with well-tended lawns an flower gardens create a cool and spacious pattern. The thousands o oaks, maples, elms, and poplars that border residential streets and shad the parks, and all of the lilacs, snowballs, roses, bridalwreath, an shrubbery that ornament front lawns, represent an incalculable amoun of patient care and labor, for the city was built on desolate hills an bluffs, with only a scattering of cottonwoods and willows along th watercourses. Denver has changed vastly since Isabella Bird, Englis journalist, recorded her impression of it in 1872: "I looked dow where the great braggart city lay spread out, brown and treeless, upo a brown and treeless plain which seemed to nourish nothing but worm wood and Spanish bayonet. . . . I saw a great sand-storm which i a few minutes covered the city, blotting it out of sight with a dens brown cloud."

Water is and always has been a precious commodity here. The sup ply from the eleven great mountain reservoirs, some more than 10 miles distant, depends wholly upon snowfall; the heavier the snow o the ranges, the greater is Denver's rejoicing. Novel to many is th sight of householders lovingly sprinkling their lawns and shrubbery bot mornings and evenings. No newspaper reports are scanned more at tentively than the edicts of the Denver Water Board governing th hours of irrigation. Residents pay a flat rate based upon the numbe of outlets on their property; automobile owners pay an additional 50 quarterly.

No one man or group of men was solely responsible for the found ing and development of Denver, which, in a sense, just "growed," lik Topsy. It was not the first white settlement in Colorado. The sit was and still is well away from the main overland routes of com merce. Other towns were nearer the gold and silver strikes, or wer in more prosperous agricultural districts. Yet, in spite of this, Denve has thrived from the start. One after another, boom towns challenge its supremacy in the Territory and then in the State; one after ar other, they were outdistanced; Colorado City, Silver Cliff, and Golde were serious rivals in the race to become the State capital, but eventu ally Denver triumphed.

Louis Vasquez, a fur trader, built a post in the vicinity in 183 but settlement did not begin until September, 1858, when a party fro Lawrence, Kansas, who had spent the summer prospecting around Pik

Peak, were drawn north by reports that Green Russell's party of Georgians had discovered gold here along the South Platte. The Kansans built several log cabins on the eastern bank of the river at what is now West Evans Avenue, naming their settlement Montana City. The "City" was short-lived, for a number of the Lawrence men soon sought a more desirable site, joining forces with John Smith and William McGaa, two white traders living near the mouth of Cherry Creek and presumed to have influence with the Indians. This influence was important, for the local Arapaho and Cheyenne had been granted all of the surrounding territory "in perpetuity" by treaty with the Federal Government. Notwithstanding, the enterpreneurs platted the township of St. Charles on the eastern bank of Cherry Creek near its confluence with the Platte, and elected officers on September 28, 1858.

Believing there would be no great immigration to the Rocky Mountain region before spring, they set out for the Missouri River towns to advertise their paper city. This was a grievous error, for other expeditions of gold-seekers were making their way westward toward Cherry Creek and the Platte. Some of the Russell party, returning from the mountains, built cabins on the opposite bank of Cherry Creek. Smith and McGaa, apparently ready to ally themselves with each such venture, suddenly lost interest in the St. Charles project and joined the new arrivals in platting a second townsite, named Auraria for a mining town in Georgia. When word of this reached the St. Charles men on their way eastward, Charles Nichols returned in frantic haste to protect their claims. A third town company was organized with the arrival of another party of Kansans, led by General William Larimer and three Arapahoe County officials appointed by Territorial Governor James W. Denver of Kansas. Larimer's practiced eye recognized the potential value of the St. Charles site, which he and his associates proceeded to "jump," scorning the strenuous protests of Nichols. According to some historians, Nichols was threatened with violence unless he chose to acquiesce, which he reluctantly did. Later, the St. Charles promoters were compensated with shares in the new enterprise, and the Denver City Town Company was organized on November 17, 1858. Larimer shrewdly chose its name in hope of favors from Governor Denver, unaware at the time that he no longer held office.

General James W. Denver remains an almost unknown figure to the city that bears his name. Born in 1817 at Winchester, Virginia, he taught school and practiced law in Ohio, and later edited newspapers in several small Midwestern towns. After service in the Mexican War, he joined the gold rush to California, where he became a State official and a member of the U. S. House of Representatives. He later served as commissioner of Indian affairs and Governor of Kansas Territory. During the Civil War, as a brigadier general, he commanded troops from Kansas. On his death in 1892, he was buried at Wilmington, Ohio.

By the end of 1858 Denver City had some twenty cabins and Auraria twice that number, including Colorado's first saloon, estab-

lished by Richens ("Uncle Dick") Wootton, one of the great frontiersman, who drove in with a wagonload of goods on Christmas Day and won the good will of the settlement by dispensing free drinks from a barrel of "Taos Lightning," a peculiarly potent whisky. A second saloon, later known as the Hotel de Dunk, soon began business, its proprietor being a minstrel named Duncan. Early the next year the log-and-mud Eldorado Hotel, the town's first, was opened by a certain Smoke and "Count" Murat, its sign a white silk flag floating from a tall pine pole. In May 1859, two stagecoaches of the Leavenworth and Pikes Peak Express, the first on regular schedule, arrived with mail, valuables, and nine passengers after a nineteen-day trip from Kansas. Among the early arrivals was Professor O. J. Goldrick, who appeared upon the scene in plug hat, frock coat, and lemon-colored gloves. Goldrick opened the first school in Colorado, with thirteen pupils from Denver and Auraria, and organized the Denver and Auraria Reading Room Association, with one book. Religious services were first held in a cottonwood grove and in the log cabin of Smith and McGaa, but arrangements were soon made for the use of a room above a gambling hall; usually the players courteously refrained from making too much noise while services were in progress.

Exaggerated reports of gold discoveries inspired a head-long rush into the region early in 1859, which flooded the Cherry Creek settlements with excited men. The majority traveled in covered wagons, but one hardy adventurer came pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with a meager supply of flour, coffee, and sugar, having accepted a boarder en route to help defray expenses. Stores, mills, and hotels sprang up overnight. An intense rivalry existed between Denver and Auraria. Diplomatically, the *Rocky Mountain News* built its office on piles in the middle of Cherry Creek, the boundary between the two camps. Here, on April 23, the first edition of the *News* was published by William N. Byers and Thomas Gibbons, appearing half an hour in advance of the *Cherry Creek Pioneer,* which was immediately sold to its rival.

While officials of the townsite companies were elated at the growth of population, they had cause for worry. No one knew exactly where to look for gold, and when the insignificance of the first strikes became evident, hungry men seethed angrily about town, cursing and threatening to hang those whose glowing tales had lured them westward. The price of staples soared to fantastic heights; flour sold at $20 to $40 a hundred pounds; sugar, coffee, tobacco, and whisky commanded almost impossible prices. Hundreds of gold-seekers abandoned hope and started the long journey back to "America," spreading news of the "Pikes Peak Hoax." The first white child born in the community was named Auraria, and father and daughter were given several town lots for their "enterprise" in helping to populate the community; the mother held so poor an opinion of the gifts, however, that the family soon departed for Oregon.

Word of Gregory's famous strike on the North Fork of Clear Creek, May 6, 1859, brought immense relief to the Cherry Creek set

tlements, along with certain forebodings to their promoters, for it seemed that the rush to Gregory Gulch might depopulate both Denver and Auraria overnight. But not everyone could find a foothold in the "diggings," and with additional gold-hunters pouring in daily, there remained in Denver and Auraria through the winter of 1859-60 more than 1,000 persons.

In its first extra on June 11, 1859, the *News* published Horace Greeley's letter on the gold fields. On his way to the diggings Greeley had stopped in Denver to deliver a lecture on temperance and had found, so he said, "more brawls, more pistol shots with criminal intent in this log city of 150 dwellings, not three-fourths of them completed, nor two-thirds of them inhabited, nor one-third fit to be, than in any community of equal numbers on earth." Blake Street, the principal thoroughfare, was lined with business and gambling houses, including the Denver House, soon known as the Elephant Corral, where play went on day and night to the accompaniment of clinking glasses and a screechy orchestra.

The first city hospital was opened that year; Baltimore oysters were offered at $16 a gallon; and a stranger from Kansas, equipped with an ax for cutting buffalo chips, bought himself a buckskin bag and started for Pikes Peak to scoop up gold. The first banking firm was established by Turner and Bobbs, with interest rates on loans ranging from 10 to 25 per cent a month, depending upon the collateral security. Clark, Gruber & Company soon established a private mint, later sold to the Federal Government. Although gold coins circulated, gold dust remained the principal medium of exchange. A pinch between thumb and forefinger represented 25¢; larger amounts were weighed on small scales. Freight charges by ox or mule train from the Missouri River ranged from 10¢ to 20¢ a pound; letter postage was 25¢. Although livestock were few, a farmer whose crops had been damaged by roving cattle warned in the *News* that "eny kows that gits into my medders shal have tale cut off by me, Obadiah Rogers."

On April 3, 1860, Denver and Auraria were consolidated under the name of Denver City; at an election in January 1861, 1,291 votes were polled in the settlement, indicating a population of at least 6,000. For some years Denver's fortunes rose and fell with those of the gold camps. As richer surface diggings were exhausted, population dwindled. Travel across the plains was rendered hazardous by raiding parties of Indians who frequently killed and pillaged to the outskirts of the town.

An unexpected flood of usually shallow streams caused a major disaster. The bed of Cherry Creek, normally a mere trickle of water, had been laid out in lots, with buildings erected on piles driven into the sand. On the night of May 19, 1864, heavy rains resulted in a flood that cost twenty lives and great property damage. "Nature shook about us," wrote "Professor" Goldrick in a fine fury in the *News*. "The azure meads of Heaven were darkened as in death and the fair Diana with her starry train, though defended by the majesty of darkness all around

her, and by batteries of thick clouds in front, looked down in shuddering silence dimly, as if lost in the labyrinth of wonder and amazement at the volume of the vast abyss into which all of us expected to be overwhelmed." Denver has ever retained a due respect for Cherry Creek and built no more in its channel; the disaster eclipsed the great fire of a year before that had reduced half the business section to ashes.

Preoccupied with its own urgent affairs during the Civil War, the struggling settlement was only indirectly touched by the conflict, although passions of both Northern and Southern supporters ran high. The Confederate flag was raised above a Larimer Street warehouse one April morning in 1861. Unionists angrily demanded its removal, and a compromise was arranged when bloodshed threatened; the flag was to fly until sundown and never again to be raised. Three regiments organized in Denver for the Union Army spent much of their time pursuing Indians and guarding the overland trails, participating in the Sand Creek Massacre (*see Tour 8a*), which caused fierce Indian uprisings that isolated Denver from the East for months. "Cheyenne scalps are getting as thick here now as toads in Egypt," reported the *News* on the troops' return from Sand Creek. "Everybody has got one, and is anxious to get another to send east."

Gradually the high cost of living fell. "Owing to the low price of butter, the fall of Charleston, and other causes," one enterprising merchant advertised, "I have put down the price of coal oil to $5 a gallon." In 1866 Denver's first hook and ladder was hauled across the plains, to be received by a welcoming committee. Late in 1867 the legislature, meeting at Golden, selected Denver as the permanent seat of government. The community was gradually brought into closer communication with the rest of the country. A telegraph line was strung across the plains in 1863, but service remained inadequate for several years, for buffalo herds frequently rubbed down the poles and wires were stripped away by Indians. Disappointed when the Union Pacific Railroad, pushing west from Julesburg, chose easier mountain grades through Wyoming, local promoters financed the construction of the Denver & Pacific Railroad to connect with the transcontinental system at Cheyenne; the first train puffed into Denver on June 24, 1870. The Kansas Pacific Railroad, now part of the Union Pacific System, advanced into the city from the Missouri River two months later. Farmers settled along the railroads and prospered.

"Peltry shops abound," wrote a traveler of the day, "and the sportsman, teamster, and emigrant can be completely rigged out at 50 different stores. . . . At Denver people who come from the East to try the 'camp cure' now so fashionable, get their outfit of wagons, driver, horses, tents, and bedding and start for the mountains. Invalids who cannot bear the rough life in the mountains fill the town's hotels and boarding houses." Many Indians added to the harlequin appearance of Denver streets. Women were few; Isabella Bird saw but five in a day, but "there were men in every rig; hunters and trappers in buckskins; men of the Plains with belts and revolvers, in great blue cloaks, relics of

the war; teamsters in leather suits; horsemen in fur coats, caps, and buffalo-hide boots; Broadway dandies in yellow kid gloves; and rich English sporting tourists, supercilious-looking."

In 1873 a band of Ute Indians, poaching on Arapaho hunting grounds to the east, encountered a party of Cheyenne, their traditional enemies. Slaying and scalping a Cheyenne warrior, the Ute hastily beat a retreat to Denver, pitching camp on the outskirts of the city. Enterprising showmen quickly persuaded the Indians to stage a war dance with the scalp, and had their handbills printed before police intervened.

Until 1880 doubt clouded Denver's future. From the time of the earliest gold strikes at Gregory Gulch, Gold Hill, California Gulch, and Buckskin Joe, much of the mineral wealth of the hills had found its way to the community, which had also profited from its trade with ranchers and farmers. But gold mining at best was a sporadic and uncertain venture, and Colorado agriculture was still in its infancy. It remained for the great silver discoveries at Leadville, Aspen, Caribou, Georgetown, and in the San Juan Mountains to give substance to the dream of early promoters who had envisaged a great metropolis at Cherry Creek and the South Platte.

The growth of Denver in the era of the great silver camps was phenomenal. Between 1880 and 1890 population increased from 35,629 to 106,713. Building progressed so rapidly that piles of structural materials blocked the streets. Large business buildings, foundries, machine shops, and two smelters were built. Manufacturing which had averaged about $5,000,000 annually between 1880 and 1885, more than tripled in 1886. The wealth that poured in from the silver districts founded banks and business enterprises, and Denver became the world's chief producer of mining machinery.

The celebrated Tabor Grand Opera House opened in 1881 with all of Denver society in attendance. A great mining and industrial exposition of Colorado products and resources was held the following year. But water was still sold as a staple commodity as late as 1881, and public hangings attracted many spectators. Lawrence Street became the fashionable shopping district in 1888, in which year the first cable cars began running on Larimer and Sixteenth Streets; at 1649 Lawrence Street stood the famed Silver Dollar Saloon, with silver dollars embedded in the tile floor.

Bonanza kings moved from the mountains to Denver and rivaled the cattle barons in building imposing brick and sandstone mansions. "The distinguishing charm of Denver architecture," wrote a visitor of the period, "is its endless variety. Everyone is ambitious to build a house unlike his neighbor, and is more desirous that it shall have some novel feature than that it shall be surpassingly beautiful." Tabor outdid his contemporaries as usual by purchasing an entire block on Capitol Hill and erecting an "Italian villa," encompassed by a magnificent lawn embellished with cast-iron dogs and deer.

Gaiety during this sparkling period centered at the Windsor Hotel,

where the Colorado senate, awaiting the building of a capitol, occasionally held its sessions. The "Windsor Hotel Crowd" was a term broadly applied to the free-spending throng that dashed about the city in costly carriages and fancy buggies, creating the traffic hazard of their day. Gold, silver, smelter, cattle, and railroad kings, the politically and socially ambitious—all were inviting targets for Eugene Field, who, from his desk at the *Tribune,* recorded their doings with a caustic pen.

Political progress lagged somewhat behind the city's development in other fields. Although Denver was the State capital, its citizens grumbled at finding themselves under a form of State administration imposed by the legislature—a situation popularly ascribed to the desire of rich mine and railroad owners to retain control of the capital city. The governor had appointive power over the Public Works and the Fire and Police Boards. These bureaus, free of local control, assumed great authority, even to the issuance of public improvement bonds on their own responsibility. Constant agitation for "home rule" finally succeeded in 1902 when a constitutional amendment gave cities of 2,000 population or more the right to manage their own affairs.

The prosperity of the 1880's proved sufficient to carry Denver through the dark years of the early 1890's, when a world panic added its gloom to the crash of the silver markets. The great mining camps, with the exception of Cripple Creek, were in distress, and hundreds of families crowded into Denver for relief. By 1895, however, the city had sufficient optimism to celebrate the "end of the depression," and in October of that year staged an elaborate carnival, the Festival of Mountain and Plain, patterned in part on the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and continued annually until 1911. For one week the city gave itself up to unrestrained celebration and merriment, with balls, parades, and street dancing.

The growth of the city since 1900 has been steady. Denver County was created in 1901 from parts of Adams and Arapahoe Counties, and the city and county were consolidated in 1902. Robert W. Speer, the first mayor under the home rule amendment, instituted a broad program of municipal improvements. New streets and boulevards were laid out with an eye to beauty as well as utility; steel and concrete viaducts were constructed across the Platte and the railroad yards; the frequently flooded channel of Cherry Creek was walled and lined with landscaped drives; the park system was greatly improved and extended with the acquisition of land in Jefferson County, the beginning of Denver's mountain parks system, now the second largest in the country. Denver experimented briefly with the commission form of government in 1913, but found it unsatisfactory and returned Speer to office under a new charter granting the mayor unusually broad powers.

In July 1907, the Denver Juvenile Court, perhaps the best known of the city's institutions, was established with Benjamin Barr Lindsey as judge. While not the first of its kind in the country, the methods of this pioneering court attracted wide notice, and Judge Lindsey did more perhaps than any other individual in directing the world's atten-

tion to the problem of juvenile delinquency, insisting that most errant youths were guilty only of mistakes resulting from environment. Although highly praised, the court also had its enemies who charged that its leniency encouraged youthful criminals. In 1927 Judge Lindsey failed to be re-elected to office and is now (1940) a superior court judge in Los Angeles, California. But the juvenile court continues its work, and Denver continues to be identified in the minds of thousands as the home of Judge Lindsey.

Relations between employers and employees in Denver have seldom been attended with violence, but an exception occurred during the depression and general unrest that followed the World War. Clashes in 1920 between striking employees of the tramway company and strike-breakers from other cities resulted in nine deaths and much property damage. Federal troops from Fort Logan were called in to restore order. The tramway employees' union failed to win its demand for higher wages.

An ambitious school building program was initiated in 1920 and complemented other civic improvements; by 1938 thirty-one new schoolhouses had been constructed and seventeen additions made to older buildings. Denver's public school system consists of sixty-one elementary schools, ten junior high schools, and five senior high schools. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School, established in 1916, has had a wide influence in other communities.

Completion of the Moffat Tunnel in 1928 gave Denver a direct short route to the Pacific Coast and opened up undeveloped trade territory; that year natural gas was piped into the city from the Texas fields, 400 miles to the south. In 1939, $3,500,000 was appropriated by the Federal Government for improvement of Lowry Field, established in 1937 as a technical school of the U. S. Army Air Corps; the field with its bombing range occupies almost 65,000 acres. In the same year two city markets were established; served by five railroads, they are among the largest west of the Mississippi River. Rapid transportation has ended Denver's comparative isolation. In 1860 it took stagecoaches nineteen days to travel the distance from the Missouri River to the mountains. The steam engine reduced the time considerably. Today (1940) Diesel-powered locomotives haul streamlined trains between Chicago and Denver, more than 1,000 miles, in little more than fifteen hours.

A glance backward reveals that the industrial phase of Denver's development ended with the decline of the silver camps, symbolized by the closing of the Omaha-Grant Smelter after a strike in 1903. Subsequent growth has been largely along commercial and financial lines, although a number of local plants manufacture mining machinery, metal products, office supplies, household articles, furniture, tires and rubber goods, brick and tile, and tents and awnings. The Denver Union Stockyards, one of the more important in the country, supplies several large local meat-packing plants. Products of local greenhouses reach wide markets; some 20,000,000 carnations, it is estimated, are

grown annually in the vicinity, some being shipped as far as the London market.

Denver is predominantly "a white collar city"—a commercial, financial, political, and tourist center, with increasing interest in the amenities of life. The city, among the first in the country to institute an annual Music Week, has a Civic Symphony Orchestra, a Cathedral choir, and many active musical groups. Concerts are given during the winter in the Municipal Auditorium, and outdoor operas and daily band concerts are heard during the summer in the city parks. In the Elitch Gardens Theater, Denver has one of the country's important summer theaters; here for a half century the latest plays have been presented with talented casts of stage and screen stars. The city is justly proud of the Denver Art Museum and Chappell House, with their large permanent exhibitions of the works of American and foreign artists, and their frequent showing of distinguished traveling exhibits.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The OLD COURTHOUSE PLAZA, 16th St., between Court Pl. and Tremont St., and extending to 15th St., is a block-square area of terraced lawns, flower beds, and lily pools, in the heart of the downtown district. The plaza, inclosed within a low stone curbing and bordered with large elms and maples, occupies the site of the former courthouse, demolished in 1934.

2. The UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, 19th and Stout Sts., a five-story Colorado marble structure of Italian Renaissance design, built in 1930, is the largest of Denver's Federal buildings. It houses the field, state, and regional offices of various Federal departments and agencies.

3. The POST OFFICE, 18th and Stout Sts., completed in 1916 at a cost of $2,000,000, contains other Federal departments, including the United States Circuit and District Courts, and the regional offices of the Forest Service. Designed by Tracy and Swartwout of New York City, with Robert Willison of Denver as associate architect, the four-story building of white Colorado marble has massive Ionic columns on the Stout Street facade. Contrasting with this classic detail are the stone mountain sheep, by Gladys Caldwell Fisher of Denver, which flanks the steps at the Eighteenth Street entrance. The interior is distinguished by fine hand-carved woodwork and by H. F. Schlademundt's *Mining,* a fine mural at the Nineteenth Street entrance.

4. In HOP ALLEY, from 20th to 21st Sts., between Blake and Market, live the few Chinese in Denver; at one time 3,000 resided in the city, the first coming in 1870 as railroad laborers. The majority lived near Thirteenth and Market Streets; many removed to Hop Alley as the result of a tong split. In 1880 the Chinese labor issue was injected into a local political campaign, and feeling against the race ran high. One man was killed, others were beaten, and twenty-three

houses burned by a mob that was finally dispersed by armed white men, among them a notorious gambler.

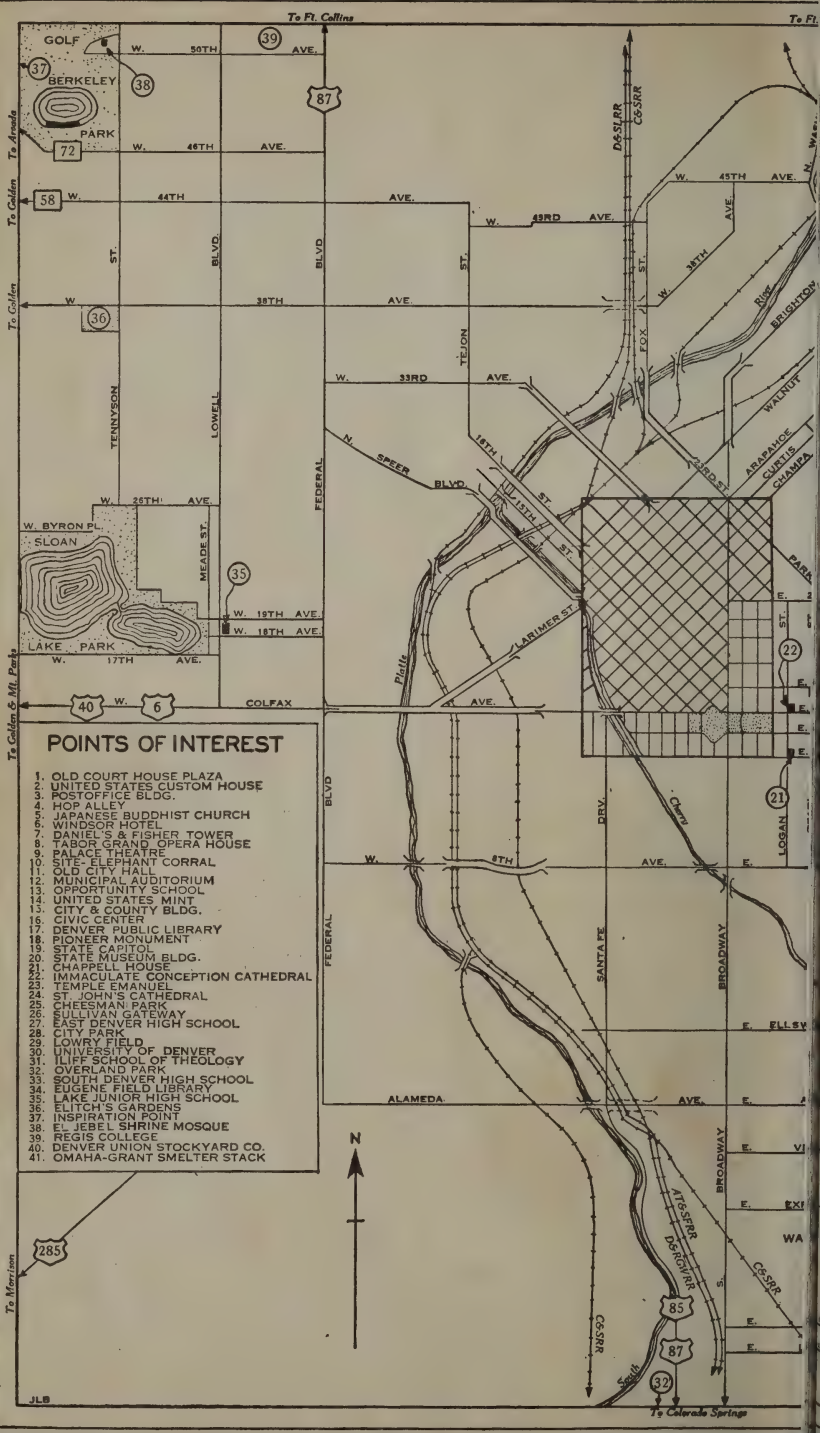
5. The JAPANESE BUDDHIST CHURCH (*open daily on application*), 1942 Market St., the only church of that faith between Salt Lake City and New York City, serves 2,000 communicants scattered throughout Colorado and adjoining States. Up to 1912 the two-story gray sandstone building was one of Denver's gayest drinking, gambling, and bawdy houses, with the celebrated "Mattie" Silks as hostess; some of its former elegance appears in the curly birch finish of the front room and in its heavy beveled mirror panels. Visitors are not permitted to view the sacred Buddha at the rear of the platform upon which the altar stands. The church is used largely for school purposes.

6. The WINDSOR HOTEL, 1815 Larimer St., a landmark of early Denver when bonanza and cattle kings were spending sudden riches with a lavish hand, is a six-story stone building vaguely reminiscent of a French chateau, modeled on a hotel of the same name at Montreal, Canada. Built in 1880 by Denver Mansions, Ltd., an English syndicate, it was the city's social center for many years. The Colorado Senate once held its boisterous sessions here, frequently breaking the strain of deliberation by pleasant sorties to the far-famed Windsor bar. Here H. A. W. Tabor (*see Leadville*) died in 1899, broken and impoverished after a meteoric rise and fall. On the second floor is the TABOR ROOM (*open 9 a.m. to midnight daily; guides*), furnished with the intricately carved walnut furniture that was the pride of the mining king. Around the walls of two large public rooms on this floor are portraits of early western characters, by Herndon Davis; in one room is a frieze of Colorado cattle brands.

7. The DANIELS AND FISHER TOWER (*open 9-6 weekdays; adm. 10¢*), 16th and Arapahoe Sts., modeled on the Campanile of St. Mark's in Venice, is the city's tallest structure, rising 375 feet. From the observation tower is an excellent view of the city and surrounding country.

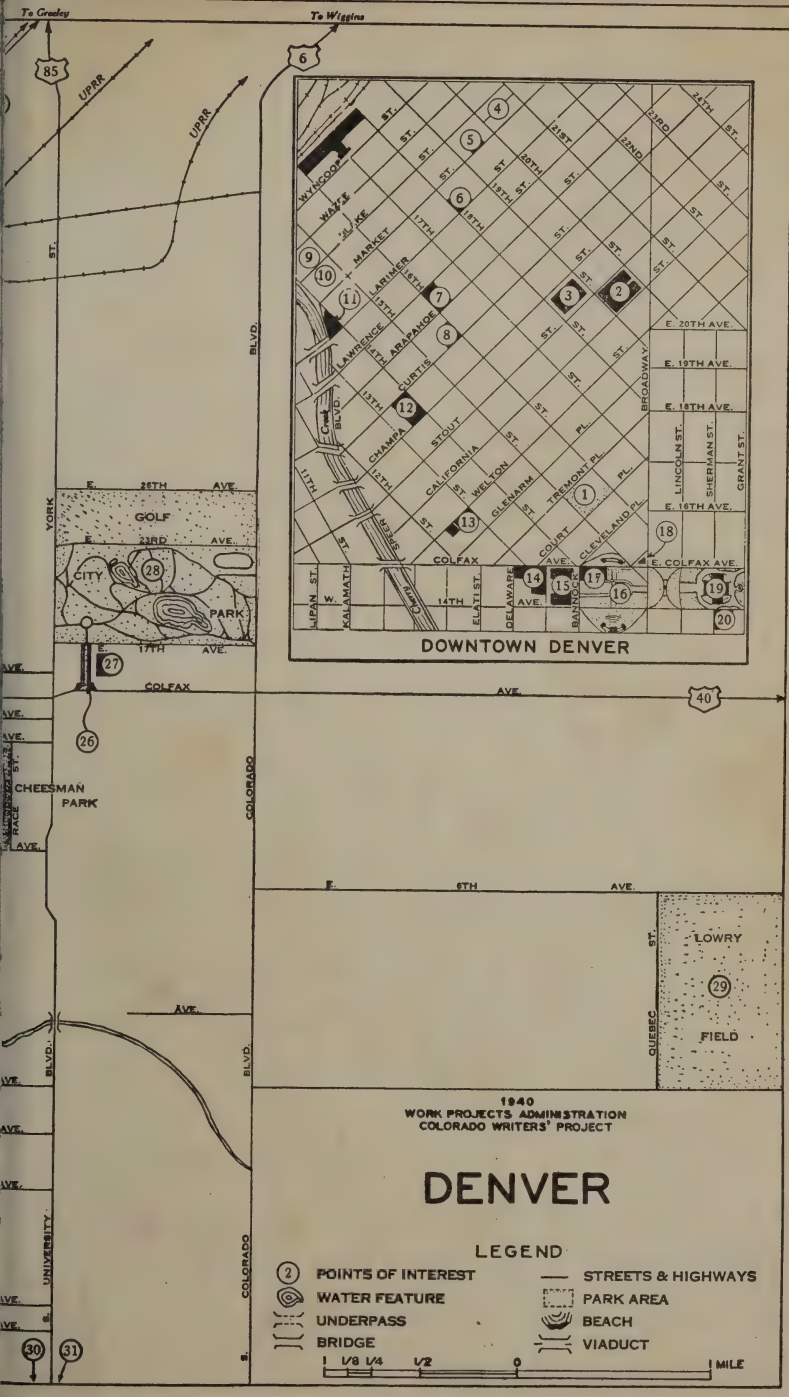
8. The TABOR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 1014 16th St., a five-story red brick structure with white stone trim, Romanesque in design, was one of the most lavishly appointed playhouses in the country (*see The Arts*) at the time of its completion in 1881. The $1,000,000 building was described by Eugene Field, then managing editor and dramatic critic of the Denver *Tribune,* as "modified Egyptian Moresque," and by others as "an oddity of architectural originality." It was finished in cherry wood from Japan, marble and tapestries from Italy, silk fabrics from France. W. J. Edbrooke of Denver was the architect, but H. A. W. Tabor had incorporated many of his own ideas and at the opening on September 5, 1881, remarked in a speech to the audience: "I said, 'If Denver was to have an opera house, it should have one worthy of the city.' Here is the opera house. I shall leave it to your judgment if I have done my duty in this respect."

Tabor, so the story goes, noted a portrait of Shakespeare in the lobby on this occasion, and ordered it removed and his own likeness substi-



POINTS OF INTEREST

1. OLD COURT HOUSE PLAZA
2. UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE
3. POSTOFFICE BLDG.
4. HOP ALLEY
5. JAPANESE BUDDHIST CHURCH
6. WINDSOR HOTEL
7. DANIEL'S & FISHER TOWER
8. TABOR GRAND OPERA HOUSE
9. PALACE THEATRE
10. SITE- ELEPHANT CORRAL
11. OLD CITY HALL
12. MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
13. OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL
14. UNITED STATES MINT
15. CITY & COUNTY BLDG.
16. CIVIC CENTER
17. DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY
18. PIONEER MONUMENT
19. STATE CAPITOL
20. STATE MUSEUM BLDG.
21. CHAPPELL HOUSE
22. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CATHEDRAL
23. TEMPLE EMANUEL
24. ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
25. CHEESMAN PARK
26. SULLIVAN GATEWAY
27. EAST DENVER HIGH SCHOOL
28. CITY PARK
29. LOWRY FIELD
30. UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
31. ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
32. OVERLAND PARK
33. SOUTH DENVER HIGH SCHOOL
34. EUGENE FIELD LIBRARY
35. LAKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
36. ELITCH'S GARDENS
37. INSPIRATION POINT
38. EL JEBEL SHRINE MOSQUE
39. REGIS COLLEGE
40. DENVER UNION STOCKYARD CO.
41. OMAHA-GRANT SMELTER STACK


To Greeley
To Wiggins
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WYNKOOP
WALNUT
MARKET
LARIMER
LAWRENCE
ARAPAHOE
CURTIS
CHAMPA
STOUT
CALIFORNIA
WELTON
GLENARM
TREMONT PL.
CLEVELAND PL.
COURT
BROADWAY
LINCOLN ST.
SHERMAN ST.
GRANT ST.
E. 20TH AVE.
E. 19TH AVE.
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COLFAX AVE.
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UMPAN ST.
ELATI ST.
DELAWARE
BANNOCK
21ST
22ND
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PARK
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COLFAX AVE.
40
To Limon
CHEESMAN PARK
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E. 6TH AVE.
LOWRY
FIELD
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UNIVERSITY
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1940
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
COLORADO WRITERS' PROJECT
DENVER
LEGEND
POINTS OF INTEREST
WATER FEATURE
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tuted. "What has Shakespeare ever done for Colorado?" he demanded. The opening of the opera house, with the Emma Abbott English Grand Opera Company presenting *Maritana,* a major event in Denver's social history, was given pages of space in the newspapers. Subsequently Modjeska, Nilsson, Wilde, Booth, Drew, Mansfield, and others appeared here. Later the theater was converted into a motion picture house, and the interior greatly altered. But the old curtain, renowned throughout the West, remains and is occasionally shown; below the painting of a Roman city in ruins appear Kingsley's lines, so descriptive of Tabor's own fortunes:

> So fleet the works of man, back to the earth again,
> Ancient and holy things fade like a dream.

9. The PALACE THEATER BUILDING, 1451 Blake St., a two-story red brick building with high-arched windows, for many years one of the most notorious gambling and drinking houses in the city, is now a junk shop; its bar, stage, tables, and other trappings have long since been carted away. Opened in 1873, ostensibly as a theater, it was better known for the great sums won and lost across the tables. Burlesque and variety acts held the boards, with wine girls leaving their duties to perform in the chorus. Performances continued from 9. p.m. until 4 a.m., when dilatory drinkers were promptly ejected. In curtained upstairs rooms with a view of the stage, richer patrons were privately served by obliging wine girls. Although denounced as a "death-trap to young men, a foul den of vice and corruption," it never lacked patronage.

10. The SITE OF THE ELEPHANT CORRAL, Blake St., between 14th and 15th Sts., and extending to Wazee St., is indicated by a marker at the Blake Street bridge across Cherry Creek. Named for its size, the corral began as an unfloored log hotel; known in 1859 as the Denver House, "the Astor House of the Gold Fields," it became the major rendezvous and camp-ground of pioneers. The windows and roof at the hotel were covered with canvas; cotton sheeting served as partitions between rooms. Here Greeley stopped on his way to the gold fields in 1859 and found that "every guest is allowed as good a bed as his own blankets will make for him." Its saloon was filled with gamblers ready to fleece the unwary. Occasionally a woman gambler arrived to be the center of attraction for days. Killings were not uncommon, and victims were buried at the expense of the house by an undertaker who owned a cemetery up the Platte; there he buried many a corpse but never a coffin, so it was said, using the same box for thirty customers, finally being buried in it himself. During the Indian troubles of the early 1860's the corral was surrounded by an eight-foot wall pierced by loopholes; fire destroyed the corral in 1863. On this site also stood the first cabin in the short-lived St. Charles township. Charles Nichols erected a small roofless log structure here in 1858; later, it was the home of General William Larimer for a short time and then became a blacksmith shop.

11. The OLD CITY HALL, 14th and Larimer Sts., a dingy three-story stone building erected in 1883, is the former headquarters of the Denver police and fire departments. In the tower is the oldest steeple clock in the city. Loaded cannon were trained upon the City Hall in Denver's closest approach to civil war on March 15, 1894, when Governor Davis H. Waite ordered the militia to remove D. J. Martin and Jackson Orr, commissioners of the Fire and Police Boards, from office. At the time the governor had the power to appoint the boards, and the quarrel resulted from the alleged refusal of Martin and Orr to stop gambling in the city. For three days the building was besieged, with thousands of expectant onlookers standing by. Finally a group of businessmen intervened and the governor recalled the troops. The officials were eventually removed by the courts, but the incident increased Denver's ultimately successful demand for home rule.

12. The MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, 14th St., between Curtis and Champa Sts., a gray brick structure with low rounded towers at each corner, designed by Robert Willison of Denver, opened with the Democratic National Convention of 1908. By means of movable walls the interior can be changed within a few hours from an auditorium seating 12,000 to a theater seating 3,000. The $80,000 organ is one of the finest in the country; on the wall opposite the organ hangs the painting, *Burning of the Temple,* by Georges Rochgrass.

13. The EMILY GRIFFITH OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL (*open 9-3 weekdays; 7:15-9:30 p.m. Mon. Thurs.*), housed in two plain brick buildings at Thirteenth and Welton Sts., is one of Denver's most significant contributions to education. Conceived and founded in 1916 by Emily Griffith, who was for many years its principal, this unit of the Denver Public School System aims to provide those deprived of schooling with the fundamentals of education and a working knowledge of the several trades and industrial skills, to help those engaged in mechanical and industrial pursuits to become more efficient workers, to give another chance to children who have not done well in the public schools, and to assist the foreign-born in preparation for citizenship. More than 7,000 were enrolled in 1939-40. There are no tuition fees and no entrance requirements. Students are permitted to enter the school at any time and take as many day or evening classes as desired; any group of fifteen may arrange for special instruction. Ages of students range upward from fourteen; the oldest enrollee to date was 95.

14. The UNITED STATES MINT (*not open*), W. Colfax Ave., between Cherokee and Delaware Sts., a massive two-story granite building, one of three coinage plants in the United States, is also one of the two chief Federal gold repositories, the other being at Fort Knox, Ky. The exact amount of gold deposited here has not been disclosed, but more than $2,500,000,000 was transported from San Francisco in 1934, which required twenty-five trains of ninety-seven mail cars; carrying charges amounted to $547,000. A total of $3,171,000,-

000 was stored here during that year, said to have been a record at the time.

In 1863 the Federal Government purchased the private mint of Clark, Gruber & Company, 16th and Market Streets, which had been coining $5, $10, and $20 gold pieces since 1860. The Denver Mint, which began operating in 1869, confined itself at first to melting, refining, assaying, and stamping bullion; no coining was done until 1906, two years after the completion of the present plant, in which some 200 men are employed in coining pennies and silver pieces; the last gold coins were minted in 1931.

The mint was the scene of a bold and well-executed robbery on December 18, 1922. As a Federal Reserve truck in charge of four guards was being loaded with $200,000 in $5 bank notes, a sedan pulled up alongside and three men leaped out, covered the guards, seized the currency, and tossed it into their car. The bandits opened fire with shotguns loaded with buckshot; guards in the building returned the fire as the car raced off. One bandit was later found dead in the bullet-riddled car parked in a private garage near by. The others, and the money, have never been found.

15. The CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING, Bannock St., between W. Colfax and W. 14th Ave., completed in 1932, represents the joint design of thirty-five leading Denver architects. Its simple classical lines stand in striking contrast with those of the State Capitol facing it across Civic Center. The four-story granite building, with its concave facade of Doric columns, has a large central portico surmounted with a slender clock tower housing the Speer memorial chimes. The Corinthian caps on the portico columns were carved from 26-ton granite blocks, and the bronze entrance doors are among the largest ever cast. The interior paneling and monolithic columns in the lobby are of Colorado travertine.

On the fourth floor of the building is the DENVER ART MUSEUM (*open 10-5 weekdays*), with twelve galleries of permanent exhibits and an art reference library maintained by the Denver Public Library. Canvases include those of contemporary American artists and representative paintings by Corot, Millet, Jongkind, Sisley, Pissaro, Monet, and Courbet; the Helen Dill Memorial Collection of nineteenth and twentieth century American and French works; and the Junius Flagg Brown Memorial Collection of nineteenth century American, French, and Dutch paintings in the manner of the Barbizon School. Outstanding is a Piedmontese religious painting of the sixteenth century by Defendente Ferrari.

The Indian collection contains several thousand examples of pottery, weaving, basketry, and other work. The Walter C. Mead Collection includes Chinese and Japanese porcelains and bronzes, Georgian furniture, paintings, and prints; the Oriental collection of Dr. Alfred Mann is on exhibit, as well as collections of Colonial china and textiles.

16. The CIVIC CENTER, W. Colfax Ave., between Bannock St. and Broadway, and extending to W. 14th Ave., is a formal expanse

of lawns, trees, graveled walks, and esplanades. At the western boundary is the gleaming white crescent of the City and County Building. Plans for the Civic Center were projected in 1904 by Mayor Robert Speer, and work was begun in 1919 in accord with the designs of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline, Massachusetts; E. H. Bennett, city planner of Chicago, acted as consultant.

The VOORHIES MEMORIAL, designed by William E. and Arthur A. Fisher of Denver, a graceful arch of buff-colored sandstone with curved wings supported by Ionic columns, constitutes the north entrance to the Civic Center. Funds for its construction were bequeathed by John H. P. Voorhies, pioneer mining man. Decorating the upper walls are several murals of Western animal life by Allen True, Denver artist. The twin statues of children astride sea lions in the shallow fountain pool within the curve of the arch are the work of Robert Garrison.

The COLONNADE OF CIVIC BENEFACTORS, S. end of the Center, built in 1919, forms the stage of an open-air Greek theater. The colonnade, designed by Marean and Norton of Denver in the Ionic order of the Erechtheum at Athens, commemorates benefactors of the city whose names appear on the brass plate on the outer eastern wall. At either end of the stage are murals by Allen True depicting early mining and trapping scenes.

The bronze statues, *Bucking Broncho* and *On the War Path,* at the middle of the Center, both by A. Phimister Proctor, were presented to the city by J. K. Mullen and Stephen Knight.

17. The DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekdays; 2-9 Sun.*), NW. corner of the Civic Center, a two-story structure of Turkey Creek sandstone, neo-classic in design, is the main unit of the city's library system, an outgrowth of the Denver City and Auraria Reading Room and Library Association established in 1859. The system has twelve branches and more than 400,000 volumes. The building, of which Albert Randolph Ross was architect, was completed in 1907. On the main stairway are two mural paintings of Hopi Indians by Allen True.

In the WESTERN HISTORY DIVISION (*open 9-5 Wed., Thurs., 9-9 other weekdays*), on the second floor, are 30,000 western American photographs, among the largest and most complete collections of its kind. It includes eight priceless albums of early photographers of the West, dating from 1870, by W. H. Jackson, one of the greatest of American photographers; the Horace S. Poley collection, dealing with Southwestern Indians; Edward S. Curtis' books and albums, comprising twenty volumes and portfolios on North American Indians; and 700 photographs of Sioux Indians by D. F. Barry. Rare volumes in this department include: Zebulon Pike's Journal, printed in 1810; the narrative of Dr. Edwin James, historian of Major Stephen Long's expedition, printed in 1823; guides to the Colorado gold fields, 1859; and the laws of the extra-legal Jefferson Territory.

The technical division of the library, adjoining on the second floor, contains works on mining and geology, and lists of locations, produc-

tion, and ownership of the principal mines of the Rocky Mountain region.

18. The PIONEER MONUMENT, on a triangular landscaped plot, NW. corner Broadway and W. Colfax Ave., marks the terminus of the old Smoky Hill Trail over which thousands of gold seekers reached the Cherry Creek settlements in 1859-60. Designed by Frederick MacMonnies, the $75,000 fountain was unveiled in 1911. A bronze equestrian figure of Kit Carson surmounts the memorial; around the rim of the fountain are three reclining bronze figures, *The Hunter, The Prospector,* and *The Pioneer Mother.*

In the original design the sculptor had placed a defiant Sioux at the top of the monument, but pioneers rose in wrath, held indignation meetings, and created so much furor that MacMonnies made a special trip from Paris to confer with them. The pioneers were pacified when the figure of the noted scout was substituted. Later, however, criticism was directed at the modeling of the figures. Kit Carson was said to resemble a "rococo cowboy upon a pony of the same extraction"; Julian Street on a visit in 1914 remarked that the scout "looked like something that might have been modeled by a Frenchman whose acquaintance with this country had been limited to the reading of a bad translation of Fenimore Cooper." The entire fountain, he added, "might have been intended for a mantle decoration in Dresden China, which, through some confusion, had gotten itself enlarged and cast in bronze."

19. The STATE CAPITOL (*open 9-5 daily*), on rising ground at the eastern side of a 15-acre landscaped tract on Broadway between E. Colfax and E. 14th Ave., extending to Grant St., dominates the city from its commanding eminence. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1890, on land donated by Henry C. Brown, and the building was completed in 1896 at a cost of $2,800,000. E. E. Myers of Detroit, designer of the Michigan and Texas State capitols, was the architect. Insisting that "the grotesque and fanciful styles of architecture resorted to so extensively at the present day [1888] should be shunned as unbefitting to a structure where dignity of appearance is demanded by its uses," Myers made a "free" adaptation of the National Capitol.

The granite building, rising three stories above the high basement, is dominated by the high gilded dome, floodlighted at night. The style is neo-classic, massive and severe. Corinthian porticoes front each of the four entrances; on the pediment of the western, or main, portico, is a statuary group by an unknown artist symbolizing the progress of the State and its resources. On the steps of this portico is a brass plate with the inscription: "One Mile Above Sea Level."

Some $4,000 of gold leaf was used to cover the dome, being laid on a lead base weighing seven and one half tons. Originally it was intended that a piece of statuary should top the dome, but the Board of Capitol Managers chose instead a 1,440 candle-power incandescent globe. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," was their enigmatic reply to the protests of enraged artists who had hoped to submit their work.

The floor plan of the building is in the form of a Greek cross. Broad corridors lead from each of the four entrances to the rotunda where the central staircase winds upward to the second floor. The lower portions of interior walls are paneled with Colorado onyx, an agate-like stone; richly carved colonnades complete the classic decoration.

On the first floor are the Executive Chambers of the Governor and the offices of the elected officials of the State. The Chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives (*gallery entrances on third floor*), the Supreme Court and its library, occupy the second floor. The third floor offices are used by various State departments. The dome (*open 9-4 daily*) is reached by narrow spiral stairs from the third floor. From the outside balcony is a fine view of the city and mountain ranges. A "mountain finder," an instrument to aid in identifying peaks in the Rocky Mountains, is set on the balcony rim.

Canvases in the Executive Chambers are almost solely portraits of former governors. The only piece of statuary, a bust of former Chief Justice Henry Thatcher by Preston Powers, is in the Supreme Court. Symbolic panels by Earl Morris on the brass doors of the elevators depict various periods in the development of the State. Portraits of many leading figures in Colorado's history appear in the stained glass windows of the Senate Chamber and the dome.

The SOLDIERS MONUMENT, a bronze figure of a Union soldier flanked with two Civil War brass cannon, at the western entrance to the Capitol, is the work of Captain John D. Howland, a Civil War veteran. John Preston Powers' bronze Indian figure, *The Closing Era,* on the east lawn, was named by John Greenleaf Whittier when displayed at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

20. The STATE MUSEUM BUILDING (*open 9-5 weekdays; 11-4 Sun.*), SE. corner Sherman St. and E. 14th Ave., headquarters of the State Historical Society, is a three-story granite structure of neo-classic design, built in 1915.

In the east room on the main floor is one of the most complete collections of artifacts of the Pueblo culture in the United States; it includes skeletons, weapons, implements, pottery, baskets, ceremonial objects, and children's toys. Several Cliff Dweller cadavers are shown as they were buried. Sharing the room is the overflow from the Indian Collection, which is grouped mainly in the central room. Featuring this collection are several small-scale reconstructions of Indian life, historically accurate in detail, made by the society with the assistance of the W.P.A. The scenes picture a buffao hunt of the Pawnee, a Comanche raid on a Ute village, the Sun Dance of the Arapaho, the Scalp Dance of the Ute, and the cutting and drying of meat by Arapaho women. The sword of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, a prized possession, hangs here.

The minting equipment of Clark, Gruber & Company, which coined gold pieces in 1860, and other objects associated with early days in Colorado are in the Pioneer Collection in the northwest room. Here are models depicting the evolution of transportation in the West,

mining activities, and the town of Denver as it appeared in 1860, also prepared with the assistance of the W.P.A. South of this room is the Western Historical Library of 10,000 volumes, 2,000 manuscripts, and 10,000 pamphlets; its newspaper files date from 1859.

The second floor, occupied largely by the mineralogical and geological divisions, has 300 cases of specimens of every type of ore found in the West. The Tabor Collection on the third floor includes many personal articles owned by members of the family of H. A. W. Tabor. In the basement are relics of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars.

21. CHAPPELL HOUSE (*open 10-10 weekdays; 2-5 Sun.*), 1300 Logan St., now a branch of the Denver Art Museum, typifies the more luxurious houses built in Denver during the latter part of the nineteenth century. This massive two-story red sandstone house has the lines of a Normandy castle; it was conceived by its builder, Horace Bennett, when he was a schoolboy in Michigan; the designs were worked out for him in 1893 by Charles Quale, a young Denver architect. Bennett spared no cost in its construction, sinking the foundations thirty feet to bedrock. The first house in Denver to be furnished with period pieces, it was purchased in 1906 by Delos Allen Chappell, whose children, Delos Chappell and Mrs. George Cranmer, presented it to the Denver Art Association in 1922. It is used by the University of Denver Art School for lectures and for traveling art exhibits of the Denver Art Museum.

22. The CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (Roman Catholic), NE. corner E. Colfax Ave. and Logan Sts., French Gothic in design, has lofty twin spires encrusted with leafy crockets. The Indiana limestone building, designed by Leon Coquard of Detroit, was completed in 1912. Notable interior decorations include a white Carrara marble Gothic altar, thirty feet high, and the twenty-two stained glass windows depicting Biblical scenes, designed at the Royal Bavarian Institute of Painted Glass. The Bishop's Throne, also of Carrara marble, is carved with delicate tracery. The chimes in the east tower were presented by John F. Campion, Leadville mine owner, and his family.

23. The TEMPLE EMANUEL (Reformed Hebrew), 1596 Pearl St., a brown brick structure built in 1899, is one of few examples of Moorish architecture in the city; the Saracenic motif is carried out in the interior with interlacing geometrical designs.

24. The CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN'S IN THE WILDERNESS (Protestant Episcopal), E. 14th Ave. between Washington and Clarkson Sts., designed in fifteenth century Gothic style by Tracy, Swartwout, and Lichfield of New York City, is an Indiana limestone structure with two square towers flanking the main entrance. Its tower chimes were cast in Westphalia, Germany; the hand-carved lead porch lanterns were designed by Burnham Hoyt of Denver. The cathedral contains some of the finest examples of stained glass in the city, including two windows by Chorees J. Connick of Boston, and one by the

Willett Studios of Philadelphia. The windows above the altar, the work of Edward Frampton of England, are from the original St. John's Cathedral, 14th and Arapahoe Streets, destroyed by fire in 1903. This edifice, which replaced a log cabin built in the early 1860's, bore on its door the information, "700 miles to the nearest church." The wooden figures of the reredos were carved at Oberammergau, Germany, by Joseph Mayr, for many years the Christus in the Passion Play.

In St. Martin's Chapel, within the Tudor Gothic parish house at the rear of the Cathedral, is Arnold Ronnebeck's finely modeled wooden statue of *The Madonna and Attending Angels.* The chapel's medallion window, portraying as its central theme St. Martin of Tours sharing his coat with the beggar, is by Nicolo D'Ascenzo of Philadelphia.

25. CHEESMAN PARK, E. 8th Ave. between Franklin and Race Sts., and extending to E. 13th Ave., is a rolling eighty-acre landscaped tract. Formerly a pioneer cemetery, it was acquired by the city in 1890 and named Congress Park. It was renamed in honor of Walter Scott Cheesman, who played a major part in the development of the Denver water supply system. The CHEESMAN MEMORIAL, a neoclassic structure of Colorado marble, designed by A. J. Norton, stands on an eminence overlooking a reflecting pool near the eastern side of the park. A few yards to the west a "finder" enables those unfamiliar with the Front Range to identify the higher peaks by name.

26. The SULLIVAN GATEWAY to the Esplanade, opening N. on E. Colfax Ave. between Columbine and Elizabeth Sts., of semi-glazed terra cotta brick, a gift of Dennis Sullivan, banker, was designed by Robert Willison of Denver. The statuary groups of pioneer figures that top the free-standing Doric columns on each side of the entrance are by Leo Lentelli of New York City.

27. The EAST DENVER HIGH SCHOOL, NE. corner E. Colfax Ave. and the Esplanade, built in 1925, is the largest of the city's high schools. The three-story red brick structure was designed by George Williamson on English Jacobean lines; the lobbies are finished in gray Ozark marble.

28. CITY PARK, E. 17th Ave. between York St. and Colorado Blvd., and extending to E. 26th Ave., covering 460 acres, contains numerous recreational facilities. The THATCHER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, N. end of the Esplanade, just within the park, consists of bronze figures representing *Love, Loyalty,* and *Learning,* the work of Lorado Taft, surmounting a basin of Colorado granite.

The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, north-central section of the park, contain more than 1,400 specimens of wild life, including buffalo, antelope, deer, elk, coyote, mountain lion, and pheasants. The gardens are landscaped to simulate the animals' natural habitat. The zoo was established in 1896 when a bear cub was presented to the mayor.

The ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN, center of the large lake, a reproduction of a fountain in Mexico City, has two thousand sprays discharging 4,400 gallons of water a minute, lighted on summer nights in 125 combinations of nine colors.

The COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (*open 9-5 weekdays; 12:30-5 Sun.*), at the Colorado Blvd. entrance to the park, a two-story brick structure with Corinthian columns, houses elaborate collections of mounted animal and bird groups. Those on the ground floor are mainly of North and South American and Arctic animals, including a group of Kodiak bears. The mounted birds, grouped in "altitude zones," and the butterfly collection on the second floor are pictured in their natural surroundings. The backgrounds were painted by C. W. Love, staff artist; the foregrounds were prepared by the curators of the museum. In the basement are mineralogical exhibits, including the Campion collection of flake gold, the H. H. Nininger collection of meteorites gathered from many parts of the world, several cases of arrow and spear heads of the Folsom Man and Yuma Man, and the fossil remains of mammoths and other prehistoric animals.

The PHIPPS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM is housed in a new wing of the building. The $250,000 auditorium, dedicated Jan. 11, 1940, is the gift of former U. S. Senator L. C. Phipps. Constructed with supplementary funds provided by the Public Works Administration, it has a seating capacity of 900; the stage can accommodate a 75-piece orchestra. Lectures, plays, and motion pictures are presented here.

The TOTEM POLES at each end of the building, examples of wood carving of the Haida Tribe of the Prince Edward Island off the west coast of Alaska, were presented by the tribesmen to Edward O. Wolcott, U. S. Senator of Colorado (1889-1901).

29. LOWRY FIELD (*open 7:30-3:40 weekdays; 1:30-5 Sun.*), main entrance SE. corner E. 6th Ave. and Quebec St., an 800-acre tract, is a U. S. Army Air Corps technical school for training of personnel in aerial photography and bombing. The plant, now under construction (1940), and for which $3,500,000 has been appropriated, will consist of one hundred buildings, including hospitals, officers' quarters, barracks, theater, and four large hangars; two school buildings will be occupied by the photographic and bombing departments. The four runways are 200 feet wide and from one to two miles long. Adjoining are the auxiliary landing field and ammunition depot. To the southwest is a 64,000-acre bombing field.

30. The UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (*buildings open during school hours unless otherwise indicated*), occupying a 27-acre campus on S. University Blvd. between E. Evans and E. Iliff Aves., extending to S. Race St., the pioneer institution of higher learning in Colorado, was chartered by the Territorial Legislature as the Colorado Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church on March 5, 1864. Among those instrumental in the founding and later development of the institution were Territorial Governor John Evans, William N. Byers, Amos Steck, W. A. H. Loveland, and David H. Moffat, Jr.

In 1880 the University of Denver was organized as the degree-conferring body of the Seminary, and various schools and colleges were added. Here were awarded the first law, dentistry, commerce, pharmacy, and medicine degrees in Colorado. The School of Medicine,

having graduated 600 students, was merged with the University of Colorado, and the School of Dentistry has been abandoned. University classes were first held in downtown buildings; in 1885 forty acres were acquired in southeast Denver and construction began here six years later.

The Graduate School, the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Science and Engineering, and the department of Social Work are on the campus. The School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance is at 2011 Glenarm Pl.; the School of Law, at 211 15th St.; the School of Librarianship, at 1511 Cleveland Pl.; and the Division of Fine Arts, at Chappell House. Student publications are the weekly *Clarion* and the *Kynewisbok,* an annual. Average enrollment in all schools is 4,000.

The Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, created by James H. Causey, one of the university trustees, has done extensive work in promoting understanding of social, industrial, and international affairs; lectures are given by American and foreign scholars. The university has an Extension Division and a Bureau of Business and Social Research, and sponsors the Play Festival at Central City (*see Tour 6*) through the Central City Opera House Association.

The MARGERY REED MAYO MEMORIAL HALL, S. University Blvd. and E. Evans Ave., a two-story red brick Collegiate Gothic building dedicated in 1929, houses the University Civic Theater; the theater seats 300 and has workshops for construction of scenery, painting, and costume designing. The hall contains lecture rooms, laboratories, and offices of the language, speech, education, and psychology departments. Southwest of the hall is the Spanish Renaissance MARGERY REED MAYO MEMORIAL CHAPEL, built in 1910, designed by T. P. Barber of Colorado Springs.

The STUDENT UNION BUILDING, SW. of the chapel, a one-story gray brick structure erected in 1908 as a Carnegie Library, is the center of campus social activities. The architects were W. E. and A. A. Fisher of Denver.

The four-story brick and limestone MARY REED LIBRARY, directly south of the Student Union building, is the most impressive campus structure. Collegiate Gothic in design, the building is surmounted with a 100-foot central tower. The library contains more than 100,000 volumes, including a collection of 300 Mormon books and 1,000 Mexican, a Central and South American collection of 1,500, and an Oriental group of 2,500. The library is headquarters for the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences. The DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY (*open 9-5 weekdays*), in the south wing of the basement, has a large collection of bone and stone implements from America and Europe. The building, designed by Harry J. Manning of Denver, was built in 1932.

UNIVERSITY HALL, east of the library, a three-story granite and sandstone building erected in 1891, is the oldest university unit; de-

signed by Robert S. Roeschlaub of Denver, it houses the administration offices.

SCIENCE HALL, NW. corner of the campus, a three-story red brick building erected in 1890, contains the departments of chemistry and physics.

The red sandstone CHAMBERLIN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, E. Warren Ave. and S. Milwaukee St., the gift of H. B. Chamberlin, contains a twenty-inch equatorial refractor; the adjoining students' observatory houses a six-inch refractor. The library includes star catalogs and astronomical periodicals.

The STADIUM, E. Asbury Ave. and S. Race St., seating 28,000, is patterned on that of Cornell University.

31. The ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, S. University Blvd. and E. Warren Ave., a three-story building erected in 1903, was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church to train candidates for the ministry. It was founded through gifts from the family of John Wesley Iliff, pioneer cattleman.

32. OVERLAND PARK, Santa Fe Drive between W. Jewel and W. Florida Aves., extending to S. Lipan St., covers 160 acres, most of it used as a golf course. The land was owned in the early 1860's by Rufus Clark, whose success in growing tubers earned him the name of "Potato" Clark. About 1900 a race track was built here, scene of the city's first automobile and motorcycle races. Here occurred Denver's first and the country's second fatal airplane accident in 1910 when a Wright Brothers' flyer plunged to his death.

33. The SOUTH DENVER HIGH SCHOOL, E. Louisiana Ave. and S. Gilpin St., built in 1926, is a three-story red brick structure of Italian Romanesque design, with decorative heads of griffins and monsters by Robert Garrison.

34. The EUGENE FIELD LIBRARY (*open 2-8 Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.; 2-6 Thur.*), 531 S. Franklin St., a small white frame cottage, was the home of the author during his residence in Denver from 1881 to 1883. Purchased for the city by Mrs. J. J. Brown, wife of a wealthy Leadville mining man, the house was removed here from its original site, 315 W. Colfax Avenue, and is now a branch of the Denver Public Library.

While in Denver, Field was managing editor of the *Tribune*. Much of his writing was clever and original, but it is for his later work while in Chicago—chiefly his children's poems—that he is best known. He delighted in goading the more pompous figures of Denver's public life until they lost both dignity and temper; at the same time, he fashioned such whimsical creations as the starving cockroach that staggered from the office of the *Rocky Mountain News* to that of the *Tribune* to get a square meal of editorial paste.

35. LAKE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, W. 19th Ave. and Lowell Blvd., built in 1926, overlooks Sloan's Lake from the east. One of the most attractive of Denver schools, the three-story dark brick

structure, designed by Burnham Hoyt, is an excellent adaptation of early Tudor style to contemporary school needs.

36. ELITCH GARDENS (*open June-Aug.; adm. 10¢*), W. 38th Ave. and Tennyson St., forty acres of floral gardens and amusement devices, were opened to the public in 1890 by the late John Elitch, Jr., and his wife Mary, well known as "The Lady of the Gardens." Here is the renowned Elitch Gardens Theater (*see The Arts*), where for fifty years the country's leading actors and actresses of stage and screen have appeared in summer stock productions.

37. INSPIRATION POINT, six blocks W. of Sheridan Blvd. on W. 49th Ave., a unit of the municipal park system, has been transformed by the W.P.A. from a barren elevation into a small landscaped park from which there is an unrivaled view of the mountains.

38. The two-story stuccoed brick EL JEBEL SHRINE MOSQUE (*open 9-5 daily*), 4625 W. 50th Ave., completed in 1929, is among the largest temples of the order in the United States, having an auditorium seating more than 2,000. In carrying out the Moorish motif, the architects, T. Robert Weiger and William M. Bowman Company of Denver, made elaborate use of stucco, terra cotta, and Spanish tile.

39. REGIS COLLEGE (Roman Catholic), occupying a 94-acre campus on W. 50th Ave. between Federal and Lowell Blvds., established as the College of the Sacred Heart by the Society of Jesus in 1887, offers the usual liberal arts courses, as well as preliminary training for the engineering, legal, and medical professions. Here is one of the sixteen stations of the Jesuit Seismological Association; the seismological instruments, installed in 1909, were among the first in the United States to function regularly. The largest of the seven brick and sandstone units are the three-story ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, which houses the Regis High School, erected in 1888, and CARROLL HALL, opened in 1923. The main entrance drive is bordered with large elms. The average college enrollment is 200, with another 250 attending the high school.

40. The DENVER UNION STOCKYARDS, main entrance E. 47th Ave. and Lafayette St., established in 1886, occupies 130 acres, of which 80 acres are paved; pens have water and sewer connections. This is the largest receiving market for sheep in the United States, handling as many as 100,000 head a day; more than 1,000,000 pass through the yards annually. The plant, centered on the LIVESTOCK BUILDING, which contains the administration offices, has facilities for handling 70,000 sheep, 33,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 2,000 horses or mules. The cattle-branding chutes have a daily capacity of 4,500. The STOCKYARDS STADIUM, E. 47th Ave. and Gilpin St., a large rambling brick and frame building seating 4,400, is the scene of the annual National Western Rodeo, Horse Show, and Livestock Show.

41. The OMAHA-GRANT SMELTER STACK, Brighton Blvd. and E. 43rd Ave., is a reminder of Denver's once-flourishing smelting business. The 350-foot stack, 33 feet square at the base,

contains more than 4,300,000 brick; it is said to have been the tallest industrial stack in the world at the time of its construction in 1892. Closed by a strike in 1903, the Omaha-Grant Smelter, designed for the reduction of complex gold and silver ores, never reopened and was later dismantled.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Fitzsimmons General Hospital, 8.4 *m.* (*see Tour 7b*); School of Mines, 12.6 *m.*, Bear Creek Canyon, 15 *m.*, Red Rocks Park and Denver Mountain Parks, 15.2 *m.*, and Lookout Mountain (Buffalo Bill's Grave), 19.4 *m.* (*see Tour 7A*); Fort Logan, 8.2 *m.* (*see Tour 12b*).



Fort Collins

Railroad Station: Jefferson and Pine Sts., for Union Pacific R.R.
Bus Stations: Laporte Ave. and Mason St., for Burlington Trailways; College and Laporte Aves. for Colorado Motorways.
Airport: Municipal, 2.4 miles west of the city; no scheduled service.
Taxis: 10¢ and 25¢.
Street Cars: 5¢.

Accommodations: 2 hotels; tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 109 E. Mountain Ave.

Motion Picture Houses: Two.
Baseball: Athletic Field, West Oak St.; Municipal baseball field, Mountain Ave.
Tennis: City Park; College Campus.
Swimming: City Park Lake.

Annual Events: Columbine Day, mid-June.

FORT COLLINS (4,981 alt., 11,489 pop.), seat of Larimer County and site of the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is the chief wholesale and retail center of the north-central Colorado agricultural area, and a shipping point for an extensive livestock-feeding district. Railroad tracks along the Cache la Poudre River serve leading docks, a sugar factory, and numerous grist and grain mills. In this section, laid out at right angles to the main part of the city, stood a short-lived military post; Canyon Avenue, now but three blocks long, dates from earliest freighting days when it was part of the "gun-barrel" route to mining camps and stone-quarry towns.

Long before the founding of the town, this pleasant spot appealed to pioneer travelers as a camping ground. During the great Mormon migration of the 1850's, services were held by members of that faith in the cottonwood groves along the river. The first actual settlement was the small military post moved here in 1864 from Laporte. Named Camp Collins and later Fort Collins for Lieutenant William O. Collins, commanding officer at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the camp was established for the protection of the few scattered ranchers and farmers in the Cache la Poudre Valley, as well as to guard the Overland Trail, then virtually closed to travel by Indian uprisings. Civilians and soldiers, however, did not get along well, for the former disliked the men in uniform almost as much as they disliked the Indians, charging the soldiers with being "overbearing." The soldiers, on the other hand, complained that the cattle of the ranchers and farmers ate up the un-

fenced haystacks reserved for military stock; most of the action seen by men stationed at the fort consisted of chasing cattle away from the prized hay.

The military post was abandoned in 1871, but the settlement that had grown up around it retained the name. This village attracted many of the newcomers to north-central Colorado; in 1873 a town company modeled on the successful Union colony at Greeley was organized by General Robert A. Cameron, and Fort Collins was incorporated in 1879. Its growth was stimulated by development of the sugar beet industry in the irrigated sections of the State and the building of a sugar factory here in 1903; property values soared and an increasing number of settlers came into the region. The opening of the Fort Collins-Wellington oil field in 1923 further stimulated growth. Within the next decade the population increased 25 per cent.

The economy of Fort Collins is largely based on produce grown in the surrounding agricultural territory. Alfalfa, small grains, and sugar beets are the chief crops of the valley, but fruits and vegetables are raised in large quantities. Stock raising is of great importance, lamb feeding alone representing an investment of $25,000,000. The principal industrial unit is the Great Western Sugar Factory; smaller units include three flour mills, seven dairies, and two meat packing plants, the products of which are consumed locally. In addition, other plants depend upon the quarries south and west of the city. Cement, bricks, and tile are manufactured here; red sandstone from the hills is dressed and shipped; there is a large manufactory of alabaster art objects. The production of dressed lumber, once a thriving industry here, has almost ceased.

Fort Collins has a commission form of government, with three commissioners elected for two-year terms. The street railway, light, and water systems are municipally owned. The majority of the broad streets are shaded with trees, and West Mountain and South College Avenues, the principal thoroughfares, are divided by 20-foot landscaped parkways. In the residential district around the college are fraternity and sorority houses and the homes of faculty members.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS (*building open during school hours unless otherwise indicated*), main entrance at W. Laurel and Howe Sts., on the southern edge of the city, occupies a campus of 160 acres. Most of the gray and red brick buildings are grouped about an oval landscaped drive. The college was founded in 1870, but classes did not open until 1879 because the legislation authorizing it had required Fort Collins citizens to provide the land and the first buildings. Experiments carried on in laboratories and fields here have resulted in numerous improvements in farming methods throughout the State. Studies are carried on

in soil and moisture conservation, crop rotation, livestock breeding, and the development of new and improved varieties of standard grains. Courses in civil, electrical, chemical, mechanical, and irrigation engineering are offered students interested in mechanical arts. In addition to the regular four-year course, the college offers advanced study in its graduate school. The 1939 enrollment was 1,892.

The first classes were held in OLD MAIN, a three-story red brick building near the South College St. entrance, which now houses general class rooms, an auditorium, and some of the administrative offices. North of Old Main are the CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC; the ELECTRICAL BUILDING, the older portion of which once served as a boys' dormitory; and the HORTICULTURAL BUILDING; all built of red brick on red sandstone foundations. A large GREENHOUSE, one of several on the campus, adjoins the Horticultural Building. Directly south of Old Main is the three-story red brick BOTANY BUILDING, with a large greenhouse and an annex housing the Station Chemistry division, operated in conjunction with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Survey, and the white brick GYMNASIUM AND FIELD HOUSE. South of the Gymnasium is COLORADO FIELD, with gridiron, race track, and baseball diamond ringed by a stadium seating 7,000. West of the stadium are grouped the MILITARY CORRALS, R. O. T. C. HEADQUARTERS AND CLASS ROOMS, R. O. T. C. EQUIPMENT SHEDS, and the DAIRY AND MEATS LABORATORIES.

West of Old Main lies the gray sandstone ENTOMOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY BUILDING, to which is connected the MUSEUM and the ENTOMOLOGY LABORATORY. The museum houses an exhaustive exhibit of Colorado flora and fauna, specimens from many other States and foreign countries, a large exhibit of insects, geological specimens from the Rocky Mountain region, Indian artifacts, pioneer relics, a ceramic exhibit ranging from early Assyrian pottery to modern European and American pieces, and a coin collection representing almost every country of the ancient and modern worlds.

North of the Entomology Building is a large frame CAFETERIA, with a seating capacity of 240, in addition to two large private dining rooms, and the three-story white brick PHYSICS BUILDING, both fronting on the eastern side of the Oval.

At the southern end of the Oval is the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, the largest on the campus, a four-story structure of white tapestry brick, housing the administrative offices. Its lower halls are decorated with relief maps of all parts of the State, the most notable being a giant map of the Roosevelt National Forest.

East of the Administration Building is the STUDENT UNION BUILDING (*open daily 7:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*), a three-story gray tapestry brick building used for student activities and recreation.

On the western side of the Oval are the two-story white brick CHEMISTRY BUILDING, the three-story white brick ENGINEERING BUILDING, housing the Civil and Irrigation Divisions of Engineering and the U. S. Weather Bureau station, and the LIBRARY (*open to*

public; 8 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays, 2-5 p.m. Sundays), a two-story gray brick and stone building. The library, built in 1927, contains 84,000 books and 25,000 pamphlets; it was founded in the early 1880's by Dr. E. E. Edwards, the first college president, who contributed his private library for the use of the students. This is a depository library—one selected by the Federal Government to house and make accessible to the public all reference documents issued by it.

Directly west of the Engineering Building is the HYDRAULIC LABORATORY, operated in conjunction with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. In this one-story red brick building are exact miniature models of dams either proposed or under construction, irrigation reservoirs, and similar projects. From models built and operated here, designs of the Owyhee, Grand Coulee, Boulder, and other great dams were tested, revised, and approved. At the rear of the Hydraulic Laboratory is a concrete-walled flume used for testing large-capacity stream flow meters.

Southwest of the Oval are the VETERINARY BUILDING, the VETERINARY HOSPITAL, and the FORESTRY BUILDING; still farther west lie the COLLEGE FARM BARNS, SHEDS, and PAVILIONS.

At the northern end of the campus, fronting West Laurel St., are the WOOD AND METAL TRAINING SHOPS, the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING HALL AND LABORATORY, and the GUGGENHEIM HALL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS, a Guggenheim donation in 1910. Farther west are AMMONS HALL (*open daily; 7:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*), the GIRLS' RECREATION BUILDING, the PRESCHOOL LABORATORY, and the GIRLS' DORMITORY.

CITY PARK, a landscaped area on the western edge of the city, centers on a large natural lake. Recreational facilities include a dance hall, children's play grounds, a softball field, and tennis and quoit courts; a nine-hole golf course is under construction. Concerts are held at the band stand built on a slight rise near the lake.

The CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekdays; 3-6 Sundays*) occupies a square on Mathews St. between Oak and Olive Sts., known as Lincoln Park. The two-story gray sandstone building houses 26,000 books and bound periodicals. In the square is the ANTOINE JANIS CABIN, a small one-story structure of hand-hewn logs, removed from its original site west of Laporte. Built in 1854-55, it was the first settler's dwelling on the Poudre River.

The AUNTY STONE CABIN (*admission by permission*), 241 Mason St., is a log cabin built in 1864 by Judge Lewis Stone as a mess hall for officers of Camp Collins. When the post was abandoned, his wife maintained it as a restaurant. Brought here in 1908, it now serves as the meeting hall of the Larimer County Pioneers' Association.

The LARIMER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, occupying a square on W. Mountain Ave. between Howe and Mason Sts., is a two-story red brick building erected in 1887-88. The adjoining jail was the scene of Larimer County's only lynching. In 1888 a man accused

of murdering his wife was hanged from a derrick used in the construction of the building.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Lindenmier Site, 53 *m.;* Natural Fort, 32.5 *m.* (*see Tour 12a*); Fort Collins Mountain Park, 32 *m.* (*see Tour 2*); Site of Virginia Dale Stage Station, 35.9 *m.* (*see Tour 13A*).



Grand Junction

Railroad Station: Pitkin Ave. and 2nd St. for Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R.
Bus Station: Ute and 5th Sts. for Rio Grande Trailways.
Airport: Municipal, 3.7 miles northeast of city; taxi fare $1.00; no scheduled service.
Taxis: Zone to 12th St., 10¢ fare; 15¢ east of 12th to city limits.

Accommodations: 2 hotels; tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 127 N. 4th Ave.

Radio Station: KFXJ (1200 kc.).
Motion Picture Houses: Four.
Baseball: Lincoln Park, 12th St. and Gunnison Ave.
Tennis: Lincoln Park.
Golf: Lincoln Park, 18 holes; greens fee 50¢ weekdays, 75¢ weekends and holidays.
Swimming: Moyer Natatorium, Lincoln Park, 25¢ and 15¢.

GRAND JUNCTION (4,587 alt., 10,247 pop.), seat of Mesa County, is the largest town in Colorado west of the Continental Divide. Because of its strategic position in the fertile Grand Valley, with no other center of population of comparable size within a 100-mile radius, it is the chief trade center for a large area of western Colorado and eastern Utah.

This region was little known to white men until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Fur traders and trappers who overran the rest of the State rarely passed this way, for the arid desert country offered them little and the Ute tribes here were consistently hostile. In 1842 the missionary Marcus Whitman crossed the site on his journey from Oregon, proceeding up the Gunnison to Cochetopa Pass.

For many years the Grand Valley was part of the Northern Ute Reservation. In 1880 the Indians surrendered their claims and the next year were removed forcibly to Utah so that the valley might be opened to settlement. Land-hungry settlers poured in so quickly when the opening gun was fired on September 4, 1881, that they caught sight of the rear guard of the retreating Ute. A party of five men from Gunnison, headed by George A. Crawford, ex-governor of Kansas and frontier capitalist and speculator with a reputation for establishing a new town "every decade or so," staked a townsite here. The settlement was first called Ute, then West Denver, and was finally named for its site at the junction of the Gunnison and the Colorado (formerly the Grand) Rivers.

Settlement of the valley was rapid, although the first arrivals looked upon the land as being chiefly valuable for pasturing cattle. For some weeks there was fear of a return of the Ute; Grand Junction was incorporated in December 1881, in which month a store and a saloon were built, and a ditch company was organized to supply water. Early in 1882 the townsite was surveyed and platted on an elaborate scale, with provision for four public parks; a post office was established, and a school was opened.

The first election took place in 1882 when the district was still a part of Gunnison County. It was a school election, with two tickets in the field, one list of candidates being married men, the other single. The bachelors won by an overwhelming majority, due to the influence of the wives of the opposition who held, so it was rumored, that "a married man had no business fooling away his time with school marms." The first teacher was Nannie Blain, of Illinois, whose father was one of the first settlers in the valley and is credited with having planted the first fruit trees, thus laying the foundation of one of the largest enterprises in the State. She was soon a prominent figure in the community, organizing the first Sunday School, conducting the first funeral service before there was a cemetery; the deceased was laid away in a shallow grave in the desert. Sunday School services in early Grand Junction typified the attitude of the pioneer toward religion. Promptly at two o'clock on Sunday afternoons, all places of business closed and the entire population, from unregenerate old soak to the staid business man, repaired to the log schoolhouse to hear "Miss Nannie" read the Scriptures. After the service, shops and saloons were quickly reopened, and the town resumed the even and uneven tenor of its ways.

Building operations progressed rapidly. The Grand Junction House, the first hotel, was built in January 1882, and soon had a number of rivals. The most noteworthy were two hostelries that bore the startling names of The Pig's Ear and The Pig's Eye. By the end of the year the population of the town totaled almost 900; there were several general stores, a drug store, two blacksmith shops, five hotels and restaurants, a meat market, and twelve saloons. The predominance of bar-rooms was typical of all Western cattle towns, and Grand Junction was no less rowdy in its youth than similar settlements. Cowboys from the upper ranges regularly shot up the town on pay days, and respectable citizens bewailed the want of law and order.

Extension of the narrow-gauge Denver & Rio Grande line from Gunnison in 1882 gave the town its first rail outlet and did much to stimulate growth. In 1883 Mesa County was created from part of Gunnison County, and Grand Junction was made the county seat. A company was soon organized to construct a toll road up the Colorado River; after considerable difficulty due to lack of funds, the project was completed and two stage lines began operating to Glenwood Springs.

In 1886 the Teller Institute and Indian School was established here. The citizens of Grand Junction donated 160 acres just east of

town, and the Federal Government appropriated $23,000 for buildings. In addition to regular scholastic instruction, practical trades were taught the students, who were the same Ute who had been driven from the valley five years before. Later enrollment included many students from other tribes in Utah and Wyoming; the school was highly successful, continuing until 1911, when Indian education was concentrated at the Ute Reservation (*see Tour 11D and E*). The school was then deeded to the State as a home for mental defectives.

Grand Junction boomed with the coming of the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1887; subsequent irrigation developments transformed the fertile valley into one of the richest agricultural areas in the State and forced cattlemen to retreat to the mesa tops and the more remote valleys.

Primarily a railroad and manufacturing city, Grand Junction resembles a typical smaller industrial community of the East. The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad shops here are the largest on the Western Slope and have the largest annual payroll in the city. Most industrial activity depends upon the surrounding agricultural area and the cattle ranges. A flour mill, a sugar refinery, fruit and vegetable packing and canning concerns, meat packing plants, and dairy products firms are among the chief industrial enterprises here; there are also a brick factory, a marble and granite works, and several large storage warehouses for fruit and vegetables; the Denver & Rio Grande maintains stockyards here. The city has more than 180 wholesale produce firms doing an annual business of over $28,000,000.

Grand Junction has enjoyed a large measure of stability because of its diversified income. Besides being the jobbing and retail center of an area of 50,000 square miles, and a railroad and a local manufacturing town, the city has offices of numerous Federal agencies, including those of the Forest Service, Reclamation Service, and Weather Bureau; it is headquarters for twenty-five C.C.C. camps. The population is predominantly of northern and central European stock, but a small percentage are of Italian and Spanish origin.

Its streets are broad and paved; many have center parkways. The majority of the business buildings are old; a striking feature of the residential district is the predominance of frame houses, for the majority of dwellings in other Colorado cities are of brick and stone. The water system is municipally owned; the supply is drawn from Kannah Creek, a mountain stream rising on Grand Mesa, where storage reservoirs have been constructed.

POINTS OF INTEREST

LINCOLN PARK, 12th St. and Gunnison Ave., the largest of the numerous parks that dot the city, has more than 90 of its 130 acres improved and landscaped. Here is the MOYER NATATORIUM, a $39,500 swimming pool (*adults 25¢, children 15¢; children free Wed. and Sat.*), the gift in 1922 of William J. Moyer, prominent business man.

North of the pool is a large, fully equipped children's playground. Other facilities are a 5-acre picnic ground, a large auditorium for dances and public gatherings, tennis courts, an 18-hole golf course (*50¢ weekdays; 75¢ Sat., Sun., and holidays*), a hardball field with a stadium seating 550 persons, and a softball and football field with a stadium seating 1,250 persons; the latter field is lighted for night games and entertainments. A small zoo in the park houses monkeys, bears, mountain lions and other carnivores, and a variety of small animals native to the State.

MESA STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE, 5th St. and Rood Ave., established in 1925, has an average enrollment of 350. It offers a standard two-year course; credits are accepted by Colorado universities and colleges. No tuition is charged students of Mesa County; other students pay $25.00 a quarter and nominal fees for certain courses. A two-story building, owned by the city, proved inadequate, and a new $300,000 building was erected west of 12th St., between Elm and North Aves., by the Public Works Administration.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekdays*), N. 5th St. and White Ave., a two-story building of gray pressed brick built in 1938, houses more than 19,000 volumes, and has commodious lecture and reading rooms.

The KUNER-EMPSON PACKING PLANT (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*), 8th St. and 1st Ave., one of the largest industrial units of the city, packs more than 3,000 tons of tomatoes annually; at the peak of the season the company employs more than 600 workers.

The HOLLY SUGAR COMPANY FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*), S. 12th St., the first to be erected (1899) in the State, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,100 tons (*see Tour 1a*).

The STATE HIGHWAY BUILDING, S. 9th St. and Railroad Ave., erected in 1938, is a two-story brick structure finished in cream-colored cement stucco with red pressed brick facings; here are offices of the State Highway Engineering Department and the State Highway Courtesy Patrol.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Colorado National Monument, 4.8 *m.*, Dinosaur Beds, 4 *m.* (*see Tour 9D*); Grand Mesa, 30.3 *m.* (*see Tour 5E*); Lands End, 45 *m.* (*see Tour 9c*).

Greeley

Railroad Station: 7th Ave. and 9th St. for Union Pacific R.R.
Bus Station: 8th Ave. and 11th St. for Union Pacific Trailways and Colorado Motorways.

Accommodations: Five hotels; boarding houses and trailer camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 8th Ave. and 8th St.

Radio Station: KFKA (880 kc.).
Motion Picture Houses: Four.
Tennis: Municipal courts, W. of library, 915 7th St.; free.
Swimming: Warnoco Park, 1407 2nd St.; free.
Horseshoe Pitching: Lincoln Park, 9th St. and 10th Ave.

Annual Events: Greeley Spud Rodeo, July 4th.

GREELEY (4,652 alt., 12,203 pop.), seat of Weld County and center of one of the richest agricultural districts in the State, lies in the low flatlands between the Cache la Poudre and South Platte Rivers. Its economic life is based on the fertile soils of these river valleys, and its temper is that of the patient men and women who developed their farms through long arduous years. The town is quiet and orderly, a heritage from its founders. The business district looks across a landscaped park laid out on originally barren cactus plain to provide a recreational area as well as a site for the more essential reservoir. Surrounding it are pleasant residential sections with well-kept lawns and attractive houses shaded by trees.

Saturday finds the town thronged with families in from the countryside for their weekly trading, amusements, and exchange of neighborly gossip. Farmers and their hired hands, descendants of English, Scottish, and Irish settlers, together with many German-Russians and Spanish-Americans, gather along the broad streets and talk in a common lingo of the run of irrigation water, the growth of sugar beets and potatoes, and the progress of lamb feeding.

Greeley is the outgrowth of the Union Colony, a cooperative enterprise conceived by and named for Horace Greeley, noted editor and publisher of the New York *Tribune,* and was founded by his agricultural editor, Nathan C. Meeker. It was one of several agricultural colonies started about the same time, and perhaps owed some of its inspiration to the success of the Mormons in Utah. Cooperative effort was necessary in order to provide large-scale irrigation. Greeley, who popularized but did not coin the phrase, "Go West, young man!" was so impressed with the agricultural possibilities of the region on a visit

in 1859 that he began a spirited campaign to interest "proper persons in establishing a colony in the Colorado Territory." Perhaps no settlement of its size was ever more widely advertised, thanks to the powerful New York *Tribune* and the reputation of Meeker. A group of New Englanders sent a committee, headed by Meeker, to inspect several sites in 1869. Meeker was fascinated by the mountains and had almost decided to establish the colony in South Park (*see Tour 15a*), when he conferred with William N. Byers, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, who had first-hand knowledge of the entire country; he persuaded Meeker that South Park was no place for an agricultural community and prevailed upon him to settle along the Cache la Poudre in the South Platte Valley. The area had been settled several years before by Peter Winne, David Barnes, and others; Byers urged Meeker to let them remain on their lands so that he might profit from their agricultural experience. Meeker, however, insisted on settling the site entirely with his own colonists and bought out the original settlers, purchasing 12,000 acres for $60,000; provisional title was taken to an additional 60,000 acres.

The following year 50 families, headed by Meeker, who was determined to be no mere armchair colonist, arrived here on the newly constructed Denver Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne. "On the future town site," a contemporary chronicler wrote, "not a house, shanty, nor even a bush or twig was in sight excepting a fringe of trees bordering the Platte River. Besides these, nothing was to be seen between the river and the foothills, twenty miles away, but a vast rolling prairie covered with cactus and the short grama grass of the region."

Members of the organization paid a $5 entrance fee and $150 for their land; no one was permitted to own more than 160 acres. Each colonist was given a town lot, 100 by 150 feet, and his choice of a 5-acre tract near by or an 80-acre farm at a greater distance. Later, those who accepted the 5-acre tracts were given the opportunity to obtain 80 additional acres at $3 an acre, the actual cost of the land to the colony.

Within two weeks 25 houses and numerous tents were erected. Building was retarded by the scarcity and high price of lumber, but by mid-year more than 200 houses and small business structures, the majority of adobe, had been constructed. Colonists were faced with difficulties in bringing water to their lands and combating insect pests that ruined crops for several years. Irrigation projects were begun at once. Tomatoes, potatoes, melons, and cucumbers were raised; fruit and shade trees were planted. A successful attempt to grow wheat induced the colony to spend what money it had in improving its irrigation ditches rather than in establishing industrial plants.

Before the colony was two weeks old a Sunday school had been organized and church services were being held. Many settlers were college graduates; lyceums, debates, and readings from poets were sources of entertainment. Occasionally a traveling reader came through the town to recite from Shakespeare, Browning, and Poe; "The Raven" was a favorite.

In the matter of temperance the colony's attitude was unswerving. In his circulars to prospective members and in his speeches, Meeker stated that the idle, immoral, intemperate, or inefficient need not apply; they would not be received, nor would they feel at home. One of the "commandments" was: "Thou shalt not sell liquid damnation within the lines of Union Colony." The first saloon, opened in a sod hut at the edge of town, was brought to the attention of the community during a Sunday service, and the congregation moved in a body to confer with the proprietor. During the argument a fire started in the establishment and destroyed it. Despite restrictions, numerous "parlors" opened in hotels, business buildings, and private residences, and flourished until "the law" discovered them. Later, several small settlements flourished just over the city line for no other purpose than to dispense liquid refreshment.

There were complainers, of course. Some were dissatisfied with the division of lands; some grumbled because shelter was not provided and because they were prohibited from speculating in land; still others were averse to hard work. Many of these soon departed, "spreading evil tidings as they went." One disgruntled editor who visited the settlement wrote: "Whatever you do, don't go to Greeley. It is a baker's dozen of shanties, tool chests, a great ditch, and acres of prickly pears on a barren, sandy plain between prairie dog towns and poverty-stricken ranches. . . . The plucking of prickly pear spines from the parts of their babies' corporeal frames to which in old times the punitive shoe was wont to be applied, gives Greeley mothers constant, if not pleasant, employment."

Contradicting the rumors that the cooperative venture was a "delusion, a snare, and a swindle," a settler wrote that "the Union Colony has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most hopeful. . . . When saloons are opened and drunkards are seen around here, then perhaps I will be ready to say we are a miserable failure." The New York *Tribune* continued to devote much space to refuting unfavorable editorials that appeared regularly in midwestern papers. The dissidents made more noise than was justified, for the majority of the colonists settled down to hard work and made steady progress.

The Greeley Cooperative Stock and Dairy Association was organized in 1870, with 75 head of cattle, which made "a respectable show when stretched out across the prairie." Meeker wrote to the New York *Tribune* that "we mean to cover the unoccupied land in every direction with our cattle." The hard winters of 1871 and 1872, however, drove the cattle southward, and there was not enough hay to feed them. Independent cattlemen, maintaining that "the country was fit only for grazing," ranged their cattle on colony property. To keep livestock out of the fields, colonists erected a 50-mile fence around their lands. With posts at 25¢ each, and wire at 8¢ a pound, the undertaking cost $20,000. Much of the money raised by sale of town lots for civic improvements was spent on this venture.

The fence did not provide complete protection, for the settlers were

denied the right to put gates across public roads leading into the colony and were forced to employ watchmen to guard these points. When a herder deserted his post one night to visit a saloon in a near-by community, the cattle swarmed into town to feast upon the gardens, and citizens were obliged to stay awake until the man returned and drove off his herd. The absence of saloons, dance halls, and brothels led ranchers to refer to the townfolk as "Greeley Saints" and averred that the fence had been erected to keep out "godless" cowmen. The fence was later sold to individual farmers.

Meeker established the Greeley *Tribune*, a weekly, in the first year of settlement and gave prominent display to the New York *Tribune's* editorials and articles dealing with the community, together with the many letters received from Horace Greeley. The town's first sizable industry was the tanning of buffalo hides, and the local newspaper reported in 1876 that the plant, the only successful one in the United States, was turning out 12 robes a day, with aggregate sales of $2,000 to $3,000 monthly.

After several warmly contested elections and court battles between 1872 and 1877, Greeley became the county seat and grew rapidly. The second electric light plant in the State was installed here in 1885, and at this time potato raising began on a considerable scale. Large storage warehouses were built; growers organized a Potato Exchange and initiated a marketing program, aided by extensive advertising, which increased the demand for Greeley "spuds." By 1890 more than 2,000 carloads were being shipped annually to eastern and southern markets. A Potato Experimental Station, established in 1915, was later taken over by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sugar beet culture was introduced in 1902 and almost immediately became one of the most important mainstays of the rapidly growing city. German-Russians were imported in large numbers to till the crops; later, Japanese became the largest racial group working the beet fields. They proved unsatisfactory because of their custom of underbidding native labor, and were replaced with Spanish-Americans, who make up a large proportion of the urban and rural population. With the rapid development of irrigation, a number of manufactories based on agriculture were established here, including a beet sugar factory, a vegetable canning plant, and four mills. Industrial growth has increased the city's population 303 per cent since 1900. In 1939 the city's 22 manufacturing enterprises had an annual payroll of $200,000.

The Spud Rodeo, held annually on July Fourth, is a combination rodeo and agricultural show. Exhibits of potatoes grown in the county are shown and judged by agricultural experts; in the afternoons and evenings, the fair grounds are given over to riding, "bronc busting," bulldogging, and other typical rodeo events.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (*building open during school hours unless otherwise indicated*), occupying a 65-acre campus on 16th St. between 8th and 10th Aves., extending to 19th St., was founded in 1890 in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. Because of the impossibility of finding adequately trained teachers during the 1880's, the superintendent of Greeley schools interested a group of local business men in a movement to establish a teachers' training school here. The legislature was unfriendly, and even after victory had been won, the State was unable to aid financially so that the entire burden fell upon the town. Nevertheless, the school was established and proved an immediate success. The 1938-39 enrollment was 1,570. The summer session usually has a larger enrollment than the winter term.

The institution consists of 17 buildings, surrounded by a landscaped campus planted with almost every species of tree and shrub indigenous to Colorado, as well as numerous specimens from Western Europe and Asia.

The red brick CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NW. corner of the campus, built in 1904, oldest of the college structures, was formerly the president's house. On the third floor of CRANFORD HALL, south of the conservatory, a NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM houses, among other exhibits, a large collection of mounted humming birds. Connecting with Cranford Hall on the east is the LIBRARY, a white brick building containing 97,000 volumes. In KEPNER HALL, east of the library, students are given practical training teaching classes from kindergarten through high school.

On the south campus are GUGGENHEIM HALL, a white brick building accommodating the arts division, and CRABBE HALL, of similar construction, housing the departments of literature, language, and home economics. West of Crabbe Hall, a red brick bungalow, known as the MODEL HOUSE, is used for home training and housekeeping studies. Adjoining on the west is the gray brick GUNTER HALL OF HEALTH, Collegiate Gothic in design, the largest building on the campus; it contains an auditorium seating 3,000, a gymnasium, and swimming pool.

The MEEKER MUSEUM (*open 2-5 daily*), 9th Ave. and 14th St., was the home of Nathan C. Meeker, who, after founding the colony, was appointed Indian Agent at the White River Agency and was slain there in the Ute uprising in 1879 (*see Tour 17*). The front of the building is the original house, a four-room, two-story structure of sod and adobe, with a wooden framework, erected in 1871. It is surmounted with a watch tower inclosed within a wooden railing. The brick addition at the rear and the veranda encircling the south and west sides of the adobe building were constructed later by Meeker. In the museum are Meeker's furniture, saddles, trappings, and papers. Here also is the plow that turned the first sod in the Union Colony,

used by James Orr in running the furrows that marked out the streets of the town.

The OLD WELD COUNTY JAIL, a small stone structure at the rear of the courthouse, 9th Ave. and 9th St., was the scene in 1888 of the county's only lynching. After the sheriff had been bound, gagged, and dumped into a near-by chicken house, a prisoner awaiting trial for murder was dragged from the jail and hanged. On that day, it is said, a man dressed in woman's clothes and wearing a veil walked into a store to purchase 50 feet of rope; the storekeeper cut off the required length, remarking as he did so, "Take it and forget it, and if you need more, come and get it." It is also said that the limb of the tree from which the victim was hanged, withered and died.

LINCOLN PARK, 9th St. and 10th Ave., a landscaped square laid out during the founding of the city, contains recreational facilities and a small artificial lake. In the southwest corner is the PIONEERS MONUMENT, a stone fountain erected on the site of an artesian well that supplied water for early colonists.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekdays, 2-6 Sun.*), 915 7th St., a two-story brick structure erected in 1907 by popular subscription, contains 42,000 volumes.

The GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays on application*), 1st Ave. and 13th St., Greeley's largest industrial establishment, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons (*see Tour 1a*). The erection of the plant in 1902 was opposed by residents who feared the town would become an industrial center.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Site of Fort St. Vrain, 15.3 *m.* Reconstructed Fort Vasquez, 19.1 *m.* Cornish Archeological Field, 22.5 *m.* (*see Tour 12a*); Estes Park, 48 *m.* Rocky Mountain National Park, 49 *m.* (*see Tour 3 and Rocky Mountain National Park*).



Leadville

Railroad Stations: 13th and Poplar Sts., and at Malta, 4 *m.* SW. on US 24 (busses to Hotel Vendome), for Denver & Rio Grande Western.
Bus Station: Hotel Vendome, 701 Harrison Ave. for Rio Grande Trailways.

Accommodations: Three hotels; rooming houses and tourist camps.

Motion Picture Theater: One.
Tennis: 120 W. 9th St.

Annual Event: Homecoming, July 4.

LEADVILLE (10,152 alt., 3,771 pop.), magnificently situated high in the upper valley of the Arkansas, bears one of the great names in the mining annals of the world. First a fabulous gold camp, then one of the richest of silver camps, again a gold camp, it has also mined great quantities of lead, zinc, and manganese. Gold and silver are still mined, but the chief prop of the town's economic structure today is the world's largest molybdenum mine at Climax near by (*see Tour 1b*). Leadville's population follows the curve of employment at Climax; when work is slack there, Leadville has almost the appearance, even on Saturday nights, of a quiet country town that has known no greater excitement than a dog fight.

Once the State's second largest city, Leadville has been called the "Cloud City," for it lies just below timberline, almost two miles above sea level. Snow is no rarity on the Fourth of July, and in winter the ground freezes so deep that grave diggers have to employ dynamite. The climate has been described as "ten months winter and two months mighty late in the fall." To the west, across a pine flat, threaded by the Arkansas River, loom Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, Colorado's two highest peaks, gigantic vertebrae in the backbone of the Continent. To the east rise the high Mosquitoes, which tumble down in rolling slopes to Carbonate, Iron, and Fryer Hills, on the outskirts of the camp, each a treasure house, long since stripped of trees and virtually disemboweled. Gray and yellow dumps from old mines bearing famous names once on every tongue, spill down into the town.

In its riotous youth Leadville proudly called itself the "Magic City," and well it might. Almost overnight a wild pine flat here was seething with some 30,000 excited fortune-hunters. Much of the old camp is gone. Vacant lots now gape where life was lustiest in the days from 1878 to 1880 when fortunes made in a day were squandered that night in saloons, dance houses, gambling halls, wine theaters, and

brothels, both plain and fancy. For many years abandoned houses were purchased for a few dollars and chopped down for kindling wood; often those needing firewood dispensed with the formality of purchase.

Chestnut Street, now First Street, the original business thoroughfare, might be a country road. State Street, renamed Second Street, one block north, once a tumultuous half mile lighted by kerosene flares blazing before pleasure houses of all kinds, is now quiet and drab by day, but after dark it regains a measure of its gay and even lurid color. In a line of ramshackle cribs, green-painted cubicles extending from Harrison Avenue to the Pioneer Club, occupants sit at wide windows with hinged sections and call enticingly to passers-by; the unwary man who walks too close may have his hat snatched and have to go inside to regain it. Crib doors are padlocked on the outside during off hours.

The business district that once extended for blocks in all directions is now largely concentrated along Harrison Avenue, the main north-south thoroughfare, lined with low brick and frame structures, many in need of paint and repair. But in the better residential section west of Harrison Avenue, between 4th and 9th Streets, many small frame dwellings—their architecture reminiscent of the 1880's—have been refurbished; some have lawns, and a few poplars and conifers grow bravely before the houses. Wooden sidewalks, usually neglected as they fall into disrepair, still line some of Leadville's streets; along one side of Harrison Avenue the concrete sidewalk is three feet above street level, with steps for pedestrians at intersections. The streets along which rolled the glittering equipages of the Carbonate Kings are, for the most part, as rutty and dusty as when ore wagons lurched down them from mine to smelter.

The Leadville district, one of the most highly mineralized in the world, has produced gold, silver, lead, zinc, manganese, and molybdenum. Gold came first, early in 1860, when Abe Lee and other Georgians discovered in California Gulch, on the southern limits of the town, one of the State's richest placer diggings. In the summer of that year Oro City was founded, and within two months the gulch had a population of 5,000; two years later, when the gold sands had been exhausted, it was almost deserted. Decay continued until 1875 when "Uncle Billy" Stevens, a prospector from Minnesota, began reworking some of the abandoned claims and took in as a partner A. B. Wood, a trained metallurgist. The latter analyzed the heavy red sands that had long interfered with sluicing, and discovered them to be virtually pure carbonate of lead, with a high silver content. The two men worked quietly in tracing silver-lead lodes and staking out claims, one of which, the Iron Silver, later yielded twenty millions. Scant attention was paid to their activities until Wood sold his interests for $40,000 to Levi Leiter, partner of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant.

The gulch instantly stirred with new life; old miners prospected north and west to make strikes on Iron and Carbonate Hills. Later, George Fryer opened a rich body of carbonate ore on the adjoining hill

that now bears his name. Oro City, which had been moved up California Gulch, was moved back down again and merged with Slabtown as New Oro City. Here, in January 1878, the miners assembled to incorporate the camp as Leadville, with H. A. W. Tabor as mayor and postmaster; population was estimated at 200 persons.

While not altogether typical of the Carbonate Kings, as the local mining magnates came to be called, Tabor symbolizes Leadville's amazing history. The Vermont-born stonecutter, with his wife and small son, had come in the Pike's Peak gold rush early in 1859, and endured many years of hardships and privation as he drifted from field to field, following each new strike. In California Gulch in 1860 he washed out several thousand dollars' worth of "dust," but his claim was soon depleted. There followed a brief and luckless sojourn at Buckskin Joe, where his wife Augusta kept the family by taking in boarders. By the time of the silver discoveries Tabor was convinced that his luck had run out; he was keeping a small store and acting as postmaster at Oro City.

More to be rid of them than in any hope of profit, he grubstaked two German shoemakers, George Hook and Auguste Rische, who had drifted in from South Park. The men helped themselves to a jug of whisky without Tabor's knowledge, so the story goes, and sampled it appreciatively as they started off prospecting. Climbing a hill within a mile of camp, they set to work digging in the shade of a pine, for to them one spot looked as desirable as another. Almost at once they struck an exceptional silver lode later developed as the Little Pittsburg; according to a report of the United States Geological Survey, they made the strike at the only point on the hill where the vein came so near the surface.

Possessed of a third share in the find by reason of his $17 grubstake, Tabor developed "the Midas touch"; his luck, not long since at bottom, was soon the talk of the State and then of the entire country. Duped, Tabor bought a "salted" shaft, sent men to work it to the accompaniment of ribald merriment on the part of those in on the hoax, and promptly hit the great Chrysolite lode, one of the marvels of the district. Having realized $500,000 in dividends from the Little Pittsburg, he sold out within a year for $1,000,000 and invested his profits in even more remunerative enterprises—among others, in the immensely profitable Matchless Mine.

With a fortune estimated at more than $9,000,000, Tabor embarked upon a bizarre public career. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, gave generously to the campaigns of the Republican party, presented Leadville with a fire department, organized military companies, and built opera houses and imposing business buildings both here and in Denver. In only one respect was he disappointed. Anxious to become U. S. Senator from Colorado, he had to be satisfied with a thirty-day term, filling the vacancy created by the appointment of Senator Henry M. Teller as Secretary of the Interior in 1883. Divorcing his wife Augusta, whom he had married in Maine in 1857, he

married Elizabeth McCourt ("Baby") Doe, a young and beautiful divorcée, to whom he had been attracted in Leadville days. President Arthur attended the lavish wedding party at the Willard Hotel, Washington.

Tabor's fall was as meteoric as his rise. With the collapse of silver prices and the panic of 1893 his over-extended financial empire quickly crumbled. The ruin was complete; virtually penniless, he was postmaster of Denver at his death on April 10, 1899. "Hold on to the Matchless," were his last instructions to Baby Doe, and this she did faithfully, living alone for many years in a rude shack beside the mine shaft, enduring abject poverty until her death in 1935.

In the boom years of the Carbonate Camp, as it was known from the nature of its ores, mines and smelters roared day and night; sawmills droned in the hills; fresh yellow pine lumber was knocked together to create rows of cabins and stretches of sidewalks, no two on the same level. The camp was a wilderness of "tents, wigwams of boughs and bare poles . . . cabins wedged between stumps; cabins built on stumps; cabins half roofed . . . with sailcloth roofs, and no roofs at all. . . . All faces looked restless, eager, fierce." From the mines on almost inaccessible hillsides, hundreds of heavy ore wagons clattered down steep makeshift roads and rumbled through town to the smelters. Whole pine forests were cut down, converted into charcoal, and consumed by smelters and ore-reduction plants, for coal and coke were too expensive for use even when available, which they usually were not.

Through the streets of the raw town surged a cosmopolitan and unruly population lured from all points of the compass. Miners, teamsters, and smelter hands brawled and squandered their earnings on liquor, women, or cards in smoky, noisy gambling halls, while upstairs in luxuriously furnished apartments the mining kings played for such high stakes that $1,000 often changed hands on the turn of a card. Rich and poor alike held to the old gambler's adage, "The only thing sure about luck is that it's bound to change."

As one rich strike followed another, an army of newcomers descended upon the roaring camp by stage lines, in freight wagons, and on foot—men and women of all ages, all professions, and, it is said, of all races except Indian and Chinese. The first Celestials who ventured into camp were promptly hanged. During winter months hundreds perished along the icy mountain passes; the route was lined with dead horses and mules, as were the streets in town. Soon the population had risen to 10,000, and still the human flood continued.

Ruthless profiteering by local storekeepers founded many a fortune. Staple groceries sold at four times their price in Denver; a barrel of whisky often netted a $1,500 profit; hay frequently brought $200 a ton. An endless chain of freight teams traveled between Denver, Colorado Springs, and Canon City, laden with bacon and sealskin coats, flour and jewels, champagne and mining machinery. The railheads, 75 miles distant, were a hopeless confusion of freight and men awaiting

transportation. Six stage lines served the camp before it was six months old.

Accommodations were wholly inadequate and most expensive. The few hotels turned away hundreds each night, and lodging houses charged $1 for the privilege of sharing a bed with another in makeshift rooms containing a dozen beds. A large tent was pitched on a side street and advertised as the best "hotel" in town. The Mammoth Palace, a vast shed with accommodations for 500, contained double tiers of hard bunks occupied day and night, a guest paying 50¢ for a sleeping turn of eight hours. Thousands fought for permission to curl up on draughty saloon floors, paying high for preferred spots near the stove. Pneumonia claimed scores of victims, many of whom were buried at night without coffins and in unmarked graves to keep the mounting death rate from becoming known. Hundreds were starving; saloons offered no free lunches, although some served 10¢ meals; these and the many 15¢ eating houses were crowded 24 hours a day. Newspapers appealed to citizens to "leave your meal boxes open." Many miners ate their fill in restaurants and asked to be arrested when presented with their checks; some were jailed, but the majority were merely roughly handled.

In February 1878, Father Robinson and Parson Uzzell organized their respective churches, Catholic and Methodist. Father Robinson commandeered the first load of brick to reach the town, it is said, and with it Irish miners built his church, topped with a tall steeple; later, the railroad company presented the congregation with the bell that still sounds over the city. Uzzell persuaded many of the saloons to close for half an hour every evening while he preached on the street and collected funds for his building. By 1879 seven churches of various denominations were holding services, which led the local *Chronicle* to comment, "All have but one religion and one God in common; it is the Crucified Carbonate." Rische, one of the men whom Tabor had grubstaked, spent part of his fortune in financing a church and became an ardent worshiper. When a member suggested buying a chandelier, Rische denounced it as wicked extravagance, arguing, "Besides, vot ve vant to puy one of dem for? None of us knows how to blay on id."

In 1879 was built the first schoolhouse, such as it was, for citizens complained that it was a disgrace to a city of 20,000. At the same time three breweries were running at capacity, with beer at 5¢ a schooner, six for 25¢. But champagne, or what passed for it, remained the drink of splurgers, and immense quantities were consumed. An enterprising Denverite concocted a "cider" from brown suger, water, and yeast, and engaged teamsters to collect empty champagne bottles from Leadville alleys, offering $7 a hundred; one teamster brought in 9,000 on his first trip. The bottles, refilled with the Denver mixture, found ready sale at local bars to bonanza kings and their hangers-on.

Jack Morrissey acquired a fortune before he could tell the time of day, but his proudest possession was a diamond-studded watch; when

anyone inquired the time of him, he remarked, handing him the watch, "See fer yeself, then ye'll know I'm not lyin' to yez." Morrissey later toured Europe, squandered a fortune, and died in the Denver poorhouse. Jack McCombe, owner of the Maid of Erin Mine, spent thousands buying presents for almost everyone in County Antrim, his home in Ireland. Pete Breene rose from windlass-turner to millionaire from the Crown Point Mine, entered politics, was elected lieutenant governor and treasurer of the State, and founded a bank. Striking it rich, Pat Gallagher, an Irish roustabout, walked the streets and bought each of his old friends a suit of clothes and banqueted them at the fashionable Tontine, with champagne and pretty girls, a high spot in the life of many an old sourdough.

Resorts advertised for waitresses, specifying that they "must appear in short clothes or no engagement." Below a Gospel Guide column headed, "Where our Local Divines Will Hang Out Tomorrow," was an account of spirited gun play at the Bon Ton. In Jeff Winney's California Concert Hall, patrons "bucked the tiger" under the watchful eye of Kitty Crawhurst, popular "lady" gambler. The fashionable wined and dined at the Tontine on State Street where New York chefs prepared culinary delicacies, but everyone patronized Smoothey's, just around the corner; its ox-tail soup at 5¢ a bowl was famed from the Rockies to the West Coast.

Every night brass bands assembled along State Street before variety houses and wine theaters to blare in friendly rivalry for an hour or more, afterwards parading the principal streets with banners advertising "cancans, female bathers, daring tumblers, and other dramatic attractions." Among the larger theaters were the Grand Central, the New, and the Gaiety; admission ranged from 25¢ to $1, with boxes at $5. The boxes, a visiting Britisher reported, "were filled, a moiety of occupants being harlots, painted, noisy, and in all ways loveless." Charles Sidney Vivian, an English actor, appeared at the Grand Central in 1880, and died here later in the year. Vivian had founded the Jolly Corks in New York in 1867, later reorganized as the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in 1889 his body was removed to Elk's Rest in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Boston.

Those of quieter tastes organized bicycle, archery, roller skating, and dance clubs; masquerade balls were gala events. "Bill" Bush, Tabor's partner, formed a Trotting and Running Association and built a half-mile track, one of the finest in the West. Driving became very popular, especially with the women of State Street, who drove every evening, "usually intoxicated and smoking long black cigars," so the press reported.

Almost from the first an orgy of speculation and frenzied finance swept the camp. Mines, prospects, even shallow holes in the ground, were sold and resold many times a day, and always at a profit. Millions were made from grubstakes of a few dollars. Every day brought forth some new and incredible discovery; yokels from the cornfields dug into ground passed over as valueless by experienced prospectors and became

wealthy. A prospector died during mid-winter, so it is said, and was placed in a snowbank until friends could hire a man to dig a grave in the frozen ground. After a long delay they visited the cemetery to find that the sexton had struck a rich silver lode while excavating. Within a few days the cemetery was staked out, and the dead man, forgotten, remained in the snowbank until the spring thaw.

By 1880 estimates of Leadville's population ranged from 25,000 to 40,000; the *Chronicle* placed it at 60,000. The constant fire hazard led to the organization of three volunteer fire companies and the Leadville Water Company. As little solder was available, many pipe joints and faucets were "wiped" with silver. Military companies were organized and financed by the Carbonate Kings—the Leadville Guards, the Carbonate Rifles, the Tabor Highland Guards, the Tabor Light Cavalry, the Pitkin Cavalry, among others. Tabor's Highlanders were accoutered in black doublets with blue and red cord and facings, kilts of royal Stuart style, a sporan of white goat's hair, stockings dashed with red and green, and Prince Charlie bonnets; his guards were magnificent in red trousers, blue coats, and brass helmets. Ostensibly formed to resist the Ute, who were never a menace, these gaudily uniformed private armies at once satisfied the Carbonate Kings' craving for splendor and protected their persons and properties.

Harrison Avenue was laid out in 1878 and soon rivaled Chestnut Street as a business thoroughfare. Lots along it sold at $250 a front foot; stores rented at $500 a month. Just above the dance halls, variety theaters, and brothels along State Street and part of Main, was Carbonate Avenue, lined with the dwellings of merchant princes and mining moguls. Tabor, however, continued to live for a time in a small clapboard cottage on Harrison Avenue, later moving it intact to Carbonate Avenue. On Capitol Hill, another fashionable quarter, set aside for future State buildings by optimistic citizens who were convinced that the "Magic City" was destined to become the capital of Colorado, were a few houses of "imposing architecture," as a visitor described them, for they had "more than four angles, ornamental cornices, and are painted."

Upon the basis of a placer mining patent the Starr Company laid claim to almost all of the city. The company divided its holdings into small lots and attempted to sell them at exorbitant prices to "squatters" who had already built on the sites, threatening the occupants with eviction unless payment was made. The aroused miners held a huge meeting, and an indignant notice appeared warning company heads to "leave town in ten days or less or come to terms if you do not we will hang you in spite of hell we have done the same thing in Montana we hung — — — like you and come out all right . . ." But the company continued its "Zulu" outrages, as the *Chronicle* characterized them.

Armed ruffians, attempting to tear down the only hospital in town, were thwarted by 100 men who guarded it day and night. When an attempt was made to "jump" the lot donated the First Methodist

Church, "Parson Tom" Uzzell collected arms and drove the men off as they were dumping a load of lumber on the property. Holdups, assaults, and gun fights filled the night with terror. Roving bands of desperadoes erected toll gates on several important roads, demanding payment of all travelers, robbing those who protested. Express companies soon refused to transport coin or bullion, and traffic in and out of the city was at a standstill. Mine owners erected barricades around their property and kept armed guards always on duty. The Leadville *Chronicle,* which appeared in January 1879 with a reported issue of 7,000 copies, termed it "the Reign of the Footpads."

When the few police proved powerless against these depredations, citizens took the law into their own hands. The formation of Vigilantes, with subsequent hangings and banishment of known thugs, restored some semblance of order. Mart Duggan, notorious bully and killer, was appointed city marshall. Quick with his fists and gun, boasting that he had killed seven men, Duggan hunted down the worst of the ruffians. Occasionally he assaulted the innocent and was often in trouble—once threatening to throw Mayor Tabor into jail—but he retained his position for several years. When he finally resigned and departed, Tabor wired him to return. Duggan was killed in 1888 outside the Texas House by one of three gamblers who had drawn lots to see who should shoot him.

Substantial brick buildings began to appear. Banks were "over-run with deposits," but the post office remained the depository of the miners, who purchased money orders payable to themselves and renewed them on expiration. Money orders averaged $1,000 a day for a long period, more than half the rate in St. Louis, four times that in Kansas City. Two large hotels were built—the Clarendon and the Grand. The latter stood on Chestnut Street and was kept by Thomas F. Walsh, whose profits here later enabled him to discover and operate the noted Camp Bird mine at Ouray (*see Tour 18*).

Tabor built an opera house with elaborate private boxes for himself and "Bill" Bush. Friends in business and politics, they were rivals for the attention of every visiting star. When Gladys Robeson, a popular variety actress of the day, appeared in "red tights that set off her admirable figure," Tabor tossed a handful of silver dollars across the footlights. Bush immediately tossed two handfuls; Tabor, four; their supply of silver exhausted, Tabor and Bush sent to the gambling rooms below for bags of gold pieces. The battle raged, with a whooping audience participating until virtually every coin in the house was on the stage. The actress gathered up some $5,000, the stage hands even more, but the handsome actress declined an introduction to either of the rivals.

Those who founded fortunes here included Meyer Guggenheim, who came from Philadelphia in 1879, and with R. B. Graham bought the A. Y. and Minnie mines, which within a few months were netting a profit of $1,000 a day; a decade later they were valued at $14,000,000. In 1888 Guggenheim and his sons established the Phila-

delphia Smelter at Pueblo, later sold for $10,000,000. Here in 1880, Samuel Newhouse made the lucky strike that enabled him to hobnob with the Prince of Wales' set in London and to become one of the largest copper operators in the world; it was he who erected the Flatiron building in New York. Alva Adams, three times Governor of the State, father of Alva B. Adams, present (1940) U. S. Senator from Colorado, took a fortune from the Blind Tour. John L. Routt, last Territorial Governor, was owner of rich Carbonate Hill property. Charles Boettcher, pioneer Leadville merchant, later organized the Colorado Portland Cement Company and became one of the State's wealthiest industrialists.

By the end of 1880 the town had 28 miles of streets. Harrison Avenue and Chestnut Street were paved with slag from the smelters, and in summer the dust was laid by a man who ladled water from a barrel and collected what he could from citizens along his route. This derelict was Abe Lee, who, after making the first gold discoveries in California Gulch 20 years before, had squandered two fortunes. Tabor organized a street railway company that failed because the large wooden cars were too heavy for horses to pull up the steep grades. A telephone exchange, established in 1879, was "talking like a charm," and the *Evening Times* reported the arrest of the city's "first insane person," who was charged with spending all of his time in prayer and religious exhortation. In 1880 the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande Western advanced up the Arkansas to the camp, and those of the Denver & South Park soon entered from the north.

There were 14 smelters and ore reduction plants in the Leadville district in 1881, the first having been established in 1875 at Malta. In the intervening years the district had become the smelting center of the Rocky Mountain region, and the importance of the smelters to the development of the region was second only to that of the mines. The demand for labor in the plants brought in large numbers of Austrians, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes. Many turned to the mines, attracted by better wages, which led to a second immigration, largely of Mexicans and Spanish-Americans, who replaced other nationalities in the smelting industry. Miners and smelter hands struck in 1880 for higher wages and improved working conditions. Fatalities ran high in the mills and mines, and public sympathy was with the strikers. When Vigilantes and the Carbonate Kings' military companies failed to overawe them, martial law was declared and the strike collapsed, leaving owners in undisputed possession of the field for more than a decade.

Leadville's decline began in 1881. Production of silver reached a peak of $11,473,946 in 1880, although the Morning Star, Chrysolite, Catalpa, Little Pittsburg, Matchless, Iron Silver, and other celebrated mines held production around $10,000,000 for several years. But some of the largest and richest properties, due to reckless exploitation, were nearing exhaustion. When it was revealed that certain mines had been borrowing heavily to pay dividends, stocks dropped from many dollars to a few cents. Charges were made that stock in many companies had

been manipulated by insiders. Investors became panic stricken and unloaded their shares, breaking the market. One by one, the banks failed. Tabor and other mining kings abandoned the city for Denver. The sporting gentry left for more lucrative fields. Fires destroyed the Grant Smelter, a few larger hotels, and several department stores, one owned by Dave May, who later established a large chain of such stores in the East and West.

Population dwindled and silver production decreased; but the town itself was as little prepared as Tabor and his associates for the blow that fell in 1893 when the mints in India ceased buying silver for coinage. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was repealed, and the depression of 1893 sent the price of the white metal tumbling. "Those were the days of panic and gloom for Leadville," declared the *Herald-Democrat,* reviewing the events of that year. "Ruin and bankruptcy stared every mining man, every smelting man, and every business man in the face." The fabulous era of silver had ended.

In the winter of 1895 business men organized a Crystal Carnival, building a mammoth ice palace. The castellated structure of Norman design covered five acres; within its ice walls, 8 feet thick and 50 feet high, were a ballroom, a skating rink, a restaurant, peep shows, and curio shops. Frozen into the walls were specimens of ore, produce, and meat; ice and snow statues graced the interior. The palace, visited by thousands, remained open until July 4, 1896, before it melted away.

Leadville experienced a revival late in the 1890's with the discovery of the Little Johnny and other rich gold mines east of the city. The Little Johnny had been worked as early as 1884 by James J. Brown, who had come to Leadville in 1880 in the employ of David H. Moffat. His fame is somewhat eclipsed by that of his wife, who was prominent in New York, Newport, and European society; a heroine of the *Titanic* disaster, she became known as "the unsinkable Mrs. Brown." Later John F. Campion, who had arrived in 1879, purchased the Little Johnny and consolidated it with other properties as the Ibex Mining Company, from which came another great Colorado fortune. Campion later pioneered the sugar beet industry in Colorado, building its first beet sugar factory (*see Grand Junction*).

Until the close of the World War, large lead, zinc, and manganese deposits in the vicinity were worked profitably, but declining prices, the exhaustion of rich lodes, and the flooding of shafts subsequently forced the closing of many mines. During the prohibition era numerous isolated and deserted shafts housed whisky stills, and "Leadville moon" was highly regarded and commanded good prices throughout the West. Growth of agriculture, ranching, and tourist business has recently contributed to the city's welfare. During the 1930's population has increased, largely due to the development of molybdenum deposits at Climax and intensive working of old gold, silver, lead, and zinc properties; many abandoned stores and houses have been reconditioned.

Life in Leadville still has a lusty, if somewhat subdued, note, for

the town has never felt sorry for itself or brooded over its vanished glory. One of the greatest of mining camps, it wears its somewhat tattered and faded purple mantle with an air.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The three-story frame WYMAN SALOON, SE. corner Harrison Ave. and State St., built in the early 1880's, once the most popular and complete pleasure resort in the city, with bars, gambling parlors, a dance hall, and a variety theater, is now a dilapidated rooming house. "Pop" Wyman ruled here with a firm but gentle hand; no drunken man was ever served at the bar; no married man was allowed to play at the tables; across the face of the large clock was written "Please Don't Swear," and over the orchestra appeared the gentle admonition, "Don't Shoot the Pianist—He's Doing His Damndest." Special officers were on duty at all hours to enforce these and other rules. Here the Reverend T. Dewitt Talmage, New York divine, described as an "ecclesiastical yellow-back, a sort of religious Bowery Boy" because of his craving for publicity, read service from the large Bible chained to a mahogany pulpit, a permanent fixture just within the swinging doors. Here Oscar Wilde, in silk knee breeches, drank with the miners and found them "not at all rough." The establishment is said to have netted Wyman $45,000 annually.

The SITE OF THE TEXAS HOUSE, SW. corner at Harrison Ave. and State St., a renowned "gambling hell" operated by Bailey Youngston and "Con" Featherly, took in during the boom "more money in a day than the Carbonate Bank." Bars occupied the entire ground floor; faro games went on 24 hours a day, patronized by miners, furnace hands, charcoal burners, clerks, and all comers. For mining kings and merchant princes, a side entrance led upstairs into a lavishly furnished apartment, with dining, reading, and game rooms, and a buffet where guests were invited to help themselves. On one occasion, when the proprietors entertained the Carbonate Kings and other local celebrities, the house lost $30,000 in an hour's play, a record for the time. Outside the door of the old Texas, City Marshal Mart Duggan was shot and killed in 1888.

The PIONEER CLUB, 118 W. 2nd (State) St., a two-story brick building, is the sole survivor of the early city's many noted drinking and gambling establishments. During the 1880's it swarmed with men crowding about the roulette wheels. Of the original furnishings there still remains the massive bar with its stained-glass lamps. As gambling is no longer permitted, the apparatus has been stored in an adjoining room, where the management sometimes allows it to be seen.

The DEXTER CABIN (*open daily*), 110 W. 3rd St., a small two-room log cabin built in 1878-79, overshadowed by a huge brick chimney and surrounded by a picket fence, is maintained as a museum by the Leadville Historical Society to preserve relics of the mining era. On exhibit are a bureau and spring chair, owned by the first

Mrs. Tabor, and a high secretary, the property of her husband. Before the fireplace stands a hand-carved embroidered screen bearing the Colorado State Seal in colors, presented to John A. Campion, one of the mining kings, by his employees.

The ELKS OPERA HOUSE (*open daily; guides; apply at office off lobby*), 308 Harrison Ave., was formerly the Tabor Grand Opera House. On the second floor of the four-story brick building is the theater, opened on November 21, 1879, advertised at the time as the finest playhouse west of the Mississippi, with all appointments "first class in every respect . . . the cosiest place for lovers of the legitimate drama to throw off the cares of life and yield to the fascinations of music and imagery." On the ground floor was the Cabinet Saloon, handsomely appointed, where the male audience enjoyed a drink and a hand of poker between acts.

The opening night, at which *The Serious Family* and *Who's Who* were presented, was poorly attended because two nights previously the Vigilantes had hanged two men from the rafters of the unfinished courthouse a few steps up the street, and the hushed and uneasy town was in no mood for frivolity. Melodramas, farces, and Shakespearian tragedies held the boards until 1882, when the Emma Abbott English Grand Opera Company arrived. For this gala event "plug hats, heretofore a rarity, suddenly appeared on the heads of male bipeds," so the *Chronicle* reported, and "the ladies came in full bloom; flashy dresses, white opera hats, and colors flying."

Later that year an audience accorded a warm welcome to Oscar Wilde, who stepped upon the stage in a suit of "elegant black velvet, with knee breeches and black stockings, a Byron collar and white neckhandkerchief. . . . On his shirt front glittered a single cluster of diamonds." He spoke at length on "The Practical Application of the Aesthetic Theory to Exterior and Interior House Decoration, with Observations on Dress and Personal Ornament." The miners understood little of what Wilde said in his dull manner, but they liked him, being quite frankly awed by his capacity to drink hard liquor.

The Opera House, acquired by the Elks Club in 1905, is now used for infrequent local productions. In the foyer hang photographs of Chauncey Olcott, Robert Mantell, Louis James, and others who appeared here. In the rooms of the ELKS CLUB (*open by permission*), off the lobby, is a scale model of the Matchless mine, showing underground workings and methods used in digging ore and bringing it to the surface.

The SITE OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL adjoins the Elks Opera House to the south. Built in 1879, one of the first large hotels in the city, it was torn down early in the 1930's. Its bar and lobby were the club of the Carbonate kings, who here gave banquets to President U. S. Grant and his wife, General Sherman, the Duke of Cumberland, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Jay Gould. The food prepared by Monsieur L. Lapierce from Delmonico's, New York, was celebrated. Oscar Wilde stayed here during his engagement, and

callers found him reclining on a couch, "some six feet tall, with long hair reaching to his shoulders . . . a languid far-away look in his eyes." Much to their chagrin, he was dressed in tweeds, "without sunflower or lily."

The TABOR HOUSE, 116 E. 5th St., a small five-room red clapboard house, was the home of H. A. W. Tabor and his wife Augusta during their last years in Leadville. Augusta Tabor viewed the family's sudden affluence with misgivings, dreading its effects upon their lives; she preferred this small house to a luxurious palace, and her disinclination to play the grand lady was one of the causes of their divorce.

The HOTEL VENDOME, 701 Harrison Ave., a four-story brick structure, its false mansard roof ornamented with cupolas in the manner of the 1880's, was opened in 1885 as the Tabor Grand Hotel and renamed in 1894. The elaborately decorated and furnished bar is said to have had the finest stock in the State. It was tended by "Powder House Billy," quick with his fists, who on one occasion knocked out a guest who refused to pay for his drinks, on the ground that he did not wish to encourage intemperance.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 1-8:30 daily*), NE. corner 9th St. and Harrison Ave., a two-story red brick structure built in 1902, contains 15,000 volumes, including a special collection on Leadville history.

The HEALY HOUSE (*open daily; caretaker-guide*), NE. corner Harrison Ave. and E. 10th St., a two-story frame building built in the early 1880's, has been restored by the National Youth Administration, and is maintained by the Leadville Historical Society as an example of the better houses of early days. It is furnished in the period.

The MATCHLESS MINE (*open daily; adm. 25¢*), E. on 7th Ave. to the junction with a dirt road, 1.4 *m.*, L. here 1.5 *m.*, was Tabor's most prized possession and one of the great bonanzas of the district. On Fryer Hill overlooking the valley, the property was purchased by Tabor in 1881 for $117,000 and netted him $10,000,000, paying $100,000 a month at times. A single shipment of ore from this mine, which Tabor's contemporaries had pronounced worthless, assayed 10,000 ounces of silver a ton. When Oscar Wilde visited the mine, he was met at the bottom of the shaft by a dozen miners, each with a bottle. All of the bottles made the rounds; after the twelfth drink, Wilde was cool and collected, and was "voted a perfect gentleman" by the somewhat tipsy miners. Repairs were made to the surface plant and an electric hoist was installed in 1937, when the mine was reopened.

Just south of the shafthouse is the TABOR CABIN (*open*), a one-room wooden shack with a lean-to, now occupied by the caretaker of the mine. Here the second Mrs. Tabor ("Baby Doe"), celebrated beauty of the early camp, lived alone in poverty for many years, rejecting all offers of assistance, stubborn in the belief that some day the deep veins of the Matchless would again produce a silver fortune.

She was found dead here on March 7, 1935, having died a day or two before. One end of the cabin was piled high with mementoes of the Tabors' lives, bundles of newspapers, and a miscellany of unopened presents sent by unknown friends who admired a faith that could not be shaken.

Adjoining the Matchless mine on the south stands the last of the long-abandoned buildings of the ROBERT E. LEE MINE, Leadville's greatest bonanza. Long an undeveloped claim on Fryer Hill, it was bought in 1879 by Jim Baxter, who sank a 100-foot shaft, found no ore, and sold it for $30,000. The following morning the new owners put in a single shot of dynamite and exposed a vein of almost pure silver. More than $500,000 was taken out within three months; in one 24-hour period $118,500 was mined; an operator, it is said, offered $10,000 for permission to work an hour on an area four feet square, and was scornfully refused.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Climax Mine, 13.1 *m.* (*see Tour 1b*); Arkansas Valley Smelter, 1.7 *m.*, Mount of the Holy Cross, 34 *m.*, Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, 10 *m.*, and Twin Lakes, 19.7 *m.* (*see Tour 6c*); Carlton Tunnel, 12.9 *m.* (*see Tour 5D*).



Pueblo

Railroad Station: B St. and Union Ave. for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Missouri Pacific R.R., Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R., and Colorado & Southern Ry.
Bus Stations: 7th and Main Sts. for Southwestern Greyhound Lines; Union Bus Station, SE. corner Court and 5th Sts., for Rio Grande Trailways, Santa Fe Trailways, Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo Trailways.
Airport: Municipal Field, Prairie St. and Small Ave., for Continental Air Lines; taxi 75¢ time 15 min.
Taxis: 25¢ first 1½ m., 25¢ each additional mile.
Streetcars: Fare 7¢, 15 tokens $1.

Accommodations: Five hotels; boarding and rooming houses; tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 5th St. between Court and Main Sts.; Rocky Mountain Motorists (A.A.A.), 9th and Main Sts.

Radio Station: KGHF (1320 kc.).
Theater and Motion Picture Houses: Municipal Auditorium, Union Ave. and Grand St.; eight motion picture houses.
Golf: City Park Course, 800 Goodnight Ave., 18 holes, greens fee 50¢ weekdays, 75¢ Sun. and Holidays.
Swimming: Lake Minnequa Community Beach, 0.5 *m.* S. on US 85; free.
Tennis: City Park, 800 Goodnight Ave.; Mineral Palace Park, 15th and Main Sts.; Bradford Park, 1st St. and La Crosse Ave.; Mitchell Park, 11th St. and La Crosse Ave.; free.

Annual Events: Colorado State Fair, last week in Aug.; Mexican Independence Day Celebration, Sept. 16; Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

PUEBLO (Sp., town) (4,700 alt., 50,096 pop.), a manufacturing and trading center and the State's second largest city, lies at the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River in a broad valley enclosed by low bluffs and rolling hills. Beyond stretch the tawny plains; to the west the Wet Mountains, named by early Mormon emigrants, are a purple outline against the sky. Approached from the north, south, or west, Pueblo appears to be an isolated community, an oasis in an arid land. Pennants of smoke from towering stacks are unmistakable evidence that here industry has obtained a firm foothold in Colorado.

Industry has brought men and women of many races and nationalities to Pueblo—Italians, Spanish-Americans, Austrians, Jugoslavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Danes, Poles, and Negroes. Most numerous of these groups, which comprise approximately 20 per cent of the city's population, are the Italians and the Spanish-Americans. The latter came at two widely separated intervals; many settled in southern Colorado

when the country was still Spanish and Mexican territory, and became citizens of the United States after the Mexican War. The second migration began toward the close of the last century when men were needed to work in the steel mills, on the railroads, and in the beet fields of the valley. They retain many old habits and customs; dressed in native costume, they annually celebrate Mexico's independence from Spain.

Many of the Italians find employment in the steel mills and live in the Bessemer district of South Pueblo, close to the plant. Others have turned to agricultural pursuits and cultivate small truck farms, an occupational trend accentuated by declining employment at the mills. Many of the city's professional men come from the Italian groups. Through their efforts the State established Columbus Day as a legal holiday in 1907. In the Grove district, at Santa Fe Avenue and Cork Street, named for the large cottonwoods that formerly stood along the banks of the Arkansas River, live most of Pueblo's residents of central European origin, the first of whom came in 1885 to work in the smelters.

The architecture of Pueblo has developed mainly along functional lines, with few embellishments. The newest and most impressive business blocks are along Main Street between Union Avenue and 10th Street, but reminders of an earlier day exist in the low grimy brick buildings on Union Avenue, eastward from the river, which house a variety of loan shops, hotels, restaurants, saloons, and stores. The more attractive residential areas are in northern Pueblo and on the mesa west of the Union Station. The city's park system is being steadily enlarged.

Pueblo's history, as its name suggests, dates from Spanish occupation. As early as 1673, Spanish officials at Santa Fe heard reports that the French were advancing into the Indian country to the north and east. To check this advance, to search for gold in the mountains, and to Christianize and trade with the Indians, several expeditions were sent northward in the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1706 Juan de Uribarri came in search of Picuris Indian slaves who had fled from Santa Fe. The site of Pueblo provided a short resting place for these first recorded explorers of Colorado, who, after five days' journey to the eastward, recovered the runaway Indians, found proof of French infiltration into the country, and took formal possession of the "great settlement of Santo Domingo." Although not permanently settled, the site of Pueblo was frequented by traders, trappers, shepherds, padres, soldiers, and prospectors during the following century, for it was strategically placed in relation to Santa Fe.

On his exploring expedition in 1806, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike camped on this spot and built the first structure erected by Americans in Colorado. His men "cut down 14 logs, and put up a breast work, five feet high on three sides, and the other was thrown on the river." The party remained five days, during which Pike journeyed north and unsuccessfully attempted to scale the peak that bears his name. Major

Jacob Fowler, trapper and trader, built a three-room log house here in 1822. It was well fortified, for, as Fowler charmingly wrote, "We think that a party of Spanierds may be Sent to take us prisnors—for Which Reason Intend makeing a Strong Hous and Hors Pen on the Bank of the River Wheare it Will not be In the Powr of an Enemy to aproch us from the River Side—and Shold the Spanierds appeer In a Hostill manner We Will fight them on the Ameraken ground. the River Hear being the line by the last tretey." Fowler's men remained through January 1822, moving down the Taos Trail, subsequently important as an early fur trade route, when news came that New Mexico had "de Clared Independance of the mother Cuntry and is desirous to traid With the people of the united States."

The settlement and naming of Pueblo are credited to James P. (Jim) Beckwourth, a mulatto trader, at one time a war chief of the Crow, "whose mendacity was as illimitable as the plains . . . and whose credit for the same was as high as the mountains." Beckwourth and his party reached the Arkansas here in October 1842, and erected a trading post. They were soon joined by fifteen to twenty independent trappers, with their families. "We all united our labors, and constructed an adobe fort sixty yards square," wrote Beckwourth in his autobiography. "By the following spring we had grown into quite a little settlement, and we gave it the name of Pueblo." For once, "this boundless liar" appears to have told the truth.

To the Bostonian eye of Francis Parkman, who visited the Pueblo four years later, it was a wretched fort of primitive construction, "being nothing more than a large square enclosure, surrounded by a wall of mud, miserably cracked and dilapidated," inhabited by a few squaws and Spanish women, and a few Mexicans, "as mean and miserable as the place itself." Ushered into the state apartment of the Pueblo, he found it "a small mud room, very neatly finished, considering the material, and garnished with a crucifix, a looking-glass, a picture of the Virgin, and a rusty horse-pistol . . . There was another room beyond, less sumptuously decorated, and here three or four Spanish girls, one of them very pretty, were baking cakes at a mud fireplace in the corner. . . . Passing out of the gate, we could look down the little valley to the Arkansas; a beautiful scene. . . . Tall woods lined the river, with green meadows on either hand; and high bluffs, quietly basking in the sunlight, flanked the narrow valley. A Mexican on horseback was driving a herd of cattle towards the gate, and our little white tent, which the men had pitched under a tree in the meadow, made a pleasing feature in the scene."

Here, too, Parkman found the canvas-topped wagons of a large party of Mormons sent in advance of the main body of emigrants. They unyoked their oxen among the cottonwoods along the river on August 7, 1846, after an 800-mile journey from the Missouri River, and began building log cabins.

The settlement, the largest in the region until gold-rush days, served as a rallying point for the Mormon Battalion during the Mex-

ican War; in 1847 the families moved on to join the main body in Utah. Nothing remains of Mormon Pueblo; even the graves of those who died here were soon obliterated by the flood waters of the Arkansas.

The Indian agent, Thomas Fitzpatrick, reported in 1847 that Pueblo was "becoming the resort of all idlers and loafers," and a depot "for the smugglers of liquors from New Mexico into this country." After his remarkable feat of driving 9,000 sheep from New Mexico to California, "Uncle Dick" Wootton, Mountain Man, trader, freighter, and herder (*see Tour 12c*), came in 1853 to trade with the many emigrants passing through Pueblo. He swapped fresh oxen for footsore and broken-down animals, usually obtaining three or four for one. He sent the lame cattle to his ranch, and after they had been pastured a few weeks, they were traded for other disabled cattle. "In this way I increased my herd very rapidly," wrote Wootton.

The Ute in the vicinity were acting suspiciously just before Christmas Day, 1854, and Wootton cautioned the inhabitants not to allow the Indians to come into the fort, but Wootton's advice was disregarded. "Taos lightning" flowed freely that day; all of the 17 Mexicans in the fort got gloriously drunk and invited the "friendly" Indians to enter. The latter turned upon their hosts and killed all but a young Mexican girl, two children, and one man, Romaldo, who lived long enough with a bullet through his tongue to tell the tale in Indian sign language. The massacre marked the end of Pueblo as a rendezvous for the Mountain Men. Passing by in 1855, Lieutenant E. G. Beckwith reported that a Spaniard named Massalino and his Pawnee wife were the only occupants of the Pueblo, which was avoided by the Mountain Men because it was believed to be haunted by headless Mexican women.

A party of prospectors from St. Louis in 1858 concluded that "they could more profitably and easily mine gold by starting a town and engaging in a good game of 'swap' with the natives." They utilized material from the walls of the old pueblo in building 30 adobe, log, and *jacal* houses in their new town, which they named Fountain City, now part of Pueblo. A cattle corral and store were the first mercantile establishments, and trade was carried on with the Arapaho, who pitched eight tepees near by during the winter months. In January 1859, a man from the Cherry Creek diggings at Denver stumbled freezing from the mountains, dying just as he reached the town, and thus the settlers "were providentially enabled to start a graveyard." Fountain Creek was tapped for irrigation the following spring. The first definite proposal for a new State originated with the citizens of Fountain City, who on April 7, 1859, "without distinction of party, unanimously declared in favor of a new state." Seventy-five registered citizens exercised their franchise that fall to select a governor and legislature for the provisional and extra-legal government of "Jefferson Territory." Hickory Rogers, sent from Denver to canvass the vote, stopped on his way back to Denver and wrote 1,150 additional ballots.

The rival town of Pueblo City was laid out by Denver promoters

in 1860; one of its earliest establishments was Jack Allen's "Taos lightning factory." The new town quickly absorbed the residents of Fountain City, which was soon occupied by Spanish-American farmers. In the early 1860's there was considerable gun-play and several lynchings. A post office was established in 1863; the contents of the mailbag were dumped on the floor and "them that could read" helped themselves. A gristmill was opened the following year, and a hotel of logs, a "hospitable old caravansary, with its great, comfortable fireplace and its sufficient force of sleek, well-fed bedbugs." Here settlers enjoyed their first dances as the fiddler, "perched on a candle box in the corner, . . . shut his eyes, called so he could be heard to the St. Charles, and made the catgut howl." His favorite tunes were "The Arkansaw Traveler," "Five Miles from Town," "The Devil's Dream," and "Soapsuds Over the Fence."

The first issue of the Pueblo *Weekly Chieftain* appeared on June 1, 1868, carrying a notice of the death of Kit Carson. Some of the early issues were printed on brown wrapping paper when Indian uprisings on the plains cut communication with the East. Four years later the newspaper, which is still published, became a daily.

By 1870, when it was incorporated as a town with a population of 700, Pueblo was a quiet settlement of adobe houses. When General William J. Palmer's narrow-gauge Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was extended to Pueblo in 1872, the little engine *Ouray* puffed in from Denver at 20 miles an hour and was greeted with a joyous celebration, although few realized what a marked change it would make in the town. The railroad and the supply of coal at Trinidad to the south made Pueblo a workshop for the mines in the mountains. Pueblo was incorporated as a city in 1873; building and population rapidly increased; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, known locally as the "Banana Line" because of its yellow cars, reached Pueblo in 1876, and was extended to Denver a year later. The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, subsequently the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, blew in its Minnequa blast furnace in 1881. The Mather and Geist smelter was built in 1882, the Eilers smelter the next year, and the Guggenheim smelter in 1888. Coal from Trinidad was used to smelt ores from Leadville, for Pueblo occupied a strategic position on the rail lines. The steel company, operating its own coal mines, became the largest coal and steel concern in the West. Pueblo's population rose from 3,217 in 1870 to 24,588 in 1880—an eight-fold increase.

The 1890's were a difficult decade for Pueblo, as for the rest of the State; the panic and unrest were reflected in the railroad strike of 1894, which tied up traffic at Pueblo and its coal supply base, Trinidad. The Cripple Creek gold strike in 1893, however, stimulated the city's growth, and as farmers continued to settle in the Arkansas valley, Pueblo realized that it also commanded a rich agricultural market. To meet the demands of a constantly enlarging consumer area, numerous small and medium-size factories were established here.

On July 3, 1921, the Arkansas River, swollen by cloudbursts, over-

ran its banks and inundated a large part of the city. The next morning houses and business buildings were floating in the swirling waters, which covered the lower business section to a depth of 12 feet. More than 600 houses were swept away; 350 business houses were badly damaged and had to be condemned; property loss was estimated at $16,000,000, while loss of stock and equipment, accounts and business, brought the total to $30,000,000. Perhaps 100 people—the exact number has never been ascertained because many of the families living along the river bottom were migrants—lost their lives. To guard against a repetition of the disaster, the river was diverted in 1924 to a new channel and imprisoned behind reinforced concrete levees.

Industrial progress has been maintained in recent years with the establishment of a meat packing plant, flour mills, brass and iron foundries, various food products establishments, and factories producing brooms, paints and varnish, culverts, and flumes. Some local products have achieved wide recognition; two saddlery shops export leather goods, principally to the Argentine. In 1926 Pueblo became the southern terminus of the first air mail service in Colorado, which connected the city with Denver and Cheyenne, Wyoming. After a period of declining production, the local steel mills are again going full blast, stimulated by the outbreak of the European War in September 1939.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The MINERAL PALACE (*open 11-5 weekdays, 2-5 Sun., June-Oct.*), in Mineral Palace Park, entrance 15th and Main Sts., housing one of the most complete mineral collections in the United States, was built during the city's lustiest era by a group of enthusiastic business men; the latter included W. H. (Coin) Harvey, later identified with the campaign for free coinage of silver, who was selling local real estate and his "elixir of life," reputed to be of such potency that it would change a hardened criminal into a useful citizen overnight.

The building, as originally planned, was to be one of the wonders of the western hemisphere; it was to focus the eyes of the world on Colorado's greatness as a mining State. "The edifice itself will be of sheet or frame work of wood, plated inside and out with colored marbles and slates, porphyries and jaspers, and encrusted with mosaics of mica and spar, pyrites and quartz, onyx and crystal, and sheets of pollished metal; and all harmoniously combined to make as magnificent and dazzling a sight as mortal eye ever witnessed."

Lack of funds caused the project to fall lamentably short of this rainbow vision, but the Palace, opened with great fanfare on July 4, 1890, remains interesting not only for its exhibits of ores but its design. Twenty-five highly ornamented domes, the largest 70 feet in diameter, surmount the structure, the interior of which is decorated in great detail with metal leaf, bronze paint, and molded plaster, done under the direction of Morris B. Levy of New York City. According to the architect, O. Bulow of Pueblo, the style of the building was modernized

Egyptian; in any case, it is arresting. Around the east, south, and west sides of the building runs a colonnade of 28 brick columns supporting the roof; at each corner, forming part of the column, is a globe, 10 feet in diameter, painted to represent the earth. The outside walls are flimsily sheathed with galvanized iron. One of the oldest buildings of the city, the palace is now a sad relic, its condition defying rehabilitation. Since its acquisition by the city in 1897, its roof has been repaired four times in an effort to protect the interior. As the building has no heating plant, it is closed in winter.

Two objects of interest here are King Coal and the Silver Queen. The former is a fourteen-foot figure of bronze and painted canvas, the latter a sixteen-foot bronze figure seated under a canopy of tin. King Coal was fashioned at Trinidad; his consort came from Aspen, where 17-year-old Molly Gibson served as the model. Among the exhibits is a section of Pueblo's Big Tree, the destruction of which in 1883 resulted in a historic feud between citizens of South Pueblo and their officials. The tree, a giant cottonwood that stood almost in the middle of Union Avenue, between C and D Streets, was an object of intense pride, but as it obstructed the view of the post office, it was cut down. A wag commented bitterly:

> The reason for felling the tree
> At last has been found, it is said,
> The Street it is too narrow by half
> To hold the Postmaster's big head.

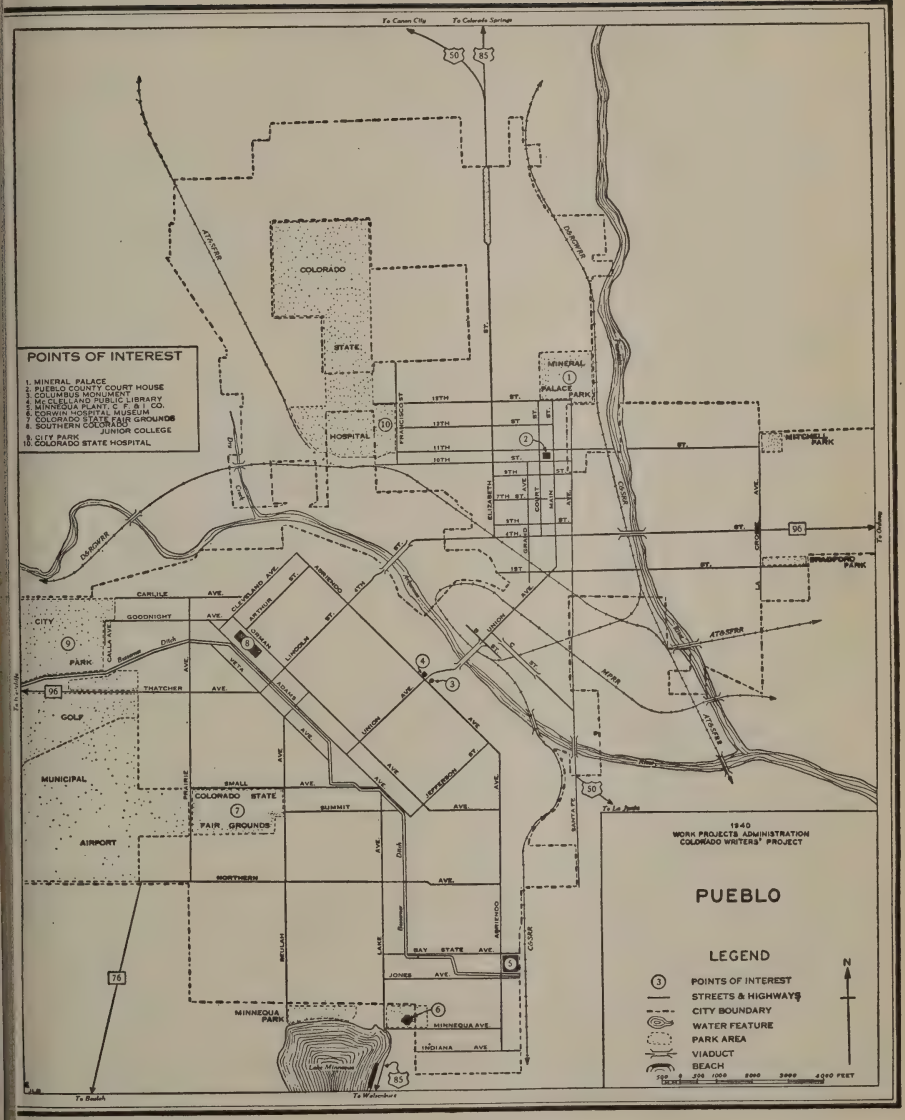
Mineral Palace Park serves as a nursery supplying flowers and plants for all city parks and parkways. The greenhouse contains 237 varieties of cacti.

2. The four-story PUEBLO COUNTY COURTHOUSE, NW. corner 10th and Main Sts., built of Turkey Creek sandstone and completed in 1912, neoclassic in design, is adorned with Corinthian columns and a terra cotta dome. Pink Colorado onyx has been used extensively for interior decoration, the murals in courtrooms and offices, depicting early southern Colorado historical scenes, are by Charles Schnorr of Pueblo.

3. COLUMBUS MONUMENT, NE. corner Union and Abriendo Aves., a 15-foot stone shaft supporting a bronze bust of the discoverer of America, was designed by Pietro Piai, New York sculptor, and dedicated by Italian citizens on Oct. 12, 1905. Italian societies of Pueblo hold patriotic services here annually on Columbus Day.

4. The McCLELLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekday, 2-6 Sun.*), NW. corner Abriendo and Union Aves., a two-story gray sandstone building erected in 1904, has 42,000 volumes. A MUSEUM (*open 3-5 Tues., 7-9 Thurs.*), on the second floor, exhibits a miscellaneous collection of mounted birds and animals, Indian jewelry, a Chinese wishing block, a ceremonial mask from Ceylon, and Egyptian coffins.

5. The MINNEQUA STEEL PLANT (*tours 10 and 2 week-*


POINTS OF INTEREST
1. MINERAL PALACE
2. PUEBLO COUNTY COURT HOUSE
3. COLUMBUS MONUMENT
4. McCLELLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
5. MINNEQUA PLANT, C. F. & I. CO.
6. ROSEMARY MUSEUM
7. COLORADO STATE FAIR GROUNDS
8. SOUTHERN COLORADO JUNIOR COLLEGE
9. CITY PARK
10. COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL
1940
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
COLORADO WRITERS' PROJECT
PUEBLO
LEGEND
POINTS OF INTEREST
STREETS & HIGHWAYS
CITY BOUNDARY
WATER FEATURE
PARK AREA
VIADUCT
BEACH
N
To Canon City
To Colorado Springs
To La Junta
To Rudolph
To Watkins
COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL
MINERAL PALACE PARK
MITCHELL PARK
BRADFORD PARK
CITY PARK
GOLF
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
COLORADO STATE FAIR GROUNDS
MINNEQUA PARK
Lake Minnequa
ATCHISON
MPRR
D&RGW
ARKANSAS R.
CANAL
ARKANSAS AVE.
GOODNIGHT AVE.
CARLILE AVE.
THATCHER AVE.
NORTHERN AVE.
SMALL AVE.
SUMMIT AVE.
BAY STATE AVE.
JONES AVE.
MINNEQUA AVE.
INDIANA AVE.
1ST ST.
4TH ST.
5TH ST.
6TH ST.
7TH ST.
8TH ST.
9TH ST.
11TH ST.
12TH ST.
13TH ST.
16TH ST.
18TH ST.
MAIN
UNION
SANTA FE
50
85
96
76

days; guides), offices Bay St. and Abriendo Ave., covers 600 acres at the southwestern edge of the city, being the largest west of the Mississippi. Products range from heavy steel rails to chemical fertilizers. Among the busiest units are the rod and wire mills, which manufacture nails of all sizes, barbed and woven wire, other types of fencing, and cables. Rolls of wire are heated, placed in lime to soften, and drawn into the desired size by pulling the wire through holes of varying dimensions. For certain uses the products are galvanized. The foundry produces pipe of all sizes, from bronze bell and spigot types for water, to 24-inch sewer pipe. Cast iron fittings of many kinds are also made.

The steel mills were established in 1881 by the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, and came under the control of the Gould and Rockefeller interests in 1892. The plant was expanded and later electrified throughout. The mills reached their peak production between 1914 and 1929, when 6,000 men were employed and 600,000 tons of steel manufactured annually.

6. The CORWIN HOSPITAL MUSEUM (*open 2-4, 7-8 weekdays*), in Corwin Hospital at Lake and Minnequa Aves., has a miscellany of articles gathered on his world travels by Dr. Richard Corwin—World War relics, South Seas, Australian, and South American curios, and mounted butterflies and moths from many countries.

7. The COLORADO STATE FAIR GROUNDS (*free campground*), Summit and Beulah Aves., a 40-acre tract, is the scene of the annual Colorado State Fair in late August. On the grounds are a grandstand, a one-story Exposition Building of red brick, and long rows of stone stables. Livestock, poultry, farm products, horticulture, floriculture, apiary and dairy products, needle and fancy work, industrial and fine arts from every county in Colorado and from neighboring States are exhibited during the fair when horse races and a rodeo are held.

8. The SOUTHERN COLORADO JUNIOR COLLEGE, Arthur St. and Orman Ave., housed in an adobe building in the Spanish manner, erected by the Work Projects Administration in 1937, provides two years of general college work, and special technical and business courses. Enrollment approximates 300.

9. CITY PARK, entrance Goodnight and Calla Aves., a 100-acre tract, has recreational grounds and picnic facilities. The stone AVIARY exhibits many varieties of native and tropical birds. In the small ZOO and adjacent fenced inclosures are buffalo, elk, deer, bear, monkeys, coyotes, and eagles.

10. The COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (*open 9-4 daily*), 13th and Frisco Sts., a group of red brick buildings occupying a 500-acre tract, was established in 1879 and cares for more than 4,000 patients.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Goodnight Ranch, 2 *m.* (*see Tour 8a*); Muldoon Hill, 14 *m.*, Pueblo Mountain Park, 26.5 *m.* (*see Tour 8A*); San Isabel National Forest, 26.7 *m.* (*see Tour 11B*); Lake Minnequa, 0.5 *m.* (*see Tour 12c*).

Trinidad

Railroad Stations: Plum St., on block north of Main St., for Colorado & Southern Ry.; Pine St., facing River, for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
Bus Stations: 142 N. Commercial St. for Southwestern Greyhound Lines; 152 N. Commercial St. for Santa Fe Trailways.
Airport: Municipal, 11.6 miles east of the city; taxi fare $3.00; time, 30 minutes; no scheduled service.
Taxis: 25¢ for one, 15¢ each additional person.
City Bus: 10¢.

Accommodations: 5 hotels; tourist camps.

Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 2nd floor of courthouse.

Motion Picture Houses: Two.
Baseball: Round-Up Park, night softball; league games (amateur).
Tennis: High School Grounds, Hillside Ave.; Junior College Grounds, Prospect St.
Golf: Pine View Golf Club, 9 holes, greens fee, 50¢, US 85 north of city.
Swimming: High School Natatorium, nominal fees; Round-Up Park, free.
Riding: Elkhorn Stables, US 85 north of city.

Annual Events: Kit Carson Round-up; last week in August.

TRINIDAD (Sp. Trinity) (6,000 alt., 11,732 pop.), seat of Las Animas County, owes its birth to its position on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail at the foot of Raton Pass, and its growth to several decades of coal-mining prosperity. Built on a foothill chain of the Culebra Range, its deviously angled streets give the city a curiously foreign aspect, heightened by the numerous sod-roofed, square adobe dwellings that still remain in the outlying sections. Along the older streets have passed Indians, Mexican farmers and sheepherders, hard-bitten trappers, freighters, and brawling railroad construction huskies. Many of the two-and-three-story stone and brick buildings along Main and Commercial Streets, principal thoroughfares of the business district, have served for more than half a century. The Purgatoire River, spanned by bridges, separates the residential districts from the business section.

Before the whites came, the site was an Indian ceremonial ground. Juan de Oñate, on a gold-hunting expedition north from Taos in 1598, led his party into the valley. Three years later he again passed by on another expedition that penetrated as far north as the South Platte River. Oñate was followed by other Spanish explorers, priests, and fighting men during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Archuleta, Uribarri, militant Governor Anza when returning from pursuit

of Comanche raiders, and the ill-starred party whose massacre on the banks of the river led to its being named the Purgatoire, the French translation and contraction of the Spanish El Rio de Las Animas Perdidas en Purgatorio, or the River of the Souls Lost in Purgatory. Still later, the spot was a camping ground for trappers, traders, and hunters on the route from the east to Santa Fe and Taos.

In 1846 Colonel Stephen W. Kearney passed this way on his march from Kansas to the bloodless conquest of New Mexico. The Colorado troops in Kearney's Army of the West joined him near Bent's Fort 100 miles to the northeast, and the entire force proceeded down the old trail toward the pass, camping here overnight. Two years later the forces of General Sterling Price bivouacked here on their march to reconquer Santa Fe and Taos after the rebellion of 1847, in which the Mexican and Indian population of New Mexico attempted to overthrow their new rulers from the United States, killing Governor Charles Bent (*see Tour 9A*) and many others.

Until 1859, when Gabriel Gutierrez and his nephew came from New Mexico to find a range for their sheep, there was little attempt at permanent settlement here. The two men built a cabin on the south bank of the river near where the library now stands. Other settlers came from New Mexico and took up farms along the river; men from the East drifted in—settlers, traders, and desperadoes of all descriptions —and Trinidad became known as a "tough place."

At a time when relations between the United States and Mexico were still strained by memories of the war, there was constant friction between the men from the "States" and the more-established settlers of Spanish and Mexican descent. Clashes between the two groups were frequent, culminating in the so-called "Battle of Trinidad" on Christmas Day, 1867, when a wrestling match developed into a riot with almost a thousand people engaged. During the free-for-all, a wrestler of the Spanish-speaking group was killed, and his slayer, a stage driver, was arrested. Friends of the stage driver rallied in his behalf, broke into the jail, and freed him. The prisoner and his liberators fled to an empty adobe building where they were besieged by the sheriff and a sizable posse. The siege lasted four days, during which several persons were killed. A war party of Ute appeared and offered to help the posse overcome the English-speaking whites. The offer was declined by the sheriff, who threatened to arrange a truce with the besieged and combine the whole force against the Indians if they did not withdraw. The Ute thereupon departed. On the fourth day cavalry from Fort Lyon and Fort Reynolds appeared and placed the city under martial law. The soldiers were withdrawn several weeks later when the opposing factions, resenting the strict discipline of the military, again threatened to unite against the troops. For many years the hostility engendered by the affair continued, although it never again reached such a violent height.

Situated near Ute hunting grounds, Trinidad was often subjected to Indian alarms. The town was never attacked, but Ute war parties

on their way to and from raids on their plains enemies frequently camped on the surrounding hills; during these unwelcome visits, citizens armed themselves and posted guards against possible surprise.

Las Animas County was created in 1866, and Trinidad was chosen as its seat; ten years later the town, with a population of 2,000, was incorporated and named for Trinidad Baca, daughter of a pioneer settler. As the village steadily increased in size, it became evident that some order had to be introduced into haphazard building operations, for that part of the town directly upon the main trail had become so densely populated that pioneer Main Street was barely passable. The county commissioners ordered the residents of East Main Street to move their houses back from the road, impressing the order with the county seal which flaunted a yard of bright red ribbon. The residents, most of whom were Spanish-Americans unable to read English, protested violently, but the red ribbon awed them. They moved, and Main Street was widened.

The first coal mine in the district was opened in 1867 by Frank Bloom, who it is said, developed the mines solely to promote the sale of stoves he handled. Other mines were opened as the demand for coal increased with the building of smelters throughout the State and of steel mills at Pueblo. During these years production was large, reaching its height during the World War when more than five million tons were mined annually. In the early 1870's the race for the right-of-way through Raton Pass simultaneously brought the Santa Fe Railroad to Trinidad and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to El Moro, then a thriving rival. Shipping facilities stimulated the cattle industry which flourished in the region for the next two decades, and by 1889 the city had a population of more than 9,000. During the economic depression of the early 1890's Trinidad was hard hit, and a large part of the populace moved away, but growth was resumed in 1895 and has continued steadily. More than 20 industrial establishments in Trinidad manufacture brick, tile, mattresses, sheet metal, foundry castings, brooms, cheese, candles, beer, and macaroni. The city is important as a supply center for a wide-spread rural area, and as a shipping point for coal mined in the vicinity.

POINTS OF INTEREST

KIT CARSON PARK, San Pedro St., between Kansas and Topeka Sts., is a landscaped area on a low hill. Crowning the rise is a bronze equestrian statue of the famous plainsman and scout. Carson (*see Tour 9a*) spent much of his life along the Santa Fe Trail as hunter, scout, and guide, and was a frequent visitor in Trinidad at that time and later when he was Indian Agent.

The KIT CARSON MUSEUM (*open daily*), 620 Main St., an adobe structure dating from early settlement, houses a large collection of pioneer relics and Indian artifacts, and an elaborate hunting coat presented to Kit Carson by a Cheyenne chief.

The FORT WOOTTON MEMORIAL (*open 8-12 a.m., 1-5 p.m. weekdays*), SE. corner of First and Chestnut Sts., was constructed by the Work Projects Administration in cooperation with Las Animas County and Veterans' organizations. The design of the large gray stone structure was inspired by Bent's Fort (*see Tour 9A*). It honors Richens L. (Uncle Dick) Wootton, trapper and scout (*see Tour 12c*), who constructed a toll gate below Raton Pass; Wootton was a well-known figure in early Trinidad.

The SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER, on the Columbian Hotel, NW. corner Main and Commercial Sts., indicates the course of the trail across the city. This bronze plaque, erected by the local D. A. R., commemorates the days when cavalcades of horsemen and creaking *carretas* passed along this street on their way to and from the chief city of the Southwest. This northern or Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail played an important part in the development of Colorado. It constituted the link between the New Mexican metropolis, the Missouri Valley markets, and the trading posts along the Arkansas River; after the gold discoveries a steady stream of trade goods, weapons, foodstuffs, liquor, and dressed leather flowed along it to the settlements in and near the mountains. Many early mining communities could not have existed had it not been for the flour, grain, and other foodstuffs brought this way from Santa Fe.

The HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Convent and Church Sts., a weathered, gray stone building with a tall bell tower, was built in 1885, the second to be erected in Las Animas County.

The CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 weekdays*), 136 N. Animas St., a gray stone building erected in 1892, contains a large collection of Indian artcraft and artifacts and houses 21,000 books.

The LAS ANIMAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, First St., between Maple and Chestnut Sts., an Indiana limestone structure erected 1912-1918, an adaptation of the classical in style, was designed by A. C. Hendrickson of Trinidad.

ROUND-UP PARK, on US 85 at the northern edge of the city, is the scene of the annual Kit Carson Round-up, Trinidad's chief festival. A grandstand with a seating capacity of 1,500 overlooks the race track and the rodeo ring, converted into a softball diamond during the season; there is also a swimming pool. The park is inclosed within a low adobe wall of the Spanish type.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN ENVIRONS

Simpson's Rest, 0.5 *m.*, Raton Pass, 10.5 *m.*, Spanish Peaks, 20 *m.* (*see Tour 12c*); Tollgate Canyon, 43 *m.* (*see Tour 11a*).

PART III

Up and Down and All Around

Tour 1

(McCook, Nebr.) — Holyoke — Sterling — Fort Morgan — Denver — Georgetown — Loveland Pass — Glenwood Springs — Grand Junction—(Thompsons, Utah); US 6.
Nebraska Line to Utah Line, 493.5 *m.*

Oil-processed road entire distance.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. parallels route between Nebraska Line and Sterling; Union Pacific R.R. between Sterling and Fort Morgan; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. between Brush and Denver.
Good accommodations.

The route crosses semiarid plains devoted to ranching and dry farming, then traverses the productive valley of the South Platte River to Denver and into the foothills and mountains beyond. Ascending through a region of great beauty, US 6 crosses the Continental Divide, continues over Vail Pass, and descends the Eagle River and the Colorado into Utah.

Section a. NEBRASKA LINE to DENVER; 185 m. US 6

This eastern plains section is good farming land when rainfall is adequate. In normal times a prosperous countryside, it has recently experienced reverses, first from the collapse of agricultural prices and then because of prolonged droughts.

US 6 crosses the NEBRASKA LINE, 0 *m.*, 93 *miles* west of McCook, Nebr. (*see Nebraska Guide*).

HOLYOKE, 13 *m.* (3,745 alt., 1,226 pop.), named for the city in Massachusetts, is the seat of Phillips County. Grain elevators and livestock and dairy products exchanges are an index to the character of business and home life of villages in this area.

Right from Holyoke on a dirt road to the RANCH OF OTTO FULSCHER (*open daily*), 16 *m.*, noteworthy for its herd of Hereford cattle, descended from the prize-winning bulls, Prince Domino and Beau Aster.

West of Holyoke the highway crosses a grain-growing section to PAOLI, 23 *m.* (3,873 alt., 143 pop.), a trading and supply center. Level broad prairies, interspersed with grain fields, border both sides of the route. This area, unprotected by hills or trees, with an average annual rainfall of 15 inches, embraces three-fourths of the 22 million acres of the potential dry-farming acreage in Colorado. To be a successful dry farmer, one must understand the principles of water move-

ment in the soil and its conservation in order to take advantage of rains when they fall. Plowing must be deep; for fall crops it is performed in spring and early summer. Winter wheat is planted in September in ground plowed, disked, and harrowed in June and July. As high winds prevail, their force is lessened by leaving the ground rough and by planting crops in strips, alternating corn and sorghums with grains (*see Farming*).

HAXTUN, 31 *m.* (4,000 alt., 1,027 pop.), is a shipping point for farmers. The flat brown country through which the highway continues is the habitat of the coyote, smaller than the wolf but more cunning, which thrives near the habitations of man. The coyote hunts rabbits and other small animals, but it is a night marauder, preying upon chickens, even young lambs and calves. Its yelp has an uncanny sound, and one coyote may sound like a dozen. Coyote hunting has long been a popular sport. Formerly the riders moved across the plains with a two-wheel cart bearing a cage in which were hounds. When a coyote was "jumped," the cavalcade halted, dogs were released, and hunters followed. If the chase lasted more than a mile the animal usually escaped. Now the automobile has supplanted the horse, and a trailer carries the hounds. On level open ground, the coyote is often pursued by car until it is near exhaustion, when the dogs are released.

The road traverses the valley of the South Platte, where the prairies merge with low rolling hills. The highway enters a country of rich farms, irrigated from the South Platte. Beyond the river bottom the broken swells are covered with buffalo grass and gray-green sweeps of sagebrush.

The lower valley of the South Platte is one of the most productive sugar-beet districts in the country. Farmers contract with the sugar companies for sale of their produce before the beets are planted. Sugar-beet farming requires more hand labor than most types of large-scale agriculture. Workers in large numbers, chiefly Spanish-American and Russian, move into the region soon after the April planting. The majority of them are migrants; some are Slavs and Scandinavians who live on dry farms and in neighboring towns. Many workers occupy shacks near the fields; others are housed in make-shift barracks on the larger farms. Farmers contract with sugar companies, and field workers contract with farmers. Work is done on an acreage basis. Since 1938 a wage scale has been established annually by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 1939 rates were: blocking and thinning, $8.00 an acre; first hoeing, $2.50 an acre; second and subsequent hoeings or weedings, $1.50 an acre; topping, 80¢ a ton up to thirteen tons an acre, plus 70¢ for each additional ton. One man can take care of approximately eight acres. Usually minors in the worker's family assist him, and adult members assume other contracts.

Fields are fertilized in the fall, a procedure called "spreading incense." Sugar companies raise their own seed beets, termed "mamas," and sell the seed to growers. Workers are in the fields by the last of May; when four true leaves have appeared on plants, blocking and

thinning begins, which is done by hoeing and hand-pulling until the plants stand eight to ten inches apart in rows approximately 20 inches apart. The initial hoeing is known as the "first chop," hoes are called "mud hooks."

Beginning in June, fields must be irrigated regularly. Those engaged in the undertaking, dubbed "mud pie hands," are equipped with shovels, or "mud spoons." By July the leaves meet across the rows and fields merge into solid blankets of green. August is often called the "tonnage month" because the beet then puts on weight.

Harvesting begins in October. The heavy white beets, some with seven-foot roots, are plowed out by "lifters," two-wheeled implements, each drawn by a horse. Field workers pick up the beets, cut off the green tops—a backbreaking job known as "topping"—and then "fork" them into open-side trucks that convey them to receiving stations along the railroad or directly to the factory.

At some receiving stations the trucks, after being weighed, ascend a ramp where they are picked up bodily and dumped. A random sample of each load is taken, and calculations are made to determine the tare—the approximate amount of earth and foliage remaining. At other stations, where it is necessary to build huge storage piles, machines unload trucks on the ground.

Although the sugar beet was known to the ancient Mediterranean peoples, it is said that Napoleon gave it to the modern world in 1811. After bestowing the Cross of Honor on Benjamin Dellessert, who had set up a factory at Passy and produced a small amount of crystallized sugar, the Emperor notified his Minister of the Interior: "All steps shall be taken to encourage this culture and to establish schools for teaching the manufacture of beet sugar—advise cultivators that the growing of sugar beet roots improves the soil and the residue of the fabrication furnishes excellent food for cattle."

A complete sugar manufacturing outfit, purchased in France by the Mormons in 1852, was brought to Fort Leavenworth by boat from New Orleans, loaded into covered wagons drawn by 52 ox-teams, and carried across the plains to Provo, Utah. The experiment was a failure; the factory produced a syrup so acid that "it would take your tongue off."

Peter Magnes, a farmer living near Littleton, wrote in the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1876: "If we had beet sugar factories in Colorado . . . so that the farmers could raise beets . . . and get them manufactured the same as we now get grain manufactured into flour and meal, I imagine Colorado farmers would produce more gold than all the miners in the mountains"—a true and far-seeing prophecy.

Sugar towns come to life in October and November, when growers receive their largest checks from factories. Beet pay day is a gala event. Streets are jammed; stores, decorated for the occasion, advertise bargain sales; sidewalk stands dispense soft drinks and souvenirs; carnivals set up their tents and barkers exhort the crowds.

SHERWIN RANCH (*open daily*), 61 *m.*, pastures a herd of 40 buffalo; sometimes the shaggy beasts are visible (R) from the highway.

OVERLAND PARK, 62 *m.*, contains the LOGAN COUNTY MUSEUM, modeled after an early western fort, with round bastions and a parapet pierced by loopholes. A large fireplace is faced with petrified wood found in the vicinity.

Right from Overland Park to the SITE OF VALLEY STATION, 3.8 *m.*, an old stage station on the Leavenworth & Pikes Peak Express route.

STERLING, 63 *m.* (3,947 alt., 7,195 pop.), seat of Logan County and named for a town in Illinois, has broad tree-shaded streets and well-tended lawns. Two landscaped parks have recreational facilities. David Leavitt, surveyor for the railroad in 1871, liked the valley so much that he returned the next year and began ranching. Later, families from Tennessee and Mississippi, who had been attracted to Colorado by the success of the Union Colony at Greeley, settled in this vicinity. The first houses, of sod and adobe, were built three miles to the north. Settlers dug an irrigation ditch, and hauled posts from Chimney Canyons for fences to keep roving herds from their fields. M. C. King, one of the group, platted the town site in 1881, and several families moved to the new site because the Union Pacific tracks were fast nearing it. The town's growth as a trading center was rapid, the river valley at this point being exceptionally productive.

The GREAT WESTERN SUGAR FACTORY (*visited 9-4 weekdays by arrangement, Oct.-Jan.*), one of the 17 operating in the State, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons and pays approximately $1,600,000 to growers and $250,000 to employees each season. The beets are carried into the factory through flumes filled with warm water, which is agitated by a washer equipped with rotating paddles. They fall upon hopper scales, are weighed, and then drop into a slicer that cuts them into long thin strips, called "cossettes," but known as "chips" to the workers. These are carried along high-speed belts into a battery of cylindrical tanks where hot circulating water extracts the juices. What remains is diverted either to the wet-pulp silo and stored, or is passed through heated drums where the pulp is dried. Part of the dried pulp is pressed into blocks known as "bull biscuits." The men handling the pulp, which has an unpleasant odor, as well as the trucks transporting it, are called "high smellers."

The juice is put through several chemical processes, repeatedly filtered, and run into evaporators, to emerge as "evaporator thick juice." Treated with sulphur gas and carefully filtered, the clear sparkling liquor, known as "blowup thick juice," passes into vacuum pans and is boiled until the sugar begins to crystallize. High speed centrifugal machines separate sugar crystals from the syrup. The wet sugar passes into granulators, where it is dried and screened; the dry sugar is sent to the warehouse for packing in barrels, sacks, and small packages. Workers engaged in the latter process say they are "making pups."

The two kinds of syrup produced, "high green" and "high wash," are again filtered and returned to the vacuum tanks to be boiled and stirred for the recovery of some of the remaining sugar. After a third boiling the high green or mother liquor, called molasses, is sent to factories where the Steffen process is used to extract yet more sugar (*see Tour 13*).

The sugar content of beets ranges from 14 to 18 per cent. Beet pulp, both wet and dried, as well as molasses and green beet tops, are valuable stock feed. The weight of beet tops ranges from one-half to two-thirds of the weight of the beets, and the tops from an acre of beets have a feeding value equivalent to a ton of hay. An acre of beets, it is estimated, produces enough by-products to fatten 10 lambs or put 150 pounds of meat on a steer (*see Farming*).

Sterling is at the junction with US 138 (*see Tour 1A*) and State 14 (*see Tour 2*).

Right from Main Street in Sterling on a graveled road to PIONEER PARK (*picnic grounds, tennis courts, swimming pool*).

West of Sterling the highway follows the winding course of the South Platte River to ATWOOD, 69.5 *m.* (3,993 alt., 250 pop.), an unincorporated village in the dry farm area.

Left from Atwood on State 63 to the junction with a dirt road, 8 *m.*; L. here to the SUMMIT SPRINGS BATTLEGROUND, 13 *m.*, scene of the last important Indian battle fought in northeastern Colorado. On July 11, 1869, a large band of Cheyenne, under Tall Bull, were defeated by 285 white scouts and troopers with their Pawnee allies. Tall Bull and 52 of his warriors were slain. Two women, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, were the only white casualties. Traveling Bear, a Pawnee scout who killed and scalped four Cheyennes single-handed, was awarded a Congressional medal. A granite monument marks the site of the battleground.

MERINO, 75.5 *m.* (4,042 alt., 230 pop.), originally called Buffalo, was renamed in 1881 when Merino sheep were brought here for grazing. The town is a shipping point for sugar beets grown in the irrigated sections of the valley.

Where the highway crosses to the southern bank of the Platte, 78.2 *m.*, is the SITE OF FORT WICKED (R), once a ranch and station on the Overland Trail. On January 14, 1865, Indians attacked every ranch between Fort Sedgwick, near Julesburg, and Fort Morgan, a distance of almost 100 miles. Many ranches were burned, and their occupants massacred or put to flight. H. Godfrey, station master of the Overland here, had prepared for such an emergency and while his wife and daughter molded bullets and supplied him with powder, Godfrey continued firing at the raiders. The Indians soon rode off, carrying dead and wounded, and thereafter referred to Godfrey as "Old Wicked."

At 97.5 *m.* is the eastern junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3*); US 6 and US 34 are united for 24.5 *miles*.

BRUSH, 98.5 *m.* (4,280 alt., 2,312 pop.), is a shipping point for agricultural products. Named for Jared L. Brush, pioneer cowman, it was for many years the center of an extensive cattle-grazing district. Irrigation projects in 1900 caused farming to supplant the raising of beef; nevertheless, Brush annually stages a rodeo and fiesta on July 4th.

The GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*) has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons.

FORT MORGAN, 108.1 *m.* (4,240 alt., 4,423 pop.), seat of Morgan County, is the trade capital of an area that produces four per cent of the beet sugar refined in the United States; thousands of sheep are fattened here on beet pulp. Grain, beans, and dairy products provide other income. A municipal light plant provides residents with free current for porch lamps, which are kept burning night and day.

During the gold rush the town was a station and a military post, on the Overland Trail, known first as Camp Tyler, then as Camp Wardell. In 1866 it was named Fort Morgan in honor of the first commander, Colonel C. A. Morgan. The SITE OF FORT MORGAN is marked by a monument on Riverview Avenue. A large collection of Indian relics on display at the high school includes many Yuma and Folsom artifacts (*see The People*) found in the near-by hills.

The GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 daily on application*), with an annual payroll of $300,000, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons.

West of Fort Morgan, US 6 traverses dry-land country, paralleling WILD CAT CREEK, where a chain of mica-covered hills glitter against a drab background.

At 122 *m.* is the western junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3*).

Southwest of WIGGINS, 123 *m.* (4,443 alt., 275 pop.), a supply center, a range of low hills (L) rises above the shallow undulations of the prairies; the hills are composed of vast beds of small sea shells, which are ground up to produce a mineral food for livestock.

The road threads its way across brown plains relieved occasionally by low gray hills and clumps of bright-green cottonwoods fringing water courses. At home in the cottonwoods are the kingbirds, the white-rumped shrikes, and the melodious western mockingbirds. Most conspicuous is the ever-chattering, long-tailed magpie, master architect of the bird kingdom. Its huge domed nest, weather-proofed with mud and occupied but one season, often becomes the home of the grotesque long-eared owl.

The highway touches a boundary of the PAINTER RANCH (R), 135 *m.* Established in 1883 by Dr. John E. Painter, it once pastured the fourth largest herd of registered Herefords in the United States. The 22,000-acre domain remains intact, but the prize stock were sold at auction in 1938, a sale that attracted buyers from half of the States of the Union and from many foreign countries.

Southwest of the ranch US 6 traverses Prospect Valley, rich sugar

beet land. Alfalfa and corn are other crops in the irrigated districts; wheat and beans are grown in adjacent dry farming sections.

In DENVER, 185 *m.* (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.) (*see Denver*), are junctions with US 85 (*see Tour 12*), US 87 (*see Tour 13*), US 285 (*see Tour 15*), and US 40 (*see Tour 7*).

Section b. DENVER to UTAH LINE, 308.5 m. US 6

This section of the tour traverses a mountainous area colored with the robust history of early mining camps. The highway three times crosses the Continental Divide, the geologic backbone of North America.

West of Denver, 0 *m.*, US 6 and US 40 (*see Tour 7*) are united for 43.6 *miles* (*see Tour 7b*). At 43.5 *m.* US 6 branches (L) south from US 40, following the South Fork of Clear Creek. Marking the hillsides are numerous mine dumps, and among the clumps of willows are heaps of worked-over sand from placer mines.

GEORGETOWN, 47 *m.* (8,640 alt., 303 pop.), walled in by high barren mountains where the valley narrows at the foot of the Continental Divide, is the seat of Clear Creek County, which produced more than $90,000,000 in gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc up to 1939. The town came into existence with the discovery of gold here in 1859, and prospered until placer claims gave out. A period of stagnation was followed by a boom in the 1870's, when lode mining was developed. Prior to the great Leadville strike in 1878 it was the most important silver camp in the State.

In its heyday the town attracted many questionable characters, but the camp was not marked by the rowdyism and violence that prevailed elsewhere. Old-timers maintain that the climate is so healthful that it was necessary to hang a man in order to start their cemetery. Among the curiosities of that day was a sign over a saloon, "We sell the Worst Whiskey, Wine and Cigars." A sign painter, angry at the proprietor and knowing that the man could not read, thus gave vent to his feelings; it attracted so much attention that the saloonkeeper let it remain until his death.

With the decline of silver mining in the 1890's Georgetown entered a second decline. A few prospectors, some gold miners, and many tourists kept the town alive. Curio hunters ransacked uninhabited houses in search of relics of by-gone days. One man rented a stable for a summer studio and found files of several of the State's earliest newspapers—priceless for the historian—thrown into an attic as rubbish. In 1933 higher prices for gold and silver caused many mines to reopen. Houses and picket fences are now brightly painted, set off by blue-grass lawns. Livery stables have been transformed into garages and filling stations. But the old FIRE STATION, a tall wooden tower in the center of the village, still houses an outmoded hose reel, a two-wheeled vehicle pulled by volunteer firemen.

The HOTEL DE PARIS, one of the most celebrated hotels west of the

Mississippi during the 1880's-1890's, retains some suggestion of its former glory. Its rococo elegance of furnishing and decoration, its exotic cuisine, and its curious owner were talked of throughout the mountain region, where opulence was common but discriminating taste was not. Louis du Puy, its builder and presiding genius, was born Adolphus Francis Gerard at Alencon, France, in 1844. He has been described as "an innkeeper who hated his guests, a philosopher, and poet who left no written record of his thought, a despiser of women who gave all he had to one, an aristocrat, a proletarian, a pagan, an arcadian, an atheist, a lover of beauty, and, inadvertently, the stepfather of domestic science of America."

The last title is his because of the influence his knowledge of food and wine had upon Dr. James E. Russell, high priest of domestic science in America, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who first gave domestic science academic status. The idea was born during a visit to the Hotel de Paris in 1896, when Russell was fascinated, as he confessed, by Du Puy's philosophies concerning food and man. "French Louis'" tastes were epicurean to the extreme; a French guest once remarked, "I would have slave girls and music at dessert; with my wines I would have the ceiling to open and orange blossoms and roses to fall upon the table." His host answered, "I make one to smell the roses and imagine the slave girls by my wine!"

He was altogether a strange type to find in a frontier town, and there was a fantastic life behind him. Born to wealth and position, he squandered his inheritance and then tried journalism in Paris, London, and New York with indifferent success. He served in the French and the American armies, deserted from both, drifted through a succession of odd occupations, and, inevitably, wound up in the mining camps, taking the name Du Puy. He came to Georgetown in 1869 and was seriously injured in a mine explosion four years later.

A collection was taken up to establish him in business, and the Hotel de Paris was the result. In 1875 Du Puy bought the Delmonico Bakery building on Alpine Street, excavated cellars, and added another story to provide space for eight bedrooms, each 12 by 20 feet, divided by a large central hall. He did almost all the work himself. Although the building was ready to be opened at Christmas, work continued for another year before Du Puy was satisfied. The two-story hotel is built of huge block bricks, with lintels and facades of brown stone, crowned with a *cheval-de-frise* of gilded spikes. A wide wooden veranda, garnished with scroll work, occupies one whole side of the building. There formerly was gilt on the lion guarding the gate, on the metal stag decorating one wall, on the heroic statue of Justice on the peak of the roof; there was more gilt on the legends "Hotel de Paris" and "Louis du Puy" emblazoned over the doors. The inner decorations were lavishly Parisian—mirrors, sculpture, paintings, hangings, and more gilt; many of these trappings remain.

The establishment of the hotel was due to the kindness of the citizens of Georgetown, but its success was due wholly to Louis du Puy's

own efforts, and fully aware of this he established himself as a feudal lord, refusing to pay taxes, even threatening to shoot the collectors and burn the hotel with himself inside. He was equally high-handed in his selection and treatment of guests. Visitors who did not please him were not permitted to register, and others were ordered out instantly on incurring his displeasure. This was not such bad business, for everyone was eager to be accorded the privilege, something in the nature of an accolade, of being accepted at the Hotel de Paris. Women were never welcome; at best, they were accepted grudgingly if accompanied by one of Du Puy's favored gentlemen. Their marital status, however, was a matter of complete indifference. His attitude toward guests he explained to Dr. Russell, "If you are a college man, surely you know that no gentleman invites himself to be the guest of a stranger. This house is my own, and if I want guests I invite them."

Naturally he became a storm center of gossip, and, in spite of the pride of the town in his splendid establishment, he was not popular with citizens. His arrogance, his frank pagan philosophy, his contemptuous hatred of women in a community where "ladies" were revered and "women" were well-patronized, even the "heathen images," as the good people of Georgetown termed the classic statues that adorned the hotel, were criticized. Still, the rank and fashion of East and West and of the Continent continued to register at the Hotel de Paris—if they could get in—to eat Du Puy's food, drink his wine, and argue with him on every subject from art to socialism.

Du Puy was fond of children, and there was one woman to whom he was kind. She was Sophie Galet, "Aunt Sophie," the widow of an old French cabinet maker, and at her husband's death Du Puy took her in. Her position in his establishment was ambiguous; Du Puy said that he asked her to do nothing, but she seemed to do everything. She became chatelaine, housekeeper, and maid of all work. She may even have done the cooking, but this is doubtful—Louis du Puy was jealous of this province. On his death in 1900 it was found that he had willed the hotel to her. She survived him but four months, and was buried beside him at her request.

West of Georgetown the highway begins a long ascent, passing (L) the SITE OF THE GEORGETOWN LOOP, 47.8 *m.*, where the narrow-gauge tracks of the Colorado & Southern Railway formerly looped over themselves for easier grade. The road was abandoned in 1939, the tracks removed, and the high trestles torn down. At one time excursion trains carrying hundreds of awed passengers daily passed over the loop.

Mountain walls slope steeply on either side of SILVER PLUME, 49 *m.* (9,175 alt., 126 pop.), another formerly prosperous mining town, described by early Colorado historians as a "pretty village." It shared in the early silver prosperity of the region, but most of the mines ceased operations after 1900. A high-quality granite, quarried near by, is used for most of the State historical markers.

The highway follows the South Fork of Clear Creek, a thin sparkling stream running between willow and aspen thickets, its bed

broken by numerous pools and eddies where trout abound. The canyon is overshadowed (L) by the massive forms of GRAYS PEAK (14,274 alt.), ninth highest summit in the State, and TORREYS PEAK (14,264 alt.), tenth highest. The peaks were named for the eminent American botanists, Asa Gray and John Torrey.

The boundary between Pike and Arapaho National Forests is crossed, 52.1 *m.*, and the highway ascends steadily through forests of dark green Engelmann spruce, the trees almost identical in size, shape, and color. Away from the highways this is a primitive area, the habitat of deer, elk, and some bear.

At 54.7 *m.* is (R) the entrance to BETHEL, an improved camp ground of the Forest Service (*fireplaces; sanitary facilities*).

South of the junction US 6 approaches the massive salmon-colored barrier of the Continental Divide, looping upward along its wall. LOVELAND PASS (11,992 alt.), 62 *m.*, the second highest motor traverse in the State, is often impassible in winter. In spring, when the snow is gone from lower slopes, many skiers come here for sport. The pass, named for W. A. H. Loveland, pioneer Colorado road and railroad builder, was not used as a motor highway until 1931.

South of the pass the highway winds downward through forest country; ranch houses and sawmills appear in occasional clearings. Still descending, the route enters the comparatively level valley of the Blue River, which forms a long neck of Middle Park (*see Tour 7b*), good hunting and fishing country. Early placer gold discoveries were made along this stream.

The road crosses a boundary of Arapaho National Forest, 75 *m.*, to DILLON, 76.6 *m.* (8,600 alt., 92 pop.), a hunting and fishing resort of frame houses and log cabins on the Blue River, set in a circle of abrupt and jagged mountains. The town formerly was a station on the Leadville-Breckenridge stage route.

At 77.1 *m.* is the junction with State 9 (*see Tour 16*).

FRISCO, 79.6 *m.* (9,097 alt., 18 pop.), a lively mining camp during the 1870's, was practically deserted until the rise of gold and silver prices in 1932. Then weather-beaten shacks were re-roofed and painted, and boarded windows were refitted with glass.

At 85.6 *m.* is the junction with a paved road, the former US 6.

Left (straight ahead) on this road to KOKOMO, 8 *m.* (10,618 alt., 44 pop.), the highest incorporated town in Colorado, formerly a gold camp. Today it is a huddle of cabins, except for a cafe built on the hillside, down which pours a lively mountain stream. Many of the houses are collapsing under the weight of years. For the most part, the few inhabitants are prospectors whose faith in the hills has never died.

The highway crosses the Mosquito Range to the eastern slope of the Continental Divide over FREMONT PASS (11,320 alt.), 12.3 *m.*, named for Lieutenant John C. Frémont, explorer and pathfinder. The pass marks the boundary between the Arapaho and Cochetopa National Forests.

At the top of the pass is CLIMAX (11,320 alt., 600 pop.), the highest post office in the United States and Colorado's most prosperous mining town. Here is produced approximately 72 per cent of the world's molybdenum, a rare metal used in making radio tubes, chemicals, and dyes, and in hardening special

steels for automobiles and aircraft. The plant and living quarters of the workers, surrounded by a high wire fence (*no visiting*), are built at the foot of BARTLETT MOUNTAIN (L), a mountain of molybdenum, with known ore reserves of 100,000,000 tons and a large unexplored area. Climax presents a busy and efficient scene with its great white silt dumps, and its miles of trestles on which ore cars run between mine cuts and sprawling gray flotation mills where the ore is processed. The company maintains a dormitory for its single workers, with commissary, library, and recreation rooms; some 1,250 are normally employed. Mining is done by the caving system, a modification of Alaskan mining practices, which has eaten away a large gash in the face of the mountain. Ore bodies are undercut horizontally and broken down with dynamite.

Molybdenum was first discovered by gold seekers; they ignored it, thinking it lead. Later it was believed to be galena; but in 1900 it was properly identified by the Colorado School of Mines. There was little market for the metal until 1914, when its value as an alloy for toughening steel was recognized; the outbreak of the World War sent it skyrocketing in price. After the war the market slumped, and for several years mining operations virtually ceased. The company began an intensive and successful campaign to interest steel manufacturers and others in use of the metal, and almost overnight the production of molybdenum became one of the State's important industries. Production in 1938 had a gross value of $20,000,000, outstripping coal as the State's most valuable mineral in that year. Shares of stock in the Climax Company, according to *Time,* increased 116,900 per cent in value between 1926 and 1936. Concentrated "moly," as it is known to miners, is shipped in paper-lined jute sacks for domestic use, and in oak barrels for foreign consumption.

South of Climax the road descends through forested slopes into the upper Arkansas Valley, crossing a boundary of Cochetopa National Forest, 15.3 *m.* The surrounding mountains do not appear exceptionally high, although they rise to greater elevations than elsewhere in Colorado. Ahead are Mount Elbert and Mount Massive, the State's two highest peaks.

In LEADVILLE, 25.4 *m.* (10,190 alt., 3,771 pop.) (*see Leadville*), are junctions with US 24 (*see Tour 5*) and State 104 (*see Tour 5D*).

US 6 crosses the Continental Divide, follows the new Vail Pass highway, and descends the western slope to the junction with US 24, 110.4 *m.*

Between this point and GRAND JUNCTION 274.5 *m.* (4,587 alt., 10,247 pop.) (*see Grand Junction*), US 6 and US 24 are one route (*see Tour 5c*).

West of Grand Junction, US 6 and US 50 are one route (*see Tour 9c*), crossing the UTAH LINE, 308.5 *m.,* 45 miles east of Thompsons, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

Tour 1A

(North Platte, Nebr.)—Julesburg—Sterling; US 138.
Nebraska Line to Sterling, 62 *m.*

Oil-processed road throughout.
Union Pacific R.R. parallels entire route.
Good accommodations.

This route, following the former South Platte River Trail, has been closely associated with the development of Colorado. Along the banks of the shallow many-islanded stream passed the Spanish explorer, Pedro de Villasur, in 1720; a century later came trappers for beaver skins, and fur traders who built well-fortified posts and bartered with Indians for buffalo hides; next, the Fifty-niners, lured by tales of fabulous gold strikes; then, an ever-increasing tide of settlers, pushing into a virgin country; and now, the tourists.

Low rolling hills, once covered with short curling buffalo grass, the range first of bison and then of vast herds of cattle, are now dotted with dry farms growing wheat and corn, and with fields irrigated for sugar beet culture. Farmers have plowed up the grass and fenced the open ranges. The rutted trail has become a broad paved highway.

US 138 crosses the NEBRASKA LINE, 0 *m.*, at the extreme northeastern corner of Colorado, 61 miles west of North Platte, Nebr. (*see Nebraska Guide*).

JULESBURG, 2 *m.* (3,500 alt., 1,467 pop.), lying among the broken hills in a curve of the South Platte River, is the only remaining town of four of the same name, each in its time an important stopover on the main trail to Denver. The present town, founded in 1881 when the Union Pacific Cutoff to Denver was projected, and still a division point on the main line, is the trading center for a large agricultural region.

Left from Julesburg on State 51 to the junction with a graveled road, 1.6 *m.*; R. here 3.6 *m.* to the ITALIAN'S CAVE, an enlargement of a natural fissure. Although legend has it that this was once the hide-out of Jules Beni, founder of Old Julesburg and subsequently an outlaw, the cave as seen today was the creation of Uberto Gabello, a miner from Cripple Creek, who enlarged the opening to obtain material for the construction of his house. Later he further enlarged the tunnel structure and derived a considerable revenue from visitors to this partly man-made cavern.

The SITE OF THE SECOND TOWN OF JULESBURG (R) is at 6 *m.* This town sprang up following the destruction of the first Julesburg, and was abandoned in 1867 when the third Julesburg was established.

On the SITE OF OLD JULESBURG, 9 *m.*, stood the first of the towns of that

name, a station on the Overland Stage and the Pony Express routes, and a rendezvous for traders, Indian fighters, buffalo hunters, adventurers, bandits, and desperadoes, who rode into town to divide their loot and squander it riotously. Jules Beni, the sullen bear-like French-Canadian station master, was the reputed leader of a band of outlaws in league with the Indians. Hostility of the Indians broke out into open warfare after 1862. Wagon trains were attacked and burned, and travelers were murdered. While the outrages were blamed on the numerous Indians in the region, the presence of white men in some of the war parties was attested by more than one survivor. As coaches carrying the largest specie shipments were singled out for attack, Jules Beni was believed to have instigated these raids. Although proof was lacking, the stage company finally dismissed Beni and appointed Joseph (Jack) Slade as station master. Slade, one of the toughest men on an extremely tough frontier, immediately found himself a target for the hostility of Jules Beni, who brooded over his displacement as station manager. The feud reached a climax when Beni filled Slade with enough buckshot to kill an ordinary man. Slade lived, however, to boast that he would cut off Jules' ears and wear them as watch charms. He captured Beni near Fort Laramie, Wyo., and killed him, so legend has it, after prolonged torture; there were many who asserted that they had seen the tokens of Slade's vengeance dangling from his watch chain. Slade in turn was later accused of robbing wagon trains along the Overland Trail, but all the evidence seems to be against it. Relieved of his post because of his violence when drunk, Slade was soon hanged by Vigilantes in Virginia City, Mont.—for disturbing the peace.

There are many who believe that the robbers buried much of their loot near Julesburg—the Italian's Cave being one of the favorite spots for treasure seekers—but none has ever been found. This Julesburg was completely destroyed during an Indian raid in 1865.

A granite marker, 9.6 *m.*, indicates the SITE OF FORT SEDGWICK (R), a military post established to protect travelers and named for General John Sedgwick of the Union Army. The post, built in 1864, was garrisoned until 1871, when the Indians of this area were subjugated. Only traces of the old buildings remain; the wooden stockade has disappeared.

At 10 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right 1.6 *m.* on this road, crossing the South Platte River, to OVID (*see below*).

At 5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road, which parallels the railroad tracks, to a siding known as WEIR, 0.25 *m.*, the SITE OF THE THIRD TOWN OF JULESBURG, once called "the wickedest little city east of the Rockies." Like Old Julesburg, it was headquarters for the riffraff of the West. Railroad huskies mingled with painted ladies, gamblers, soldiers, and frontiersmen in the dusty plains city, with its narrow, crowded streets, dance halls, barrooms, and gambling dens. This Julesburg came into being as a construction camp when the Union Pacific was building its tracks westward across Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, to meet the Central Pacific and tie East to West. "Blacksnake" Lachut came in 1867 and was employed as a teamster. His command of profanity was surpassed only by his proficiency with the whip, and Julesburg soon came to know and fear that whip. A drunken laborer jostled Lachut; like a snake, the latter's long whip uncoiled and knotted itself around the neck of the husky. After dragging his victim through the streets, the teamster loosened the thong and then cut the man to pieces with the lash. For amusement "Blacksnake" snapped cigars from the mouths of bystanders and broke the necks of bottles a room's width away; he delighted in flicking off the ornate buckle that supported the single strap of a dancing girl's costume. This sadistic bully left Julesburg in 1870 and disappeared into Mexico.

A more somber figure was Gypsy, who foretold the death of many, all of whom died violently within a few hours. One evening she embraced a young

man, her favorite at the time, and sobbed that she did not want him to die. He laughed. She refused to be comforted on what she said would be their last evening together. The boy was fatally shot that night. Gypsy became dreaded in the town; men and women evaded her eye lest it bring death. Finally, so the story goes, she walked into a saloon one night and announced that she would not see another sunrise; when morning came, she was found dead in bed, whether from violence or natural causes is not recorded.

OVID, 9.5 *m.* (3,500 alt., 649 pop.), is a flourishing trading center and a sugar refining town.

SEDGWICK, 17.5 *m.* (3,500 alt., 444 pop.), is a shipping point in the heart of rich sugar-beet country.

CROOK, 33.4 *m.* (3,700 alt., 251 pop.), in the beet area, has a consolidated high school serving a large district. The surrounding country was the scene of great cattle round-ups in the 1880's when cowboys worked their way up the river, driving cattle that had been grazing on the plains, searching hills and breaks for strays.

ILIFF, 49 *m.* (3,998 alt., 266 pop.), was the site of the principal ranch house of John W. Iliff, chief of the cattlemen who became wealthy through grazing herds on buffalo grass. At one time Iliff owned 35,000 head of cattle and controlled most of the South Platte Valley. He opposed the coming of homesteaders, foreseeing the destruction of the open range. By having his numerous retainers take up homesteads throughout the region, Iliff maintained his seigniory for many years. Eventually his great ranch was broken up. The Iliff School of Theology (*see Denver*) was founded by his widow.

At 52.4 *m.* is the junction with State 113.

Right on this graveled road is PEETZ, 16.5 *m.* (4,300 alt., 244 pop.), serving a dry-farming region.

Left from Peetz 26 *m.* on a dirt road to CHIMNEY CANYONS (*visited by permission of owner, whose farm is at junction of this road and State 113*). In early days these rugged canyons were covered with red cedar trees, many of them 75 feet high. As they provided the only source of firewood, lumber, and fence posts for settlers as far distant as Julesburg and Sterling, the larger trees were cut down. The canyons are popular picnic and camp grounds.

In STERLING, 62 *m.* (3,947 alt., 7,195 pop.) (*see Tour 1a*), is the junction with US 6 (*see Tour 1a*).

Tour 2

Sterling — Fort Collins — Cameron Pass — Walden — Muddy Pass (Junction with US 40); 241.4 *m.*, State 14.

Oil-processed road between Ault and Ted's Place; remainder gravel-surfaced; Cameron Pass closed Sept. 15-May 15.
Limited accommodations.

This route, traversing miles of prairie land, crosses North Park, a great saucer-shaped valley noted for its hunting and fishing, to terminate on the crest of the Continental Divide. The road between Sterling and Ault is little used, but the section west of the junction with US 85 is heavily traveled during summer.

In STERLING, 0 *m.* (3,947 alt., 7,195 pop.) (*see Tour 1a*), State 14 branches west (R) from US 6 (*see Tour 1a*).

The highway crosses a narrow belt of country irrigated by waters of the South Platte River, and enters an area of brown hills, covered with sagebrush, relieved by low sand bluffs and occasional outcroppings of rock. Farmers struggled to cultivate this arid inhospitable land, but unpainted and sun-warped buildings, now deserted, indicate that many have given up the struggle.

Settlement brought about destruction of this region's natural resources. Less than a century ago the rolling hills were the empire of the Pawnee, who lived in skin tepees and hunted buffalo. Their villages, clustered along the banks of PAWNEE CREEK, 12.8 *m.*, were soon disturbed by the coming of the white man. Earliest of these were French-Canadian traders who bartered with the natives for peltry and buffalo hides. Professional hunters made short work of the buffalo herds; and as the Pawnee and other Indians vanished with their food supply, the country began to fill up with droves of Texas longhorn cattle.

For several decades northeastern Colorado remained a vast unfenced range, the scene of large cattle operations, from which a few gained fortunes. The cattle barons were not long to themselves, for homesteaders crowded into the country and gradually fenced in the great ranches. What is known now was not known then—that this submarginal land was unfit for cultivation. Steel plows broke the grassy protecting mat and exposed the soil to the unceasing high spring winds. As years passed, the erosion of the topsoil increased; each wind brought its dust storm; and fields became shifting sand dunes. Irrigation was impossible; either the fields were too high above the rivers, or available water had been appropriated by earlier settlers.

STONEHAM, 25.6 *m.* (4,583 alt., 100 pop.), is a trading hamlet in this dry-farm area. A few weather-beaten stores line the main street.

West of Stoneham the country is sparsely settled. Great gullies break the hills—more evidence of destruction induced by attempts to plant crops.

NEW RAYMER, 35.1 *m.* (4,779 alt., 254 pop.), the largest village between Sterling and Ault, has experienced two successive waves of immigration. First settled in the early 1890's, the town suffered from a series of crop failures. The need of a local trading center for surrounding farms gave it another start. The second town was called New Raymer to distinguish it from the earlier settlement. Typical of frontier days are the wooden false-front buildings.

The area west of BUCKINGHAM, 42.5 *m.* (4,945 alt., 50 pop.), was once a part of the Seven Cross Ranch, one of the largest cattle holdings of northeastern Colorado, known for its annual round-ups, drives to market, and pay-day sprees.

At 45.2 *m.* is the junction with State 155.

Right on this graveled road is KEOTA, 5.5 *m.* (5,000 alt., 108 pop.), shipping point for grain and livestock on the Holyoke branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Northeast of Keota, 14 miles across the prairie, rise the PAWNEE BUTTES, limestone cliffs fretted by wind and rain, which from a distance resemble an eerie ship sailing on the hazy blue expanse. Their chief interest is the remains of animal life found in their strata. Some catastrophe of the Pliocene and Miocene ages caught innumerable plains animals here. An ancient sea laid over their remains a covering of mud and sand which in the course of centuries turned to limestone. Pawnee Buttes are known to scientists throughout the world. As early as 1875 Professors Cope and Marsh of Yale University were engaged in studying the fossilized remains of a prehistoric horse and camel found here.

At 60.3 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to SEVEN CROSS HILL, 2 *m.*, rising high above the surrounding country, which served as a lookout for riders of the Seven Cross Ranch, who kept watch for stray horses and cattle, chance travelers, cattle rustlers, and occasional Indian raiders. An intricate system of mirrors, based on this focal point, relayed messages from ranch headquarters to range riders.

BRIGGSDALE, 62.1 *m.* (4,950 alt., 250 pop.), is the terminus of a spur line of the Union Pacific that serves the dry farming region. It has the usual grain-buying exchange, stock-shipping pens, and general merchandise stores. Dust storms and blistering sunlight have joined with other elements to create the weather-beaten appearance of the frame buildings.

West of Briggsdale the highway crosses CROW CREEK, 62.5 *m.*, a tiny stream named to commemorate an ancient Indian battle in which the Pawnee decisively defeated their enemies, the Crow.

PURCELL, 76.6 *m.* (5,024 alt., 35 pop.), terminus of another spur line of the Union Pacific, has a grain elevator, milk station, and

general store. Large shipments of grain and cattle from the surrounding farming region are made here.

The landscape west of Purcell changes abruptly; hills dwindle, and tawny brown buffalo grass is relieved by touches of green as the highway approaches an irrigated area.

AULT, 87.6 *m.* (4,940 alt., 737 pop.) (*see Tour 12a*), is at the junction with US 85 (*see Tour 12a*).

The route traverses a section irrigated from the Cache la Poudre River, where fields remain a rich green throughout most of the summer. Huge cottonwoods and willows, planted a half century ago as windbreaks, shade the highway and side lanes. Black soil produces heavy crops of sugar beets, grains, vegetables, and hay. Cattle feeding is an important activity; livestock, pastured on the foothills and mountain ranges throughout the summer, is brought into the valley during winter to be fattened for market. Dairying is profitable.

In FORT COLLLINS, 106.4 *m.* (5,100 alt., 11,489 pop) (*see Fort Collins*), are junctions with US 87 (*see Tour 13*) and with US 287, which unites with State 14 as far as TED'S PLACE, 115.7 *m.* (*see Tour 13A*).

The route enters the canyon of the Cache la Poudre River, a popular vacation area. For almost its entire length the river (*good fishing*) is lined with summer cabins and resorts. Low foothills are covered with a sparse growth of juniper and scrub cedar; the soil is dun-colored, but here and there are dark outcroppings of underlying granite. A long ridge of red Morrison sandstone thrusts up through the foothills.

GATEWAY, 119.9 *m.* (5,478 alt., 65 pop.), a summer resort with cottage-camp accommodations, stands at the edge of the foothill country. Here the highway crosses the eastern boundary of ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST, most accessible of Colorado's 14 national forests, extending west to the Medicine Bows, north to Wyoming, and south to Clear Creek (*see Tour 7*). Its area of 1,101,958 acres was originally part of the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve. The name was officially changed in 1932 in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, ardent champion of conservation. In the dense forest are 17 varieties of conifer and broadleaf, and numerous picnic and camp grounds. At the more attractive of these the Forest Service has provided fireplaces, sanitary facilities, and other conveniences.

West of the boundary the highway penetrates heavily wooded hill country. Between wine-colored cliffs the waters of the Poudre lash the boulders in its course. Although neither sheer-walled nor rugged at this point, the canyon is attractive for its pastel shadings.

At 124 *m.* is the junction with a trail.

Right on this trail to ROBBERS ROOST, 5 *m.*, a high tor. According to local tradition, this area was a hide-out for stage robbers when the Overland Express used the route between La Porte (*see Tour 13A*) and Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Approached only by this rocky trail, the Roost served as an almost impregnable fortress and the outlaws were driven out only by a threat to use artillery, according to old-timers.

The highway winds tortuously through the LITTLE NARROWS, its high steep walls varying from deep maroon, when in shadow, to brilliant scarlet in the sunlight. Where the Little Narrows open into a wide valley the road follows the grade of an abandoned railway, the projectors of which visualized a transcontinental route to the Pacific.

The highway parallels the Poudre through BIG NARROWS, a long defile winding in and out between granite walls. Like the Little Narrows, the cliffs are of red granite, and tower in great battlements and castles. Lichens and scrawny pines have secured footholds in recesses of the rock and relieve the grimness of the cliffs.

The FORT COLLINS MOUNTAIN PARK (*picnic grounds*), 138.4 *m.*, comprises several hundred acres of municipally owned land in a broad wooded valley. The Nature Trail, constructed by the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, is so laid as to pass by at least one specimen of every variety of tree in the forest. Wild flowers and shrubs native to the mountains are planted along the trail, each variety labeled and its distinctive feature indicated.

EGGERS, 140.5 *m.*, is a summer post office and resort (*accommodations*) in Poudre Canyon. West of Eggers the road skirts INDIAN MEADOWS, a long narrow grassland bordering the river, once the heart of rich Indian fishing and hunting territory and the site of numerous battles. Arrowheads, stone axes, ornaments, and other relics are occasionally found here.

Through this area the highway winds to RUSTIC, 146.2 *m.*, a filling station, and on to GLEN ECHO, 148 *m.*, a resort at the foot of PINGREE HILL, its steep sides scarred with abandoned mine shafts and prospect holes. The Cache la Poudre River here marks the northern boundary of the COLORADO STATE GAME REFUGE, an area extending more than 50 miles north and south, and approximately 15 miles east and west. In autumn, deer driven from the mountains by snow graze in the foothills and are frequently seen along the road.

OLD MAN'S FACE, 149.8 *m.*, a rock silhouette, is one of many fantastic conformations wrought by nature.

HOME, 152.6 *m.*, is a three-story, red-brick hotel, built by John Zimmerman in 1882 as headquarters of his mountain ranch. The route passes several small resorts and skirts CHAMBERS LAKE (9,000 alt.), named for Robert Chambers, an early trapper who was slain by Indians. The lake, artificially enlarged, is used as an irrigation reservoir. CAMERON PEAK (12,124 alt.) shuts out the sky (R), and left rise the peaks of the Mummy Range, lying within Rocky Mountain National Park. Alpine and subalpine growths cover the higher slopes; five varieties of bog orchids are found near the lake shore.

On the last lap of its long climb over the Continental Divide the highway skirts the base of CLARK PEAK (12,965 alt.), southernmost eminence of the Medicine Bow Range. Practically the entire eastern slope of the range is included in the CAMERON PASS PRIMITIVE

Mining : Milling



U. S. Forest Service

LEADVILLE AND THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

MINES OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce



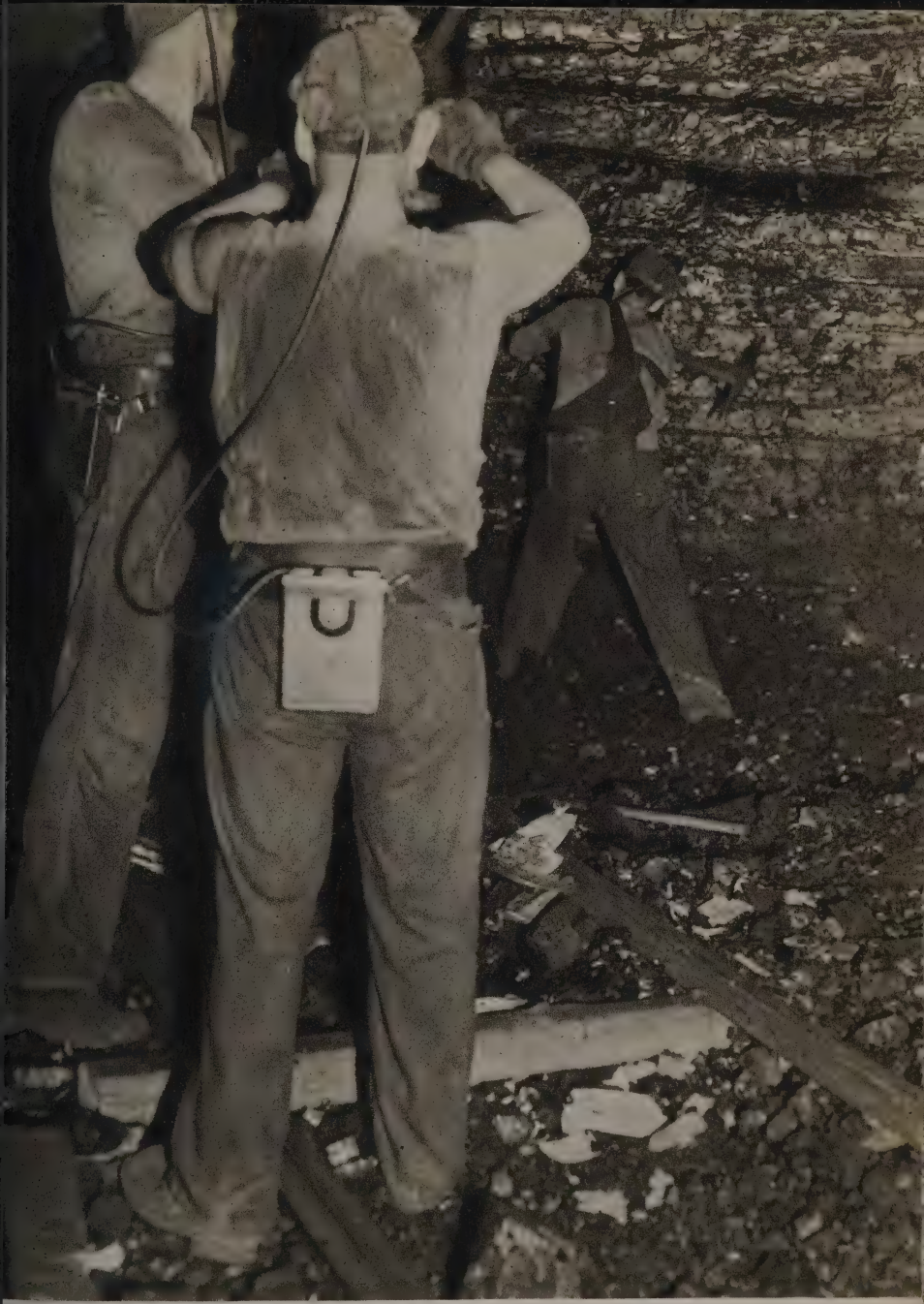


Charles N. Bel

MINERS OPERATING PNEUMATIC DRILLS, CAMP BIRD GOLD MINE, OU

JUMBO AND DRILLING CREW IN THE HEADIN





Adolph Horowitz

COAL MINERS



STEEL MILL, PUEBLO

Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company

IRON FOUNDRY, DENVE

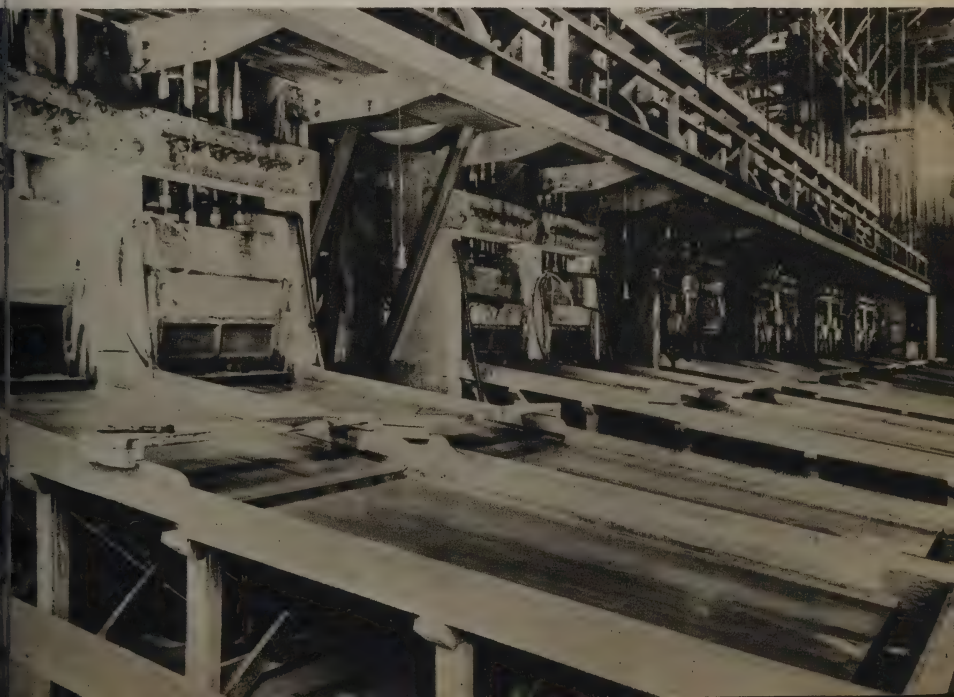




U. S. Forest Service

PLACER GOLD-MINING DREDGE, FAIRPLAY

ORE PROCESSING: AMALGAMATION TABLES



U. S. Forest Service

IN THE LITTLE GIANT GOLD MINE, PONY GULCH, CRIPPLE CREEK, (1

ABANDONED STAMP MILL, ST. MARY'S GLACIER

Adolph Horowitz



SPANISH ORE CRUSHER (*ARASTRA*), IDAHO SPRINGS

Adolph Horowitz





Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

FRYER HILL, LEADVILLE (1883)

SLUICE MINING

Colo. Convention and Visitors Bureau





U. S. Forest Service

REFORESTATION, PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

MARBLE QUARRIES, MARBLE

Colorado Convention and Visitors Bureau



SCALING LOGS IN
PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

U. S. Forest Service



AREA, set aside by the Forest Service to be preserved in its natural condition. No roads or improved trails are to be constructed here, and erection of buildings is prohibited. The area offers excellent opportunities for "high country" trips with guides and pack horses. These excursions are usually undertaken by experienced campers, but a tenderfoot, with the aid of a guide and adequate equipment, can have an enjoyable outing.

CAMERON PASS, 175.7 *m.* (10,285 alt.), named for its discoverer, General Robert Cameron, pioneer railroad builder, is a narrow forested defile between Clark Peak and MOUNT RICHTHOFEN (12,953 alt.), through which the road winds for 9 miles. A granite and bronze marker indicates the highest point on the pass. In winter it is sometimes necessary to use dynamite to clear the snow-and-ice-packed highway.

West of the pass the highway is bordered with dense stands of lodgepole pines as it descends by fairly easy grades into NORTH PARK, a level grassland, which leads the State in production of wild hay.

At 202.5 *m.*, is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road to a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open daily*), 1 *m.*

WALDEN, 206.5 *m.* (8,300 alt., 284 pop.), a ranching supply center and seat of Jackson County, is the only town of consequence in North Park. Isolated from the rest of the State during winter, the village is a closely knit community living unto itself.

Walden is at the junction with State 125 (*see Tour 14*).

At 220.4 *m.*, is the junction with an unimproved road.

Right on this road is COALMONT, 3.6 *m.*, (8,500 alt., 300 pop.), a collection of rambling frame and corrugated iron buildings, terminus of the Laramie, North Park & Western R.R. Here in a rich coal field is the State's only strip mine. The high-grade coal lies so close to the surface that it is dug with steam shovels.

South of the junction the route crosses the rough foothills of the Rabbit Ears Mountain, named for the two colossal granite upthrusts that from a distance resemble rabbit ears.

MUDDY PASS, 241.4 *m.* (8,772 alt.) (*see Tour 7b*), on the Continental Divide, is at the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*).

Tour 3

(McCook, Nebr.) — Wray — Brush — Greeley — Estes Park Village—Rocky Mountain National Park—Junction US 40 (Granby); US 34.
Nebraska Line to Junction US 40, 265.3 *m.*

Oil-processed road entire distance.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. parallels route between Nebraska Line and Wiggins.
Good accommodations.

US 34 traverses the heart of the plains country, once grazing land for buffalo herds, and the habitat of hostile Indians. Now the area is devoted to dry-land farming and cattle raising. The highway crosses an irrigated section before penetrating the foothills to the mountain gateway of Estes Park.

US 34 crosses the NEBRASKA LINE, 0 *m.*, 93 miles west of McCook, Nebr. (*see Nebraska Guide*).

WRAY, 10 *m.* (3,500 alt., 1,783 pop.), seat of Yuma County, unlike many eastern Colorado towns, lies in moist river land and is a mass of verdure throughout spring and summer. On the southeastern edge of town, reached by a winding drive from Main Street, is FLIRTATION POINT, a limestone formation away from the cliffs (L) that hem in the valley. In the eastern wall was reputedly an Indian temple of demon worship.

The Reverend Moses Anderson, the first minister, who held services hereabout in 1880, was assisted in his work by several cowhands, who, so the story goes, decided that it was too much to expect a man of God to save souls on his meager income. Bolstered by good thoughts and many drinks after a meeting in a saloon, they canvassed the town, and hesitant citizens were "persuaded" to contribute. Late that night the tipsy delegation presented the clergyman with a purse containing $200.

Left from Wray on State 51 to the junction with State 53, 5.6 *m.*; L. here to BLACK WOLF CREEK, 16.1 *m.*, a small stream flowing through a dense growth of cottonwoods and flowering wild currants, named for the black prairie wolves prevalent in early days. Hills and breaks along the stream were their favorite breeding grounds. According to Indian legend, a malignant prairie spirit in the form of a gigantic black wolf dwelt above the creek.

At 17.4 *m.* is the BEECHER ISLAND BATTLEGROUND, scene of a combat between U. S. Troops and Indians that continued for more than a week and broke the power of the Indians in the Plains States.

In 1868, Colonel George A. Forsythe and Lieutenant Fred Beecher, with 50

soldiers and scouts, moved up the Arickaree Valley on the trail of a hostile band of Cheyenne. Unaware of a general gathering of "hostiles" in that region, they made camp beside the river. When morning came the bluffs around were swarming with Indians; realizing that they were cut off from help, the men withdrew to a low flat island in midstream, where they dug in. The Indians numbered more than a thousand Northern and Southern Cheyenne and their allies, the Arapaho and the Ogallala Sioux. Their commander was Roman Nose, a great Cheyenne war chief. Soon after dawn he ordered a charge down the slope and across the river. The attack was halted by the soldiers, and Roman Nose was among those killed. Other charges made during that day of short-range fighting were repelled by the besieged, and the Indians took to the tall grass along the river and showered their enemies with bullets and arrows.

Day after day Forsythe and his men held their position. As horses were killed, their bodies served as breastworks after edible portions had been cut away. Horse meat supplemented by a few wild plums comprised the food supply during the eight-day siege. Water came from holes dug in the sand. Lieutenant Beecher and several men were killed; nearly all of the survivors suffered one or more wounds. Four scouts, who slipped through the Indian lines, carried word to Fort Wallace, Kans. A strong force hurried to Forsythe's aid and arrived at the moment when defenders of the island, despairing of rescue, were about to charge and die in open conflict. The course of the river has changed and obliterated the island; monuments erected by Colorado and Kansas were swept away by flood in 1934.

In the brick BEECHER ISLAND MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM, seating 1,400, erected on a near-by hill by the Beecher Island Memorial Association, reunions and a pageant commemorating the battle are held annually during the third week of September.

To the north rises the low cone-shaped mound of SQUAW HILL, from the crest of which the women and children of the Cheyenne watched the battle. Here, according to legend, Roman Nose defied the gods of his people and sealed his own doom. A prophetess of his tribe had predicted that he would become one of the greatest of Cheyenne leaders, but had warned that if he ever ate food touched by metal he would become vulnerable to the weapons of his enemies. A few days before the Forsythe attack, while feasting at the Ogallala camp, he ate bread that had been cut with an iron knife. Before the long ceremony of purification was completed, the advance of Forsythe's scouts was discovered. Roman Nose directed the onslaught from a bluff; not heeding protests of the medicine men, he participated in the battle and was killed.

North and west of Beecher Island lies a partly developed oil field.

West of Wray is a monotonous stretch known as "drylands flats," where small farms dot rolling arid hills, gray with sage and needle-pointed soapweed. Occasionally a cottontail is glimpsed, and jackrabbits are so numerous in this and other parts of the eastern plains region as to menace field crops and gardens. Drives are periodically held to exterminate the "jacks." Beaters, often numbering hundreds, encircle an area and close in, shouting and beating on tin pans. The frightened rabbits flee toward the center where a pen of close-meshed wire has been built. Frequently thousands of rabbits are thus forced into a trap; hunters enter armed with clubs, and wholesale slaughter begins. Such drives attract large crowds from near-by towns, who cheer lustily when, during the melee, a hunter happens to be knocked flat by a wildly swung club. Welfare organizations once distributed the carcasses of the rabbits, a practice discontinued when many of the animals were found to be infected with tuleremia.

YUMA, 36.5 *m.* (4,128 alt., 1,360 pop.), named for an Indian tribe, is in the heart of a dry-farming district, where oats, winter rye, macaroni wheat, and spelt, a German wheat, are the principal crops.

The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION (*open 9-5 daily*), 62 *m.*, covers 160 acres laid out in orchards and fields planted to more than 1,600 varieties of wheat, corn, oats, and other crops, which are rotated in 20-year cycles. Experiments here are of vital importance to the region, since they point the way to new methods in soil conservation.

AKRON, 63.5 *m.* (4,300 alt., 1,136 pop.), seat of Washington County, was the only town site on the new Burlington Railroad at the time of its founding in 1882, and herds of antelope grazed on the surrounding plains. The town is still a division point on the railroad, and its shops provide employment for many.

At 85.5 *m.* is the junction with US 6, 1 mile east of BRUSH, 86.5 *m.* (4,280 alt., 2,312 pop.) (*see Tour 1a*). US 6 and US 34 are united for 24.5 miles (*see Tour 1a*).

At 110 *m.* is the western junction with US 6, 1.5 miles north of Wiggins (*see Tour 1a*).

DEARFIELD, 122 *m.* (4,225 alt., 12 pop.), was founded for his race by C. T. Jackson, a Negro, who came to Colorado in 1887 and seven years later began farming near Boulder. Inspired by Booker T. Washington's *Up From Slavery,* and advised by Governor John F. Shafroth in whose office Jackson was a messenger, the Dearfield tract was selected in 1910 and settled the next year when seven families built houses here. Without adequate capital and unfamiliar with scientific methods of dry farming (*see Tour 1a*), the colonists suffered discouraging set-backs. In time they learned the principles of soil-moisture conservation and grew increasingly independent. The name of the community was suggested by one of the settlers, who said that the labor expended upon the development of their fields would make them very dear.

Traversing undulating semi-arid hills that fringe the Platte Valley, US 34 swings again into rich irrigated country, the center being KERSEY, 140.5 *m.* (4,614 alt., 307 pop.), with elevators and feed mills.

On the O. A. Gordon farm, 146.5 *m.*, a monument (L) marks the SITE OF FORT LATHAN, established as a station on the old Overland Stage Line in 1862.

At 143 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to SCOUT ISLAND (*fireplaces, picnic grounds*), 2.5 *m.*, in a heavy grove of cottonwoods at the confluence of the South Platte and Cache la Poudre Rivers.

The route continues along the Platte Valley through a rich section known in the Rocky Mountain region as the cradle of irrigation farming. Water is a precious commodity in Colorado, for much of the land is of little value unless irrigated. When buying a farm in irrigation

districts, a "water right" is either included in the price or must be purchased separately. This right, defined by State statute, entitles the holder to use a specific amount of water at stated periods during the growing season. Private concerns build reservoirs in which to store water taken from the streams, construct and maintain canals to convey it to hundreds of farms, and employ "ditch riders" to superintend its distribution. The canals are tapped by ditches through which water flows to the fields where it is distributed by means of furrows or laterals. Small grains, alfalfa, and clover are irrigated by flooding. Irrigation began in Colorado on a small scale almost as early as gold mining. There are records of primitive irrigation projects established by Spanish colonists in 1598.

GREELEY, 149.5 *m.* (4,637 alt., 12,203 pop.) (*see Greeley*), is at the junction with US 85 (*see Tour 12a*).

West of Greeley the country is comparatively level, although the highway crosses several low hills, from the crests of which is visible the imposing blue wall of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains as it fades away into the badlands of Wyoming. Most impressive of the mountain peaks that splinter the western sky-line is the jagged spire of LONGS PEAK (14,255 alt.).

From the summit of a hill, 160 *m.*, the Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre River Valleys come into view, both green and fertile agricultural regions, which produce quantities of sugar beets and grains. On clear days looms (R) the blunt bulk of HORSE TOOTH MOUNTAIN (7,252 alt.), crowned with the giant "A" erected by students of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins.

The highway descends into the lower Big Thompson Valley and traverses level farming country to KELIM, 163.5 *m.* (4,960 alt., 50 pop.), an agricultural community founded in the early 1900's by German immigrants who had knowledge of sugar beet culture and aided in the developing of the new industry.

An EXPERIMENTAL FARM (*open 9-5 daily*), 168 *m.*, is maintained by the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Office and laboratories are housed in a white frame building surrounded by well-tended lawns. Here is the eastern edge of the prosperous fruit-growing region around Loveland. Apples and cherries are the principal crops. In spring the valley is a sea of pink and white blossoms.

A GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*), 169 *m.*, has a daily slicing capacity of 3,100 tons. About 700 are employed from October to January.

LOVELAND, 171.3 *m.* (4,982 alt., 5,506 pop.), in the heart of a prosperous agricultural district, is one of the chief gateways to Rocky Mountain National Park. Tree-shaded streets and attractive houses with landscaped grounds characterize the residential district. During summer the town is a shopping center for vacationists from Estes Park and near-by mountain resorts. A beet sugar factory, and plants canning vegetables and fruits, especially cherries and fruit juices, are the principal enterprises.

Loveland, named for W. A. H. Loveland, one of the State's early railroad builders, was founded in 1877 with the construction of the Colorado Central R. R. The first station was a tent in a wheat field. The harvesting of a bumper crop delayed platting the town site. Later, when selling of lots began, many houses were removed from St. Louis, a near-by settlement. Disappointed prospectors, returning from the gold fields, took up land here and raised vegetables and other produce that brought fabulous prices in Denver. Butter sold at $2 a pound; eggs, $1.50 a dozen. Hay cut from bottom lands and hauled to Central City and Blackhawk by ox-teams brought $100 to $150 a ton. About 1900 many Swedes came into the region and later a group of Germans.

The two-story ST. LOUIS HOTEL AND STAGE STATION, on St. Louis Ave., is the only remaining structure of the St. Louis settlement. The DAVID BARNES FOUNTAIN, 4th St. and Cleveland Ave., honors a pioneer responsible for the planting of most of Loveland's shade trees.

Loveland is at the junction with US 87 (*see Tour 13*).

In JOHNSON'S PARK (Lakewood) (L), 172.1 *m.*, a marker indicates the SITE OF FORT NAMAQUA, the first settlement in the vicinity. Here, early in 1858, Mariano Modeno, accompanied by his family and a body of retainers, built a fortified ranch house which later became a station on the Overland Stage Line. Modeno also built the first bridge across the Big Thompson at this point. Artificial LOVELAND LAKE, opposite the park, provides boating and fishing.

The rolling terrain south of the lake marks the beginning of the Rocky Mountains. Above the acres of cherry orchards in the valley rise brick-red formations, erosive debris of Triassic sandstone, curiously wrought and twisted by wind and water.

West of WILD'S JUNCTION, 175.5 *m.*, with important gypsum deposits, the route passes through an opening in the DEVIL'S BACKBONE, a great hogback. Here have been found fossils of giant sea turtles, for the hogback was an island when most of Colorado was the bed of an ancient sea (*see The Land*).

At 178.5 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to SYLVANDALE, 5 *m.*, summer headquarters of Cotner College, Lincoln, Nebr. The grounds include 190 acres, with a dormitory, classroom, and assembly building, all neat white frame structures. Accommodations are provided for 150 students.

The highway crosses the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest, 180.7 *m.*; at intervals, where softer rock is exposed, the river has cut out small grassy and forested glades. In one of these (R), 183.9 *m.*, is LOVELAND MOUNTAIN PARK. The 400-acre tract, framed by the sloping walls of a natural bowl, has sports and picnic facilities, including more than 25 fireplaces set at well-selected points along the winding trails.

At 187.7 *m.* is the resort village of DRAKE.

Right from Drake on a dirt road, an alternate route to Estes Park Village, is GLEN HAVEN, 7.5 *m.*, one of the oldest cabin colonies in the region. The

road, the original entrance to the park, follows the North Fork of the Big Thompson, winding among rock-crowned hills of increasing height, clothed with deep forests of aspen that flame scarlet and yellow in the fall. At the top of rugged DEVIL'S GULCH, 12 *m.*, is the hunting lodge built by Lord Dunraven, Irish nobleman, who became fascinated by the beauty of the canyon.

The route continues beyond the gulch to Estes Park Village, 14.5 *m.*

US 34 cuts deeper into the mountains, which grow more spectacular with every turn of the road, and makes an abrupt entrance into the highlands of ESTES PARK (*see Rocky Mountain National Park*) through a portal of towering peaks.

US 34 crosses the western boundary of Roosevelt National Forest, 197.1 *m.*, into ESTES PARK VILLAGE, 199.8 *m.* (7,500 alt., 417 pop.) (*see Rocky Mountain National Park*), at the junction with State 7 (*see Tour 4*).

Between Estes Park Village and the western boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park, 248.7 *m.*, US 34 is known as the Trail Ridge Road (*see Rocky Mountain National Park Tour 1*).

At 249.2 *m.* is the junction with an improved road.

Left on this road is GRAND LAKE VILLAGE, 1 *m.* (8,380 alt., 200 pop.), a summer resort on the lake shore. The cabins and many other buildings of peeled logs harmonize with the natural surroundings. GRAND LAKE, one of the largest in the State, was created ages ago when the valley of the Colorado was dammed by a glacial moraine. The Ute abhorred the vicinity, because according to legend, a large village of the tribe encamped on the lake shore was attacked by Cheyenne and Arapaho. Most of the Ute warriors were killed, while women and children, who had been placed on a large raft for safety, were left at the mercy of a rising storm. The raft was driven to the center of the lake where it capsized, and all were drowned. Mists rising from the waters were believed by the Ute to be the spirits of the unfortunates. Extremely deep—in places the bottom has never been sounded—the lake remains a constant blue. Most of the pine-fringed shore is privately owned. The Grand Lake Yacht Club holds annual yacht races here in August; boating and fishing are popular, and there is some swimming notwithstanding the coldness of the water.

South of the junction, US 34 descends the wide valley of the Colorado, a stretch of rolling grassy hills dotted with thick growths of pine and aspen.

STILLWATER, 254.3 *m.*, is a private summer resort.

At 265.3 *m.* is the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*), 1.5 miles west of Granby (*see Tour 7b*).

Tour 4

Junction US 87—Boulder—Lyons—Estes Park Village; 63.2 *m.*, State 7.

Oil-processed roadbed.

This route, used chiefly as a short cut from central Colorado to Estes Park Village, traverses rich farming lands in Boulder Valley to reach the foothill country where ranching is the principal occupation. Ascending through colorful South St. Vrain Canyon, the highway terminates at the entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park.

State 7 branches west from US 87 (*see Tour 13*), 0 *m.*, 25 miles north of Denver (*see Denver*).

The highway pursues a straight course across low rolling hills dotted with farms, the majority under irrigation. The principal crops are alfalfa and small grains.

BOULDER, 9.5 *m.* (5,350 alt., 11,223 pop.) (*see Boulder*), is at the junction with State 119 (*see Tour 6*).

North of Boulder the highway follows a rapidly rising grade. Much of the country is included in the Colorado Game Preserve, and glimpses of wild life are frequent. Chipmunks, gophers, and black squirrels scamper along the roadside; occasionally a porcupine wanders among the pines. Although this large rodent frequents the mountain country, it is somewhat of a gypsy and is often found on the plains. Many have been encountered on Denver streets. Deer, singly or in groups, approach the highway to stare at motorists as they stop to photograph them.

The route crosses LEFT HAND CREEK, 18.3 *m.*, named for the Arapaho chief, Niwot (Ind. left hand), killed at Sand Creek (*see Tour 8a*). The valley here was settled shortly after the gold rush of 1859 by men who had become discouraged in their search for "color." As the country had no established courts, settlers worked out their own code for establishing titles to lands.

ALTONA, 18.5 *m.* (5,360 alt., 10 pop.), is the ghost of an ambitious project. The town was planned in the early 1860's as a mountain metropolis. Toll roads were to radiate from here to the more important mining camps. But the plan collapsed when a toll road was constructed from Boulder to the camps, and the railroads avoided the settlement.

Left from Altona on a graded road through rugged LEFT HAND GAP, across the boundary of ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST (*see Tour 2*),

3.3 *m.*, to JAMESTONE, 8 *m.* (6,920 alt., 69 pop.), the supply base for mines along Jim Creek. The route continues through a country of impressive beauty to the junction with State 160 (*see Tour 6*), 14.5 *m.*

The ascending route is lined with massive slabs of vividly colored stone. The dark red sandstone, prominent in many mountain formations of the West and known as the Lyons formation, was first studied by geologists in this area.

At 25.1 *m.* is the junction with State 66.

Right on this improved road is an alternative and shorter route to Estes Park Village, 20 *m.* (*see Tour 3 and Rocky Mountain National Park*).

LYONS, 26.5 *m.* (5,375 alt., 567 pop.), a mining center, lumber camp, and cow town, was named for Mrs. Carrie Lyons, pioneer editor of the Lyons *News*.

West of Lyons the highway along the canyon of the South St. Vrain is bordered with small farms and ranches. The country becomes more rugged and sparsely settled as the route crosses the eastern boundary of ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST, 29.5 *m.*, embracing Rocky Mountain National Park on three sides and forming part of the great Colorado State Game Refuge (*see Tour 2*).

The road reaches South St. Vrain Canyon and enters THE NARROWS, 30.1 *m.*, winding three miles between jagged cliffs. Where The Narrows open suddenly, rock-torn slopes, dark with evergreens, fall back on both sides of the route. The bed of the stream is strewn with rock fragments of grotesque shape. Around the base of ELEPHANT ROCK, 34.3 *m.*, a mammoth boulder, the stream is a brawling white torrent. Indians believed that in these rapids lurked the Underwater People, demons who dragged the unwary to their death.

Here, and along other noisy mountain streams, the American dipper, also known as the water ouzel, dives recklessly into the torrent for its dinner. Although its feet are not webbed, the dipper is as much at home in the water as a gull, using its strong wings for swimming. Their nests, resembling dutch ovens, are built in damp rock crevices.

The bronze MORE MEMORIAL PLAQUE, set in a slab of rock (L), 37.1 *m.*, bears the legend: "Daddy More (1846-1930). A friend to man." This simple tribute was paid to an old prospector who bestowed place-names upon many points in the region. He loved to trace resemblances between rock formations and actual living creatures, and was adept at weaving tall tales about these curiosities. Many bus drivers used to stop at his cabin so that passengers might be amused and thrilled.

RIVERSIDE, 39.3 *m.* (7,364 alt., 4 pop.), and RAYMONDS, 41.5 *m.* (7,711 alt., 4 pop.), are resort villages.

At Raymonds is the junction with State 160 (*see Tour 6*).

Northwest of Raymonds the road ascends from the basin of the South St. Vrain to the crest of the ridge separating this stream from the headwaters of the North St. Vrain. Ahead is Longs Peak, with the Arapaho Peaks (L) to the west.

ALLEN'S FIREPLACE, 46.6 *m.*, an old landmark (R), is part of the chimney of a cabin built in 1864 by Alonzo Allen, an early settler and prospector. The highway follows a weaving course along piney slopes through the heart of a resort district bordering the eastern side of Rocky Mountain National Park. CHIEF'S HEAD MOUNTAIN, 51.5 *m.*, its serrated crest suggesting the profile of an Indian warrior, is outlined against the sky.

COPELAND LAKE, 48.8 *m.* (9,200 alt., 75 pop.), is a resort on North St. Vrain Creek at the eastern edge of the Wild Basin area, one of the most rugged sections of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Left from Copeland Lake on a dirt road to a PUBLIC CAMPGROUND, 2.2 *m.*, within the boundaries of the park; here marked foot trails lead west to OUZEL LAKE, 4.5 *m.*, and BLUE BIRD LAKE, 6 *m.*, both at the foot of OUZEL PEAK (12,600 alt.), and to THUNDER LAKE, 6.5 *m.*, at the foot of TANIMA PEAK (12,417 alt.).

LODGE ST. MALO (L), 52 *m.*, is a summer camp for youths of the Roman Catholic parishes of Denver. The fieldstone CHAPEL is built on an outcrop of rock overlooking the road.

At 52.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the LONGS PEAK CAMPGROUND, 0.9 *m.*, official starting point for the climb to the summit of Longs Peak (*see Rocky Mountain National Park*).

At 53.8 *m.* is the junction with a foot trail.

Right on this trail across an open meadow and over a series of switchbacks to the summit of TWIN SISTERS MOUNTAIN, 3.8 *m.*; the trail ends at the RANGER STATION of the Twin Sisters Fire Lookout in the saddle between the peaks.

At 62.6 *m.* is the junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3*), which unites with State 7 to ESTES PARK VILLAGE, 63.2 *m.* (7,500 alt., 417 pop.), the principal entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park (*see Rocky Mountain National Park*).

Tour 5

(Goodland, Kans.)—Burlington—Limon—Colorado Springs—Buena Vista—Leadville—Tennessee Pass—Mount of the Holy Cross—Glenwood Springs—Rifle—Grand Junction; US 24.

Kansas Line to Grand Junction, 484.8 *m.*

Gravel-surfaced road between Trout Creek Pass and Buena Vista, elsewhere oil processed.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. parallels route between Burlington and Colorado Springs; Midland Terminal R.R. between Colorado Springs and Divide; Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R. between Buena Vista and Grand Junction.
Good accommodations.

Crossing the seemingly limitless High Plains, barren and semiarid land devoted to cattle raising and dry farming, US 24 ascends to the base of the mountains at Colorado Springs. West of this sophisticated center, with its surrounding vacation area, the highway skirts Pikes Peak and traverses a rugged region of great natural beauty. Tales of Indian battles, gold strikes, and subsequent "rushes" lend glamour to the hills and old towns along the way. The tour winds through four of the State's national forests before entering the fertile Grand Valley, nestled in the semimountainous plateau country of the western part of the State.

Section a. KANSAS LINE to COLORADO SPRINGS; 163 m. US 24

The eastern section of this tour traverses a vast area of plains once matted with short curly buffalo grass, the home of the Indian "buffalo tribes," who depended for a livelihood upon their skill in hunting. The buffalo provided meat, hides to cover bodies and tepees, and something to barter with white men.

US 24 crosses the KANSAS LINE, 0 *m.*, 19 miles west of Goodland, Kans. (*see Kansas Guide*). In the 1870's and 1880's the plains along the boundary were overrun by herds of cattle; now agriculture is practically the sole occupation.

BURLINGTON, 12 *m.* (4,166 alt., 1,647 pop.), an attractive community in the center of a rich grain area, was for a time the largest grain-shipping point between Omaha and Denver. It occupies the site of ancient Indian camp grounds. Arrowheads, artifacts, and bones of prehistoric animals have been found here in great numbers.

BETHUNE, 20.5 *m.* (4,294 alt., 70 pop.), a dry farming settlement, was founded during the World War when high grain prices brought an influx of farmers. Farmers in this section of eastern Colorado are mostly of English, Scottish, Dutch, and German stock, with some Irish. Slavs and Latins are few. Dry farms range from 80 acres to 640 and more. Wheat and corn are the principal crops; oats, rye, barley, beans, and forage crops are also grown.

Not so very long ago, fall wheat threshing took on the color of a festival. Farmers and their wives traded help when a thresher moved through the countryside harvesting grain at a few cents a bushel or at a flat price for a field. The men worked hard in the fields, and ate prodigious meals of meat, vegetables, and pie provided by hard-working housewives. But threshing machines are fast being replaced by com-

bines that thresh the grain as it is cut; outmoded threshers stand rusting among high weeds on many farms.

Corn harvesting is still performed almost exclusively by hand. After the first freeze, through November and December, sometimes as late as February, wagons move slowly through the fields, and their high bang-boards resound to thumps of ears of corn as deft huskers move between rows of brittle yellow stalks. To husk 70 bushels of corn a day is good work; to husk 100 bushels gives one high standing among one's fellows. Work begins before sunup and continues until after sundown, or, as the phrase is, "from can see to can't see."

When the corn has been harvested, plains farmers look forward to a winter of rest. They play pitch, attend dances, and cheer at the basketball games in which their children participate. When warmth again floods the prairies, crop planting begins.

The country west of STRATTON, 29.5 *m.* (4,404 alt., 507 pop.), a dusty prairie town, was settled during the late 1890's when thousands homesteaded on what had been grazing land. Irrigation is impossible, but careful dry farming has permitted cultivation of an area once known as the Great American Desert.

When this region was young, many frauds were perpetrated by men who "homesteaded" under false pretenses, solely for the purpose of selling their claims. Some would place four sticks around a hollow square and file notice with the land office that foundations for houses had been laid. "Improvements" often consisted solely of such a foundation of logs, but the owner would appear at the land office with a witness and swear that he had erected a habitable dwelling. In other cases, alleged homesteaders swore that the dwelling upon their claim was of the required dimensions, but failed to explain that the measurements were in inches, not feet, the structure being a doll's house. A house had to have at least one window, and men sometimes thrust beer bottles into knot holes or placed glassless sashes in cabins so that witnesses might swear that windows were in evidence. In several recorded instances a cabin was wheeled from claim to claim at a rental of $5 a day to those who wished to preempt land with it.

GENOA, 79.5 *m.* (5,598 alt., 306 pop.), on the crest of the divide separating the South Platte and Arkansas drainage basins, was presumably named for the Italian city. From an OBSERVATION TOWER (*adm. 25¢*) can be seen a vast stretch of plains and the distant Rockies.

The highway traverses miles of prairie carpeted with white and yellow daisies, golden pea, and butterweed during spring; later, with loco weed, prickly poppy, and sunflowers. Large areas are covered with Russian thistles, more commonly known as "tumbleweeds," native to Russia and transported to this country by seeds mixed with imported grains. With the sandbur, it is the chief vegetable pest of the arid West.

The thistles grow in thick mats, sending down many roots and entangling their branches until a whole field seems to be covered by a single plant. Bushes are roughly globular in shape, some attaining

great size, and the upcurving stems are studded with tiny thorns. They are green with streaks of lurid purple during spring and early summer, but turn brown as the season progresses. When completely dry, they break away from their roots, to be caught up by the wind and tumbled along over hills and plains, leaping and twirling in a grotesque parody of a spring song. Scattering seeds as they go, they eventually come to rest, heaped in fence corners, ditches, or sand blows. Their high inflammability when dry has resulted in miles of weed-covered prairie going up in sheets of flame.

At 88 *m.* is the eastern junction with US 40, which unites with US 24 for 3.5 miles (*see Tour 7*). To the southwest, the blue Rockies are visible in clear weather. Pikes Peak, ahead and slightly to the south, stands as a guardian sentinel detached from the massive barrier that fades away in the haze to the north.

Passing MATHESON, 108.8 *m.* (5,591 alt., 351 pop.), the highway crosses the last of the plains country, and the prairies give way to broken rocky knolls spotted with scrub pine.

SIMLA, 115 *m.* (5,768 alt., 351 pop.), and RAMAH, 119 *m.* (6,094 alt., 175 pop.), settled in the late 1880's when the Rock Island Ry. was extended through this territory, are said to have been named by the wife of a railroad official who happened to be reading a book on India.

At the head of Big Sandy Creek, CALHAN, 128 *m.* (6,508 alt., 399 pop.), was founded in 1888 by a contractor who built this section of the Rock Island and perpetuated his name. The route continues across miles of level barren country cut by numerous arroyos, dry for the greater part of the year. In the early 1880's this district grazed many cattle, and PEYTON, 138 *m.* (6,789 alt., 123 pop.), was named for the owner of a large ranch.

COLORADO SPRINGS, 163 *m.* (5,900 alt., 33,237 pop.) (*see Colorado Springs*), is at the junction with US 85 (*see Tour 12*).

Right from Colorado Avenue (US 24) on Ridge Road, passing the granite UTE TRAIL MONUMENT, 2.6 *m.*, marking the spot where an Indian trail crossed the ridge toward Ute Pass, to the ENTRANCE OF THE GARDEN OF THE GODS (*municipal park; free*), 5.2 *m.* Framed in a natural gateway between GRAY ROCK (L) and RED ROCK is an excellent view of Pikes Peak.

The Garden of the Gods, a hilly area studded with a variety of grotesque rock masses of red Morrison sandstone, with a few upthrusts of gypsum, has several pinnacled and grottoed ridges of impressive size. The highest (300 alt.) is broken by numerous lofty crannies in which doves and swallows nest. The sandstone formation here is a part of the outcrop that extends from the highlands of Wyoming southward across Colorado for more than 300 miles.

The name of the park originated in a remark made in 1859 by R. E. Cable, a Kansas City lawyer, who visited the site in company with a Mr. Beach. "This would be a fine place for a beer garden!" exclaimed the latter. "Beer garden?" replied Cable, "why, this is a fit place for the gods to assemble—a garden of the gods!" Helen Hunt Jackson, American novelist, described it as a wonderland of "red rocks of every conceivable and inconceivable size and shape . . . queer, grotesque little monstrosities looking like seals, fishes, cats, and masks . . . colossal monstrosities looking like elephants, like gargoyles, like giants . . . all motionless and silent, with a strange look of having been stopped

and held back in the very climax of some supernatural catastrophe." But Julian Street, in his *Abroad At Home,* called it "a pale pink joke."

The road runs along the foot of Red Rock, which almost overhangs the highway; at one point its top has been eroded to form figures of the KISSING CAMELS. Red Rock can be climbed by a series of hand-hewn steps, but inexperienced climbers are advised not to attempt it.

HIDDEN INN (R), 5.3 *m.,* at the foot of Red Rock, contains a collection of Indian jewelry, blankets, and novelties. From the balconies is a good view of the slender towering CATHEDRAL SPIRES, south across the Garden. South from the inn at the base of Gray Rock (L) is a NATURAL AMPHITHEATER, in which annual Easter sunrise services are held under the joint sponsorship of Colorado Springs churches. The attendance in 1939 was estimated at 20,000.

Formations along the road are, in order, the THREE GRACES, INDIAN HEAD, BEAR AND SEAL, BUFFALO, HARRY LAUDER ROCK, SIAMESE TWINS, SLEEPING GIANT, PUNCH AND JUDY, WASHERWOMAN, BEEHIVE, AND TURTLE. To distinguish most of them requires a guide.

The road passes between BALANCED ROCK (R) and STEAMBOAT ROCK (*parking space*), 7.8 *m.;* from the summit of the latter is an excellent view of the Garden, with the Kissing Camels plainly visible. West of Balanced Rock is a small area known as MUSHROOM PARK for the hundreds of rock formations resembling that fungus.

At the western entrance to the garden, 8.1 *m.,* is the junction with Manitou Boulevard; R. on this road to RED CRAGS MANOR, 8.3 *m.,* a frame and red sandstone structure built on a high crag by Henry Van Brunt, an architect who designed some of the buildings at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Unoccupied for many years except by caretakers, it was once said to be haunted. An engineer solved the mystery when he discovered that the rock stratum on which the manor rested extended under a street car track, and passing cars caused the building to vibrate.

At 9 *m.* is the junction with US 24 in MANITOU SPRINGS (*see below*).

Section b. COLORADO SPRINGS to LEADVILLE; 137.0 m. US 24

The highway enters the mountains through Ute Pass, skirting the northern base of Pikes Peak, and crosses the wide expanse of South Park as it approaches the Continental Divide. Along this route thousands of miners thronged to the gold fields of Cripple Creek and Leadville.

West of COLORADO SPRINGS, 0 *m.,* US 24 follows FOUNTAIN CREEK, a stream known to pioneer fur traders as Fontaine qui Bouille (Fr. fountain that boils), now lined with tourist camps and cottages.

MANITOU SPRINGS (Ind. Great Spirit), 6 *m.* (6,336 alt., 1,205 pop.), a resort lying in the forested foothills that swell upward toward Pikes Peak, was founded in 1872 by Dr. William A. Bell and General William Palmer, railroad builder (*see Colorado Springs*). The proposed name of Villa la Font was changed to Manitou when a resort hotel was opened, then to Manitou Springs in 1912 when the town enjoyed its greatest popularity. Restaurants, curio shops, and the usual variety of resort amusements line the main thoroughfare. The town hibernates from October to June when the majority of hotels and shops are closed.

The great springs here were long known to the Indians, who

marked off the area surrounding them as a sanctuary; the neutral ground is said never to have been violated. French traders visited the region during the late 1730's; Frémont stopped here in 1843 and made an analysis of the waters, which for a time were known as Fremont Soda Springs. Of the numerous developed springs three claim to be the original Manitou Spring for which the community was named: NAVAHO SPRING (*free*), in front of the Navaho Hotel on Manitou Ave.; SODA SPRING (*private*), at the rear of the Manitou Mineral Water Co. plant on Manitou Ave.; and MANITOU SPRING (*free*), at the Manitou Bath House (*bathing 25¢*), Central Plaza.

An inclined railway (*every half hour, June 15 to Sept. 30; 50¢ round trip*) runs between the town and the top of Mount Manitou (9,455 alt.). A cog road runs to the summit of Pikes Peak (*daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.; $4.00 round trip*).

Right from Canon Avenue on an oiled and graveled road (*one way only*) into WILLIAMS CANYON, a rugged gash cut through layers of white Sawatch sandstone and dove-gray Manitou limestone; at THE NARROWS, 1 *m.*, the cliff walls almost overhang the highway.

The CAVE OF THE WINDS (*adm. $1.10; guides*), 2 *m.*, has been hollowed out of the western limestone wall of Williams Canyon by underground waters. Numerous stalactites and stalagmites are in all seventeen compartments of the cave. One chamber is known as OLD MAIDS KITCHEN, and legend has it that if a girl leaves a hairpin here she will be married within a year; thousands of hairpins are heaped against the walls. Left from the Cave of the Winds the road continues along SERPENTINE DRIVE to the junction with US 24, 4.4 *m.*, at the western edge of Manitou Springs.

West of Manitou Springs, US 24 ascends by easy grades, crossing the eastern boundary of PIKE NATIONAL FOREST, 7.5 *m.*, one of the largest forest preserves in Colorado. Of its 1,417,903 acres, 1,220,544 are owned by the Federal government, the remainder by the State, municipalities, and private individuals. This section of the forest is included within the Pikes Peak State Game Refuge, in which hunting is forbidden. The first unit was established by President Harrison in 1892, and in 1929 mountain areas north and west of South Park were added. Englemann spruce trees are most numerous; other species are Western yellow pine, Douglas fir, and lodgepole pine. Foot and bridle trails thread the forest, and many streams offer good trout fishing.

A hundred yards west of the boundary is RAINBOW FALLS, spanned by a concrete bridge and surrounded by a dense stand of pine. Blue and white columbines, the State flower, grow profusely in the vicinity.

The highway enters UTE PASS, 8.5 *m.*, walled in by dark granite cliffs. Except at midday, the canyon is dark and forbidding. Even before the advent of white men, this was one of the important mountain passes of the region. The Ute, who held the mountain country successfully against the Plains Indians, fell back only when the gold rush began in 1859. Until 1920, Ute outposts, small forts with walls five feet high, stood in the neighborhood of the pass.

In the winter of 1860, H. A. W. Tabor (*see Leadville*), hearing rumors of gold strikes, sold his cow to buy supplies, and with his wife and several boarders, left Denver in a battered old wagon drawn by oxen. They reached Fontaine qui Bouille, prospected there for a time, but finding little "color," hired out as laborers on a toll road being built up Ute Pass. News of fresh strikes beyond sent them up the pass. The grade was so steep, and travel so slow, that they often saw the "smoke sent up by the dying fire of the camp of the night before."

Travel along this rutty wagon trail was often perilous; during the late 1860's the route was infested with outlaws who preyed on travelers going to and from the mining camps. Through it prowled the "Bloody Espinosas," two brothers who declared that they had been inspired by the Virgin Mary during a dream to kill all Gringos. Twelve of their 32 victims were murdered in and near Ute Pass. This reign of terror ended when Tom Tobin, frontier scout, walked into Fort Garland (*see Tour 11b*), carrying the head of the last of the brothers; the other had been killed by a posse of miners.

Ute Pass has been the scene of many mysterious deaths. In 1866 a neighbor visited the cabin of a Mrs. Kearney, to find the table set for three persons, the food untouched, and no trace of the occupants. A search revealed the woman's decapitated body hidden in a barrel and her grandson's body in a grain sack. Neither the murderer nor his motive was ever discovered. In 1873 a four-horse stage carrying five passengers and $40,000 in gold is said to have entered the pass and to have disappeared without a trace. Four years later J. T. Schlessinger, secretary to General William Palmer, rode into the pass and did not return. Several days later his body was found with a bullet through the heart. The ground near by had been marked off as for a duel, and on the body lay a woman's glove and silk handkerchief; his slayer remains unknown.

The highway continues through the narrowest part of the pass, winding along Fountain Creek, here a brawling stream. A series of dams prevents flood waters from damaging Manitou Springs and Colorado Springs.

CASCADE, 11.5 *m.* (7,773 alt., 50 pop.), a resort with cabin and cottage accommodations, was founded by Kansas promoters in 1886. Thomas Cusack, head of a billboard advertising company, purchased the town in 1930, and the yellow stucco Community House was built by his estate as a memorial to him. General William T. Sherman, Elihu Root, and John Hay spent many summers in this vicinity; Hay wrote much of his *Life of Abraham Lincoln* here.

Cascade is the locale of an interesting lawsuit in irrigation history. When farmers on the plains attempted to divert water from the river above the town, the promoters of Cascade resisted, claiming that they had first utilized the water, for the spray from the waterfalls had irrigated trees in the canyons, an important factor in the development of the resort. The Colorado Supreme Court held that the resort's use of the water was prior in time, but as the method used—that of allowing

the cascades to spray a fine mist over the trees—was wasteful, the farmers could appropriate the excess water.

Cascade is at the junction with a graveled road (*see Tour 5A*), which leads to the summit of Pikes Peak.

The route crosses a wide park-like valley, its grassy floor ending abruptly in red forested hills. Many Colorado Springs families have summer cottages here.

At 13.5 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road is GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS (*tennis, golf, boating, swimming, and riding*), 1 *m.* (7,694 alt., 41 pop.), named for a series of cascades (L), about 200 feet in length, which cut a silvery swath through the forest.

WOODLAND PARK, 20.5 *m.* (8,500 alt., 500 pop.), is a shipping point for railroad ties and mine props. The log and frame houses of the village are set in a wooded valley overlooked by Pikes Peak on the south, the Front Range on the east, and an irregular ridge of hogbacks on the north.

Swinging south, the highway traverses foothill pasture country to DIVIDE, 27 *m.* (9,183 alt., 30 pop.), in the early 1890's the terminal of a toll road into the Cripple Creek district. The town ships lettuce, potatoes, and hay grown on the surrounding slopes.

Divide is at the junction with State 67 (*see Tour 5B*).

The highway follows the abandoned grade of the Colorado Midland, until 1918 the shortest rail route through the mountains. Keeping the track open during winter proved expensive, and when mining of ore dwindled, the tracks were torn up.

FLORISSANT, 35 *m.* (8,178 alt., 26 pop.), once a busy division point on the Midland, now depends upon local and tourist trade for its existence. Several dude ranches are in the vicinity.

Left from Florissant on State 143 to the PETRIFIED FOREST (*adm. 35¢*), 2.5 *m.* Delvers into the past relate that giant Sequoias, similar to the huge trees in California, once grew here. During the Tertiary era an upheaval caused silica-laden water to overspread the living forest, and wood cells were changed in time to red sandstone. Another disturbance came, the lake drained away, and the forest appeared as trees of stone. Men looking for gold first found this petrified forest. Then came curio hunters, and so many souvenirs were broken off and carried away that now little more than stumps remain. One measures 74 feet in circumference; another, 61 feet. This region won additional scientific attention when insect fossils of many species were discovered. Dr. T. D. A. Cockerell assembled a valuable collection of Florissant fossils, now on display in the University of Colorado Museum (*see Boulder*). An early trapper who visited this forest graphically described it to his companions upon returning to Taos, New Mexico, "Pa'dners, I seed a *pewtrified* forest of *pewtrified* trees, with their *pewtrified* limbs chock-full of *pewtrified* birds a-singing of *pewtrified* songs."

The route crosses a boundary of the Pike National Forest, 37.3 *m.*, and continues along the abandoned railroad grade to LAKE GEORGE, 42.3 *m.* (7,963 alt., 100 pop.), center of an extensive potato-growing

area. Brands of various ranches in this region are burned into the door jam of the CATTLEMEN'S TRADING POST.

At Lake George is the junction with State 77 (*see Tour 15a*).

Left from Lake George on a rough dirt road (*difficult*) to ELEVEN MILE RESERVOIR, 11 *m.* (*picnic grounds; trout fishing above dam*), an azure lake lying between precipitous canyon walls. The lake (8,564 alt.), a part of the Denver water supply system, was created by damming the South Fork of the South Platte River and holds a maximum of 26,393,000,000 gallons

West of Lake George the highway ascends WILKERSON PASS, 53.3 *m.* (9,524 alt.), crosses the western boundary of Pike National Forest, 54.8 *m.*, and descends into SOUTH PARK, a flat grassy basin some 40 miles from north to south, with an average width of 30 miles, the favorite hunting ground of the Ute. Early frequented by the Mountain Men, it was a scene of great excitement during the gold rush days (*see Tour 15a*).

HARTSEL, 68.4 *m.* (8,875 alt., 50 pop.), is a resort near a number of hot springs.

At 69.4 *m.* is the junction with State 9 (*see Tour 16*).

At 77.3 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to ANTERO RESERVOIR (R), 2.5 *m.*, another of the chain of reservoirs of the Denver water supply system. The lake, formed by damming the South Fork of the South Platte, has a capacity of 10,843,000,000 gallons. The soil around the lake is streaked with white patches of alkali, evidently seepage from underground waters.

On the McQuaid Ranch, 4.8 *m.*, are (L) the boilers and high smokestacks of an old SALT MILL (*open*), which supplied gold camps during 1861.

The road rejoins US 24, 7.2 *m.*

At 81.2 *m.* is the junction with US 285 (*see Tour 15a*), which unites with US 24 for 15.5 miles.

West of the junction is an impressive view (R) of the Mosquito Range. From south to north the jagged peaks of the range are MOUNT SHERMAN (14,037 alt.), MOUNT DEMOCRAT (14,142 alt.), MOUNT BROSS (14,170 alt.), MOUNT LINCOLN (14,284 alt.), and QUANDARY PEAK (14,256 alt.).

TROUT CREEK PASS (9,346 alt.), 85.2 *m.*, the dividing point between the drainage basins of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers, was once used by both the Colorado Midland and the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroads. The eastern boundary of COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST (*see Tour 9b*) is crossed at the pass, west of which lies the BUFFALO PEAKS STATE GAME PRESERVE embracing 192,640 acres. The highway continues through a deep canyon and traverses a region of barren hills. At intervals are miners' log cabins. Now abandoned, their roofs have fallen in, and their doors creak in the wind. Concrete and stone abutments (R) are all that remain of NEWETT, 86 *m.*, once a railroad town.

West of Newett the route enters the Arkansas River Valley, a level winding basin producing large crops of hay and vegetables. On the

west (L) are the majestic peaks of the COLLEGIATE RANGE, one of the highest in the State. The chief peaks were measured in 1869 by Prof. J. D. Whitney and his party, who named MOUNT HARVARD (14,399 alt.) in honor "of the university to which most of the members belonged as teachers or students." MOUNT YALE (14,172 alt.) was named for the university from which Whitney was graduated. MOUNT PRINCETON (14,177 alt.) was named a few years later by Henry Gannett, also a member of Whitney's party. The highway crosses a boundary of Cochetopa National Forest, 92.1 *m.*, to the western junction with US 285, 96.7 *m.* (*see Tour 15a*).

US 24 turns sharply north (R) up the Arkansas Valley, here devoted to mountain lettuce cultivation. Little was grown until 1918 when G. D. Isabel of Buena Vista (*see below*) planted an experimental 10 acres that netted him $7,000. By 1926 more than 13,000 acres were under cultivation, averaging 100 crates an acre. The best mountain lettuce is grown between altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet on sandy soil rich in leaf mold, preferably land from which aspens have been removed. Seed is planted in June; after thinning, plants stand about a foot apart. Irrigation during the growing season is essential. During late August and September the lettuce is harvested and shipped in refrigerator cars to eastern markets. Preferred varieties are Western and Mountain Iceberg. The Colorado crop is marketed when production in eastern states is at a minimum.

The COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY (*open daily by permission*), 97.6 *m.*, a gray stone, green-roofed building, was established in 1891 for offenders between 16 and 26 years of age. The 150 inmates grow much of the foodstuffs they use, and make their own clothing and shoes in the institution's shops.

A STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open 9-5 daily*), with spawning beds and nursery ponds, occupies a portion of the reformatory grounds. This is one of 16 State-owned-and-operated hatcheries with a combined annual capacity of 75,000,000 trout. Brood fish are "stripped" by hands; the eggs are fertilized by "milt" from the males stirred in water, and are then left in trays from 30 to 60 minutes until the adhering stage is passed. A two-year-old fish produces 500 to 700 eggs; those six years old, some 1,500. Eggs for near-by hatcheries are transferred immediately; others are held at the point of collection until reaching the "eyed" stage, a period of three days when eyes of the developing embryo are discernible. Trays covered with wire cloth are submerged in troughs of running water until the eggs are hatched, requiring from 25 to 50 days, depending upon the temperature of the water. The fish are then placed in open ponds, or nurseries, and are fed six times a day, usually ground beef heart and liver. When four to seven inches long, they are termed "fingerlings" and are transplanted to streams and lakes throughout the State. If the journey takes less than 10 hours, fingerlings are transported in ordinary 10-gallon milk cans; for longer trips, motor tank trucks are used; in these specially built tanks compressed oxygen flows through ice-cooled compartments to aerate the water. The

State maintains three large reservoirs for egg-spawn purposes, replacing the natural lakes used in former years. In addition to State and Federal hatcheries, numerous private hatcheries supply local markets.

BUENA VISTA (Sp. good view), 99.2 *m.* (7,800 alt., 750 pop.), at the confluence of Cottonwood Creek and the Arkansas River, six miles northeast of the base of Mount Princeton, is a shipping point for products of mines and farms. The town, founded in 1879 by silver prospectors, became the seat of Chaffee County later that year when a group of citizens chartered a locomotive and flat car and one night removed the county records from Granite (*see below*), where they had been stored in a hall above a brewery. Buena Vista was, and still is, the center of productive mining country. In 1881 a smelter and ore-sampling works were erected and remained in operation during the silver boom days. The town was the terminus of the railroad before its extension to Leadville and was headquarters for gamblers, bunco men, and desperadoes, who were driven out by the "respectables" in 1880. MUNICIPAL PARK contains a community house and library. Lettuce Day, combined with a rodeo, is celebrated annually in September.

North of Buena Vista the valley is walled in by rough hills. The eastern wall is of pink granite; the western is a glacial terrace of conglomerate rock and unconsolidated gravel, covered by a dense growth of sagebrush.

The highway passes RIVERSIDE, 106.7 *m.* (8,374 alt., 8 pop.), where the valley narrows. Directly east is MARMOT MOUNTAIN (11,841 alt.), containing a solitary outcrop of limestone and quartzite in a region otherwise composed of granite. Glacial debris is deposited in long ridges across the valley.

The highway crosses a boundary of Cochetopa National Forest, 109.2 *m.*, and then skirts CLEAR CREEK RESERVOIR (*fishing, boating, and near-by camping facilities*), 114.2 *m.*, which supplies water to the valley farms.

GRANITE, 116.5 *m.* (8,943 alt., 50 pop.), a collection of weathered frame houses at the bottom of a ravine, was the scene in 1859 of the first gold discoveries in this section. The diggings along Cache Creek and at Kelley's Bay were later abandoned in favor of richer deposits up the Arkansas at California Gulch. Dredges have successfully reworked the creek sands.

At 121.5 *m.* is the junction (L) with State 82 (*see Tour 5C*).

North of this junction appear (L) the twin peaks of MOUNT ELBERT (14,431 alt.) and MOUNT MASSIVE (14,418 alt.). The first-named has been officially measured by the U. S. Geological Survey as the highest peak in Colorado, but Mount Massive appears to be the higher of the two; residents here continue a long-standing feud over their relative altitudes. Elbert is a sharply pointed peak, while Massive, standing a little to the north and west, is a double-peaked mountain marked by a great semicircular gash. Livestock is grazed on the mountain sides during the summer and wintered in the valley,

protected by the surrounding mountains against severe cold. In late summer and fall the fields along the river are dotted with brown hay stacks.

At the head of the valley is MALTA, 133 *m.* (9,570 alt., 25 pop.), a railroad junction point for Leadville. During the 1880's this was the prosperous and populous center of an extensive charcoal-burning industry that supplied the fuel needs of the smelters of the Leadville district. A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERY (*open 9-5 daily*), one of two in the State, is the largest in the United States used exclusively for the propagation of trout, shipping four to six million fingerlings annually. In addition, it furnishes approximately 4,00,000 eggs to other hatcheries, transporting them in special Department of Commerce railroad cars.

The road swings sharply east and traverses the lower end of CALIFORNIA GULCH, the ravine that first made this region famous as a mining center. Prospectors, disgusted with their luck in Clear Creek Canyon (*see Tour 7b*), stopped here early in 1860 to dig through four feet of snow and pan some of the frozen sand. Few traces of color were found, and the men prepared to move on, when suddenly Abe Lee shouted, "I've got Californy right in my pan!" The rich strike brought a rush to the new diggings. The straggling settlement in the gulch was known first as Boughtown, later as Oro City (Sp. gold). At the end of 1860 the camp sheltered 5,000 persons and in 1861 was the most populous in the region.

The usual miscellany of miners, speculators, gamblers, and prostitutes descended upon the camp; saloons, gambling houses, and brothels lined the streets. "Money was of no account here," wrote Augusta Tabor (*see Leadville*) of that time. "Ordinary workmen were paid $6 in gold and spent it before morning." The placers were so rich that some mine owners reported taking out "a panful of almost pure gold a day." Before the claims were exhausted, California Gulch produced more than $5,000,000 in gold. By 1870 the gulch was almost abandoned; today the few houses along the road are occupied by workers at the smelter.

The ARKANSAS VALLEY SMELTER (*open 1-3 daily; guides*), 135.3 *m.*, established in 1877, is Leadville's greatest industrial plant. The huddle of smokestacks and blackened buildings are shut off from the road by great dikes of dark gray slag. Drab and forbidding by day, the cooling lava sends up streamers of white flames that turn vivid orange-red and light the scene with a weird glow at night when the molten slag is trundled from the furnaces by electric trams and dumped, to run down the blackened slopes. Ore from the mines is crushed and carried to the hearth furnaces to be roasted, or "sintered," a process that reduces the sulphur content so as not to interfere with subsequent smelting operations. Mixed with a flux of iron ore and limestone, roasted ore is fed into blast furnaces. The metallic contents run out in liquid form to be caught in crucibles, drawn off in molds, and

allowed to cool. The waste is carried to the dumps. The ingots are shipped to Omaha, Nebr., to be refined; there the gold and silver are removed, and the lead is cast into bars known as "pigs."

In LEADVILLE, 137 *m.* (10,152 alt., 3,771 pop.) (*see Leadville*), is the junction with State 104 (*see Tour 5D*).

Section c. LEADVILLE to GRAND JUNCTION; 184.8 m. US 24

This section of the route ascends the Askansas Valley by easy grades through a region of glacial moraines to the crest of the Continental Divide, traverses three of the State's national forests, descends the Eagle River to its junction with the Colorado, and enters the rich horticultural area of the Grand Valley.

North of LEADVILLE, 0 *m.*, the highway climbs through rolling wooded country to TENNESSEE PASS, 9.9 *m.* (10,427 alt.), a high saddle between pine-covered hills. Although the pass was long used by Indians, the first recorded crossing by white men was made by Lieutenant John C. Frémont and his party on their way to California in 1845. A marker here indicates the boundary between Cochetopa and Holy Cross National Forests. At the western portal of the DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD TUNNEL, 9.7 *m.*, helper engines are stationed to assist heavy freight trains over the "hump."

The road descends into the valley of the EAGLE RIVER, tributary to the Colorado, passing abandoned kilns, 12.5 *m.*, once used to burn charcoal for the Leadville smelter. Following the Eagle River, the highway descends by hairpin curves to the floor of Eagle Park, in prehistoric times the bed of a lake. Along the valley wall (L) is an outcrop of glassy white quartzite laid down as sand on the lakeshore and formed by deposits of silica in the pores of the early sandstone.

PANDO (*cabins; good fishing*), 19 *m.* (9,200 alt., 60 pop.), has a sawmill operated by water power set back in a grove of pines.

MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS (13,978 alt.) is visible directly ahead, 21 *m.*, the only view from US 24 of the northern or cross-face of the noted peak. The outlines of the cross are seen most distinctly in late spring and early summer. The peak, scarcely known before 1869, was not named until several years later. Longfellow's poem and the widely published sketches of Thomas Moran made the unique formation known to the world. The upright of the cross is 1,500 feet in length, and the arms extend 750 feet on each side. In spring the ravines forming the cross are filled with snow drifts 50 to 80 feet deep. Other drifts form an image of the SUPPLICATING VIRGIN, at the foot of which is a body of water known as the BOWL OF TEARS.

The route passes the HOMESTAKE CAMPGROUND, 23.5 *m.*, maintained by the Forest Service, to the junction with a dirt road, 24.1 *m.*, with a marker pointing to Mount of the Holy Cross.

Left on this unimproved road to GOLD PARK, 10 *m.*, a ghost town, one of the nearest automobile approaches to Mount of the Holy Cross.

Right 9.8 *m.* on a trail from Gold Park to Camp Tigiwon (*see below*), at the foot of Mount of the Holy Cross.

North of the junction, US 24 traverses a narrow canyon to RED-CLIFF, 25 *m.* (8,598 alt., 554 pop.), a mining settlement. Many of the weathered houses, set on the steep slopes, are reached by long stairways from the highway. The important deposits in the vicinity are silver, lead, and zinc. The surrounding area offers excellent hunting and fishing (*guides; equipment*).

Climbing 400 feet in less than three miles, the highway ascends BATTLE MOUNTAIN (10,956 alt.), named for an encounter between the Ute and Arapaho in 1849. The granite and quartzite cliffs, capped with a layer of Leadville limestone rich in zinc, are honeycombed with tunnels driven in search of gold. Perched precariously on the slopes of the mountain is GILMAN, 28 *m.* (9,000 alt., 300 pop.). Drifts of the EAGLE MINE, producing gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, crisscross the interior of the mountain; the shafthouse and mill are partially underground. Ore and supplies are carried by aerial trams from the railroad station at the foot of the mountain; passengers reach the town by a series of stairs.

At 31 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road, marked with a sign indicating the Mount of the Holy Cross.

Left on this road to CAMP TIGIWON, 3 *m.*, a community house established by the Forest Service. An annual pilgrimage is made in July to Mount of the Holy Cross by the Mount of the Holy Cross Association (*registration $1; meals 50¢; horses $2 a day*).

Right 9 *m.* on a trail from Camp Tigiwon to NOTCH MOUNTAIN (*shelter house*), from which the arms of the cross are a half-mile distant.

The highway crosses the northwestern boundary of Holy Cross National Forest on the outskirts of MINTURN, 34 *m.* (7,825 alt., 400 pop.), a railroad lumbering town (*guides, horses*). Northwest of Minturn the route winds through a narrow canyon and traverses a valley intensively farmed to the MOUNTAIN EXPERIMENT STATION (*open daily 9-4*), 40 *m.*, established in 1924 by the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Here crops are grown to demonstrate efficient methods of farming at high altitudes and to discover other crops that might be grown in such regions.

AVON, 40.5 *m.* (7,465 alt., 200 pop.), lies in a broad grassy valley at the foot of RED AND WHITE MOUNTAIN (L). Along the ranges of the Continental Divide (R) the harder rock strata are overlaid with darker volcanic material, soft and easily washed by rain, which has slipped down the hillsides to give them a soft rolling appearance. Grain and cattle raising are the chief occupations.

Before construction of the Moffat Railroad through northwestern Colorado, WOLCOTT, 51.3 *m.* (6,975 alt., 115 pop.), was an important supply point for ranches to the north.

In Wolcott is the junction with State 11 (*see Tour 7B*).

The road continues through a narrow canyon in which the vividly colored Triassic sandstone walls resemble masses of red-hot iron. Willows, cottonwoods, and spruce border the river. The route descends a broad valley dotted with farms to EAGLE, 61.5 *m.* (6,602 alt., 341 pop.), seat of Eagle County and center of an agricultural and ranching district. Hay and potatoes are the principal crops.

West of Eagle the highway leaves the mountains and traverses the high plateau country of western Colorado, described as "the badly weathered western roof of the Continental Divide." Vegetation becomes sparse, evidence of a diminishing amount of rainfall. South of GYPSUM, 69 *m.* (6,325 alt., 186 pop.), a potato-growing community, rise the high limestone cliffs for which the community was named.

Right from Gypsum on a dirt road to the SWEETWATER LAKE COUNTRY (*camp grounds and accommodations at Sweetwater and Gypsum Lakes*), 8 *m.*, noted for its excellent hunting and fishing.

A stratum of black rock (R), 74.2 *m.*, is one of the best examples of lava flow in the State.

DOTSERO, 75.5 *m.* (6,155 alt., 25 pop.), is the junction point of the Royal Gorge and Moffat Tunnel routes of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The Dotsero Cutoff, completed in 1935, links the D. & R. G. W. with the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railway at Orestod (*see Tour 7B*), the latter name being Dotsero spelled in reverse.

From the broad valley formed by the junction of the Eagle and Colorado River, White River Plateau is visible (R), a high level country visited by Theodore Roosevelt on one of his many western hunting trips. The Colorado River, once known as the Grand above its junction with the Green River in Utah, rises in Middle Park and flows alternately across flat treeless areas and through numerous canyons. In Gore Canyon (*see Tour 7B*) it becomes a roaring torrent, falling 360 feet in 5 miles, the greatest drop in the upper river below its headwaters.

The highway swings southwest between slate-colored cliffs as it follows the valley of the Colorado to the mouth of Glenwood Canyon, trenched through sedimentary rock and underlying granite for 15 miles, one of the outstanding scenic attractions of Colorado. Sheer walls here and there rise 1,000 feet above the foaming river as it cascades down a series of rapids. Throughout the canyon are alternate bands of limestone, granite, and red sandstone. High on the serrated walls pine trees cling precariously. Frequenting the sheer precipices are the canyon wren, mouse-like in color but eloquent in song, and colonies of white-throated swifts, birds possessed of such tremendous powers of flight that they have developed wing feathers stiff as steel needles.

The route crosses the eastern boundary of WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, 81.2 *m.*, the first national reserve created in Colorado (1891) and the second in the United States. It embraces

918,234 acres, all but 23,311 owned by the Federal Government. Within the forest is the White River Plateau, or Flat Tops, embracing 400 square miles. Much of the plateau is bordered by rimrock, but at intervals gradual slopes permit easy ascent.

At 83.5 *m.* is HANGING LAKE PARK (*restaurant accommodations; burros*).

Right from the park on a trail to HANGING LAKE, 1 *m.* (*one hour each way on foot*), where a spring has formed its own natural cup in the face of a cliff. The spring pours directly from an underground channel through a hole in the cliff and plunges downward into the basin, 500 feet wide. The mineral content of the extremely blue water is such that plant life touching it becomes petrified.

A concrete dam, 84.5 *m.*, diverts water through a 2.7-mile tunnel to the SHOSHONE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT of the Public Service Company of Colorado, 86.9 *m.*, which supplies light and power for Denver. Between the dam and the powerhouse are precipitous rapids.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, 93.5 *m.* (5,756 alt., 1,825 pop.), at the western end of Glenwood Canyon, seat of Garfield County, is a resort, ranching center, and outfitting point for sportsmen. The Flat Tops rise to an altitude of almost 10,000 feet on the northern edge of town, and the conical bulk of MOUNT SOPRIS looms across the valley of Roaring Fork River to the south. The community is built around numerous hot mineral springs flowing from limestone formations. An annual attraction is Strawberry Day in June when free berries are served visitors from tables set along one of the streets.

The town, originally known as Defiance, for a near-by fort, was laid out in 1883, four years before the arrival of the railroad. It was later named for Glenwood, Iowa, the birthplace of one of its founders. An English syndicate, interested in the region as a health resort, built the open-air swimming pool and bathhouse in 1891. Previously, the bath tubs of early settlers had been holes scooped in the ground and shielded by pine boughs, an idea borrowed from the Indians who brought their sick here for treatment. The Ute continued to visit the springs long after they had been removed to their reservation, and Chief Colorow was a familiar figure in the town. Although usually in feathered head dress, buckskin trousers, and a red banket, he paraded the streets on occasion in a tall plug hat and a black frock coat split up the back to accommodate his girth.

The 600-foot SWIMMING POOL (*open daily; adm. 25¢-35¢*), on the northern edge of town, is fed by hot and cold sulphur springs, and is used the year round; the thermal springs, the most copious in the State, flow 3,000 gallons a minute. Adjoining are several VAPOR CAVES (*adm. 75¢-$1.25*).

In Glenwood Springs is the junction with State 82 (*see Tour 5C*).

West of Glenwood Springs, US 24 skirts Red Mountain, noted for its coloring and strange formations, and traverses an irrigated valley to NEWCASTLE, 108 *m.* (5,552 alt., 470 pop.), a one-time coal camp.

Fire in the underground workings of the Wheeler Mine led to its abandonment.

West of SILT, 112.5 *m.* (4,452 alt., 264 pop.), a cattle- and potato-shipping point, is the beginning of a semiarid region, the true mesa country of western Colorado. In isolated spots some vegetables and alfalfa are grown by irrigation, but the greater part of the section is a desolate area of sage and cacti. An early visitor described this land as worthless waste, where "rattlesnakes are numerous and deadly species of centipede and beetles stand on their heads and wave their tails at you . . . beetles that dissolve themselves into a liquid which they squirt at you in retreating. . . . These are the curses of this accursed country."

RIFLE, 120 *m.* (5,310 alt., 1,287 pop.), a Saturday-night town for a large sparsely-settled cattle-raising area, is at the junction with State 13 (*see Tour 17*).

The road parallels the Colorado River, its banks fringed with cottonwoods and willows, and skirts the foot of BATTLEMENT MESA (10,000 alt.). On the north the precipitous white BOOK CLIFFS, topped with evergreens, resemble a row of gigantic volumes standing on the desert floor.

GRAND VALLEY, 136.5 *m.* (5,104 alt., 209 pop.), an agricultural town, lies in an area known locally as the Parachute Creek Oil Mining District, part of the Naval Oil Shale Reserve that includes 67,440 acres. Shale strata from a few to fifty feet in thickness extend westward to the Uinta Basin and contain an estimated 400,000,000 barrels of crude oil and 300,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, a fertilizer.

DE BEQUE, 149.5 *m.* (4,956 alt., 400 pop.), is a trading center for a large section of Roan Creek Valley.

Left from De Beque on a dirt road to the DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND, 6 *m.*, where well-preserved fossils have been found by scientists of the Field Museum, Chicago. Most notable of the remains were those of a brancheosaurus, a giant variety of dinosauria, measuring 30 feet high at the shoulder, 140 feet long, and estimated to have weighed more than 100 tons.

The route traverses Colorado Canyon to the GRAND VALLEY DAM, 163 *m.*, which diverts water from the river into the High Line Canal (R) and irrigates 50,000 acres in the valley below; approximately half of the first six miles of the canal is tunneled through solid rock.

At 164.5 *m.* is the junction with State 65 (*see Tour 5E*).

West of the junction the highway follows the bluffs along the river to the junction with a dirt road, 170.5 *m.*

Right on this road across the Colorado River to CAMEO, 0.2 *m.* (4,774 alt., 75 pop.), a coal town, named for the peculiar formation of the surrounding cliffs.

The road descends into Grand Valley, 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, a fertile irrigated area of more than 200,000 acres, noted for

its peach orchards which extend to the surrounding mesas. Approximately two thirds of the State's peach crop is raised here. In mid-August thousands of workers, often with their families, converge here from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and other States. Rooming houses are filled; many workers pitch their tents on the outskirts of small towns; some occupy trailers. These workers, often referred to as "fruit tramps," are paid both by the day and on a piece-work basis. Peach "fuzz" is the bane of pickers; many of them dust their necks and shoulders with starch or powder to counteract the irritation, and take several shower baths daily to relieve the intense itching produced by the fuzz.

There are two types of packing: the "field pack," in which each grower does his own grading and packing; and the "shed pack," performed in a centrally located plant. Packers, both men and women, earn from $6 to $7 a day; exceptional workers earn as much as $12. During the peak of the season some 225 refrigerator cars are daily packed and dispatched from the valley. Most popular of the peaches are the Elberta, averaging 60 to a crate, and the Hale, a larger variety, which runs as low as 20 to a crate.

In the midst of this orchard area is PALISADE, 172.2 *m.* (4,739 alt., 851 pop.), an important fruit-shipping center, named for the high serrated cliff of white shale extending for miles along the northern rim of the valley. During the picking season carnival companies follow the workers to set up street and tent shows in the small valley towns.

West of CLIFTON, 178 *m.* (4,800 alt., 304 pop.), the highway follows the Book Cliff Mountains, a continuation of the palisades extending westward 190 miles, far into Utah; they form the southern rim of the trough known as the Uinta Basin.

GRAND JUNCTION, 184.8 *m.* (4,602 alt., 10,247 pop.) (*see Grand Junction*), is at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9c*).

Tour 5A

Junction US 24—Summit of Pikes Peak; 18 *m.*, Pikes Peak Highway.

Graveled road; usually open by May or June, depending upon the snow.

The Pikes Peak Highway, built as a toll road in 1915 and a free highway since 1937, is the second highest automobile road in the State;

that up Mount Evans is the higher. Automobile races to the summit are held annually on Labor Day. Participants drive standard racing models and exhibit great skill and recklessness in driving their machines along the twisting highway. The races draw great crowds that line the upper reaches.

Pikes Peak, although surpassed in height by 27 in Colorado, is the most noted of the State's mountains, principally because it is isolated from the higher ranges and affords a magnificent view of the mountain and plain country. The peak was early made accessible by the Manitou & Pikes Peak Railway, better known as the Cog Road; the first train of tilted cars reached the summit on June 30, 1891.

The Ute legend of creation centers on this mountain. The Ute believed that the Great Spirit formed it by pouring ice and snow through a hole He had made in the sky by turning a large stone around and around. He then stepped from the clouds to the mountain top, descended part way, and made trees and plants by putting His fingers in the ground. As the snow melted, He formed rivers by drawing channels with the small end of His staff, made birds by blowing upon leaves, and created animals out of His staff. The grizzly bear came from the large end of the staff and was master of all animals. Later, the daughter of the Great Spirit, venturing far from home, fell into the power of the Grizzly, who forced her to marry him. The Indians, fruit of this union, were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit, but the bears were punished by being compelled to walk on all fours.

Another legend on the origin of Pikes Peak, well known to the Plains Indians, parallels stories of the Flood. What is now Colorado, according to the legend, was given by the Great Spirit Manitou to the Indians as a paradise. Soon tiring of its perfection, they decided to leave the earth and journey to the Happy Hunting Ground. They gathered great sacks of earth, rock, and maize, so that they might have with them some of what seemed good to them on earth. When they were about to pass through the Portal of the Sun into the presence of the Manitou, their wizards commanded the seas and rivers to loosen their waters and destroy the earth. Suddenly the voice of Manitou thundered above them, commanding them to put down their burdens. The frightened Indians dropped their sacks into one vast heap, which rose high above the flood water—Pikes Peak.

The first extended mention of the peak occurs in the memoirs of Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, who saw it in 1806, probably first from what is now Las Animas (*see Tour 9a*). Pike estimated its height at more than 18,000 feet and described it in his journal as "so remarkable as to be known to all savage nations for hundreds of miles around, to be spoken of with admiration by the Spaniards of New Mexico, and to be the bounds of their travels northwest." He and his followers endeavored to scale the height, but lack of provisions and intense cold prevented.

Although Pike predicted that the "Great Peak," as he called it, would never be scaled, the first recorded ascent was made in 1820

by Dr. Edwin James, botanist and historian of Major Stephen F. Long's expedition. Long named it James Peak, while maps published in 1814 and 1818 used the name "Highest Peak." Trappers and hunters continued to call it Pikes Peak, and it was so recorded on a map made in 1835 by Colonel Henry Dodge.

During the gold rush of 1859, Pikes Peak was the landmark that guided an army of prospectors westward. Thousands of Conestoga wagons crossed the plains, their canvas covers bearing the crudely lettered inscription, "Pikes Peak or Bust!" Many soon turned back with "Busted, by God" daubed below. For many years the entire mountain region was commonly known as the Pikes Peak Country. Fabulous tales were circulated about the richness of the area. "We learn from a man just returned from Pikes Peak," wrote an Iowa newspaper in 1860, "that gold there lies in bands or strata down the slope. The custom of the best miners is to construct heavy wooden sleds with iron ribs similar to a stone boat. These are taken to the top of the peak, several men get into each one and guide it down over the strata. The gold curls up on the boat, like shavings, and is gathered in as they progress. This is the usual method of collecting it."

In CASCADE, 0 *m.* (7,773 alt., 50 pop.) (*see Tour 5b*), the Pikes Peak Highway branches south (L) from US 24 (*see Tour 5b*).

The road passes the old TOLL STATION, 1 *m.*, the beginning of a steep climb along the western slope of the densely forested mountain to PENGUIN ROCK, 1.1 *m.*, a curiously formed outcrop resembling a penguin on a cake of ice. Traversing a growth of young spruce and aspen, part of a Forest Service project, the route in its ascent makes numerous hairpin turns and switchbacks. From many points are views of summer cabins below in Fountain Creek. The mountains to the west resemble an expanse of crumpled paper.

At HALFWAY CAMP GROUND (*fireplaces, picnic facilities*), 8.3 *m.*, is the first clear view of the summit of Pikes Peak. A stone building, 11.5 *m.*, set back in a grove of tall pines, houses GLEN COVE (*resthouse and restaurant*). Many visitors have their pictures taken here in front of a sign reading "Glen Cove, 11,300 alt.," and receive prints on their return. A log cabin (*open*), owned by the Pikes Peak Ski Club, is furnished with stoves and chairs.

Right on a trail from Glen Cove to the PIKES PEAK SKI CLUB COURSE (*free*), 0.5 *m.*

Wild flowers border the route during summer. Blueberry shrubs carpet much of the shaded forest floor, and in moist open spaces are patches of bluebells, purple monkshood, and yellow butterweed, often waist-high. Near timberline, fragrant and brilliantly colored alpine flowers grow in clusters among the rocks; here are forget-me-nots, mountain pinks, and the fragile alpine gentian, its funneled waxy blossoms streaked with blue and stippled with purple.

From Glen Cove the highway rises sharply to reach timberline

(11,400 alt.), 12.3 *m.* Gnarled pines are numerous, their bark stripped away by constant winds. Portions of the slopes remain snow-covered throughout the year. At the edge of the snow fields, and often in them, grow white marsh marigolds, dogtooth violets, and the alpine primrose. Here is the home of the American pipit, the rosy finch, and the white-tailed ptarmigan, or snow quail.

Pikes Peak now rises abruptly, and the highway ascends by a series of switchbacks along the edge of a high bluff, each turn offering a panorama of mountains and plains. The BOTTOMLESS PIT (L), 14.8 *m.*, is a vast chasm approximately 1,000 feet deep. From a parking space the giant pines in the pit appear no larger than matchsticks.

The BOULDER FIELD, 15.5 *m.*, consists of great red granite boulders strewn over the summit of the mountain; from a hairpin turn, 16.5 *m.*, is (L) an impressive view of the Cripple Creek district (*see Tour 5B*).

SUMMIT HOUSE, 18 *m.* (14,110 alt.), erected in 1882 as an observation station for the U. S. Signal Corps, is surmounted with a 25-foot tower (*telescope, 10¢*). The plains appear as a sea of blue haze; Colorado Springs is a green spot in the foreground. This scene inspired Katherine Lee Bates's poem, "America the Beautiful" (1911). The Summit House is the upper terminal of the Pikes Peak Cog Road (*see Tour 5b*).

On the summit is held the annual New Year's Eve fireworks display of the AdAmAn Club. As its name implies, this organization adds one member annually, initiating him with the strenuous cold climb to the summit. Formed in 1922 with a membership of five, it now numbers twenty; Rear Admiral Byrd is an honorary member.

Cheyenne Mountain, a rough black hill marked with spiny outcrops along its ridge, is visible below to the southeast (*see Colorado Springs*). The Indians regarded this mountain as the carcass of the Thirst Dragon summoned by the Manitou to drink up the great flood. The dragon drank so much that, in attempting to climb to heaven, he fell and burst.

In 1880 the U. S. Signal Corps on the summit was in charge of Sergeant John T. O'Keefe, a youth who, when in his cups, sent amazing reports to headquarters. He pictured an eruption of Pikes Peak as occurring on the night of October 29 when "a bright flash clove the darkness and after some laborious climbing we arrived some 200 yards from the crater. The heat . . . was very oppressive, and the ground about us covered with pulverized ashes and lava. I was lost in astonishment. The snow for nearly half a mile around the crater had disappeared. This was all the more remarkable as on the previous day the snow had been several feet deep."

The second eruption occurred on the night of November 7, so O'Keefe reported, and the majesty of the scene was the grandest he had ever seen, not excepting the eruption of Vesuvius in 1852, seen by him when a lad in Italy. "It began with a tremendous burst which shook Pikes Peak to its very foundations, hurling into the air dense clouds of ashes and lava. The explosions succeeded each other with rapidity

and increased in violence for about an hour when the volcano seemed to enter a profound sleep . . . no doubt Colorado Springs will meet the same fate as Pompeii and Herculaneum."

One of O'Keefe's tall tales, widely believed at the time, described an army of ferocious pack rats that inhabited the rocky crevices of the peak. One evening, alarmed by screams, he rushed into the bedroom to find his wife besieged by rats. With rare presence of mind he encased her in zinc roofing material, thrust his legs into joints of stovepipe, and with a heavy club proceeded to battle the ferocious carnivorous rodents. Hundreds were slain, only to be replaced by reserves from outside. Meanwhile, the rats had devoured a quarter of beef hanging in the room, not to speak of the infant daughter of the couple. Finally, O'Keefe's wife, a mountain-bred girl and an expert with the lariat, threw a wire noose over her husband and attached it to a powerful storage battery. The heavy current electrocuted most of the rats busily nibbling on the sergeant and routed the survivors. O'Keefe's reports soon ceased—whether because the resourceful sergeant was removed to a less dangerous post or because the eruption checked the flow of "strong waters" from Colorado City, is not clear.

Tour 5B

Divide (Junction US 24)—Cripple Creek—Victor—Florence (Junction US 50); 50.7 *m.*, State 67.

Graveled road; open all year, but subject to heavy snows. Limited accommodations.

State 67 crosses one of the world's most famous gold fields—the Cripple Creek district. This region, long pronounced worthless by mining experts, has produced $380,770,422 of yellow metal since 1891. The history of the field is a saga of tenderfoot luck and the confounding of experts, for this "$300,000,000 cow pasture" was proved by butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers who did their prospecting with pitchforks.

In 1858 a Captain Norton, heading a party of explorers, picked up rock here that revealed the presence of gold, but no attempt was made to find the vein. During the Pikes Peak Rush of 1859, when every square mile of the territory was critically examined, prospectors found some "color" in the field but did not consider their finds worth investi-

gating. Hayden H. Wood, of the U. S. Geological Survey, and A. H. Kidney, a mining engineer, discovered gold near the eastern slope of Mount Pisgah (*see below*) in 1874, but their reports were not taken seriously.

Mount Pisgah gave the field a bad name 10 years later. In April 1884 rumors of rich discoveries on this dark solitary cone west of the present town of Cripple Creek brought prospectors from Leadville and other camps nearby. Thousands explored the hill but found gold only in the prospect hole of those who had reported the discovery. "Salting" —the practice of planting gold on a claim in order to sell it—was suspected, and this seemed to be confirmed when one of the owners was caught with a bottle of chloride of gold in his possession. Threats of lynching followed, but as no one had been injured, the affair terminated with a picnic and general drunk, and the experts' adverse reports on the district were even more generally credited.

Gold was again reported in this area a year later by Theodore H. Lowe, another member of the Geological Survey, and an uncle of Robert Womack, the young cowhand destined to open one of the world's fabulous treasure vaults. While riding the range for Horace Bennett and Julius Myers, of Denver, young Womack dug so many holes that his employers reprimanded him because of danger to the cattle. In 1891 two Colorado Springs prospectors, L. M. De La Vergne and F. B. Frisbee, traversing Poverty Gulch (*see below*), found Womack working at the bottom of a 48-foot shaft, in which he had uncovered a promising vein. Womack named this claim the El Paso and took specimens of ore to Colorado Springs.

Ore from the El Paso, the first in the district, assayed almost $250 a ton, and the cowboy went on a roaring drunk, sold his claim for $500, and galloped through the streets of Colorado City, now West Colorado Springs, celebrating his luck. Subsequently, the El Paso was developed by the Gold King Mining Company and produced $5,000,000. Womack died impoverished in Colorado Springs, a ward of loyal friends.

Reports of Womack's discovery did not precipitate an immediate rush. Experienced miners refused to believe that any large body of ore would be found, and the Mount Pisgah hoax was still fresh in mind. In May 1891, however, Frisbee and De La Vergne interested Winfield Scott Stratton, a Colorado Springs carpenter and prospector, in the district. Stratton found traces of gold on Battle Mountain (*see below*), and on July 4th staked out the Washington and Independence mines; nine years later he sold out to an English syndicate for $11,000,000. Stratton had not pushed development of his claims, preferring to let the gold remain in the ground until needed. "The banks," he said, "will go bust."

Late in 1891 Bennett and Myers, advised by their ranch foreman that prospectors were beginning to overrun the country, platted an 80-acre townsite. The newcomers—the butchers, the bakers, and the candlestick-makers of legend—were generally regarded as a nuisance.

Almost $200,000 was taken from the district that year, but skepticism remained so strong that it was difficult to obtain capital for development. Prospectors continued to swarm in, however, and new discoveries were made. In 1892 several thousand men were mining in the field, and gold production reached $600,000. Two years later the population had increased to 18,000, and by 1896 gold production had jumped to $8,750,000. During 1901, the peak year, as long ore trains rolled out day and night toward Colorado Springs, $24,986,990 in gold was taken from the field, which was surpassed only by the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, South Africa. At this time the district had an estimated population of 50,000.

The region is named for the little stream that meanders southward from the plateau, but the origin of the name is uncertain. One story has it that the stream was named because so many cattle were lamed in the bogs along its course.

The topography of the country delayed mining discoveries here, for the Cripple Creek district has few outcrops and heavy volcanic debris on the rounded hillsides makes digging difficult. The gold-producing area, about six miles square, lies on a plateau ranging in altitude from 9,500 to 11,000 feet, through which great masses of volcanic rock were spewed up at intervals in ancient times. Gold is found in this eruptive material, usually in the form of free gold or telluride of gold.

A gold-mining district seldom enjoys an extended prosperity, but Cripple Creek has again confounded experts. Gold was mined in great quantities for almost two decades before the veins began to be depleted. After 1914 there was a long period of stagnation, but in the early 1930's the district took on new life, and in 1938 the population trebled when gold production rose to $5,109,055.

At the height of its glory the gold field had eleven camps—Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Independence, Anaconda, Gillett, Elkton, Altman, Lawrence, Arequa, and Mound City—all connected by a network of electric tramways. Two electric lines connected Cripple Creek and Victor, the major settlements; three railroads were built into the district during 1894-95—the Florence & Cripple Creek R. R., the Short Line, and the Midland Terminal. Business was so profitable that the Florence & Cripple Creek is said to have paid for itself within a year. At a time when other Colorado mining camps, particularly Leadville, Aspen, and Creede, were suffering from the crash of the silver markets in 1893, the millions in gold taken from approximately 5,000 shafts in and around Cripple Creek went far toward stabilizing economic conditions in the State and gave birth to a new dynasty of millionaires.

Throughout the boom years "high-grading"—the stealing of high-grade ores—flourished. Ore in excess of $2,000,000 was stolen in a decade, it has been estimated, the thefts ranging from what could be carried away in lunch pails to carload lots. Stolen ore was disposed of through a "fence," usually an assayer or a miner who owned a

producing shaft. One notorious gang bribed the teamsters of a rich mine, unloaded the ore at a convenient spot, and replaced it with bags of low-grade stuff. So general did high-grading become that for a time mine owners provided rooms where workers were compelled to change their clothes and have their lunch pails examined before going off shift. Even so, several men were discovered trying to smuggle out small amounts of gold concealed in their beards.

Turbulence and bitterness marked the early labor history of the Cripple Creek area. Trouble first occurred in 1893, when some mines attempted to reduce the prevailing $3 wage scale for an eight-hour day. The Western Federation of Miners, with a membership of 800, went on strike from February 1 to June 10, during which time several men were killed and one mine was dynamited. After the National Guard had been ordered into the district, differences were arbitrated and the prevailing wage rate remained in force.

More serious trouble developed when employees of the Standard Mill at Colorado City (*see Colorado Springs*) struck in February 1903, in protest against the discharge of union men; a sympathetic strike was called by the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek against "unfair" mines, or those that continued to ship ore to the struck mill at Colorado City. This dispute was settled on March 31, but Colorado City mill employees again went on strike on July 3 for a wage increase and reinstatement of union men who had walked out in the previous strike. Union miners in Cripple Creek laid down their tools in August, and by the next day 3,552 men were idle. Two months later 1,000 union men were employed in the "fair" mines, and 1,700 non-union men and strike breakers were at work in the others.

With neither side inclined to yield, friction soon developed. In September 1,000 militiamen established stations on every commanding hill. Union leaders were arrested; when a hearing was held for their release on writs of habeas corpus, the Cripple Creek courthouse was guarded by sharpshooters and a gatling gun. Accusations of terrorism and intimidation were made by both sides, and acts of violence multiplied. On November 21, when the superintendent and the shift boss of the Vindicator Mine were killed by an explosion in a shaft, W.F.M. members were again arrested, but none was convicted. Union miners, on their part, charged that these disturbances were a part of a plot to discredit their organization.

December found the entire district under martial law; while efforts were being made in Denver to arbitrate the strike, word came of a tragedy at the Independence Mine, where a cable hoist to the shaft-house parted and plunged 15 men to death.

Quiet reigned early in 1904, and troops were withdrawn. But the lull was deceptive. In June a mysterious explosion wrecked the railroad station at Independence (*see below*), killing many non-union miners. Mines were closed and business temporarily suspended; a committee of mine owners forced the Teller County sheriff to resign;

furious rioting broke out in Victor, where two men were killed and many wounded; W.F.M. stores and offices of newspapers favorable to the union were ransacked and pillaged; troops were again brought in. A blacklist against union members was established by mine owners, and scores of union men were escorted out of the district, some as far as the Kansas and New Mexico Lines. Hundreds of others left of their own accord. The strike collapsed, and with it the W.F.M. as an effective organization in the Cripple Creek field.

With the exception of Cripple Creek and Victor, the towns that once dotted the district are deserted, identifiable only by a few scattered decaying buildings. Of the railroads, only the Midland Terminal remains.

In DIVIDE, 0 *m.* (9,183 alt., 153 pop.) (*see Tour 5b*), State 67 branches south from US 24 (*see Tour 5b*) and winds through hilly country with frequent views (L) of Pikes Peak and other summits of the Rampart Range, and (R) of the rough and jagged outline of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. South of MIDLAND, 5.5 *m.* (8,270 alt., 10 pop.), which has a privately-owned fish hatchery and fishing pool (*50¢ a lb. for fish caught*), the route follows the crest of a small ridge, skirting the western edge of Pike National Forest and the Pikes Peak Game Refuge (*see Tour 5*). RHYOLITE MOUNTAIN (10,771 alt.), rising sharply (R) from a comparatively level terrain to an almost perfectly rounded summit, contains the northernmost gold deposits of the Cripple Creek district; a strike yielding $100,000 was made here in 1891.

At 13 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to GILLETT, 1.1 *m.* (9,938 alt., 10 pop.), now a handful of abandoned houses, once a busy town of several hundred with a large reduction mill and a race track. One of the few bull fights in the Spanish manner ever held in the United States was staged here by "Arizona" Charlie Wolf on August 24, 1895. Toreadors and bulls were imported from Mexico, a wooden arena was built, and excursion trains were run from Colorado Springs and Denver. One bull was killed before authorities interfered.

CRIPPLE CREEK, 16.2 *m.* (9,375 alt., 1,428 pop.), surrounded by barren hills dotted with gray mine dumps and overshadowed by the sharp regular cone of MOUNT PISGAH (10,400 alt.), looks old and worn beyond its years. Although a few new structures grace the business district, not a building was erected from 1914 to 1934, at which time a five-room house was built. The news flashed along press wires, for almost everything that has happened in Cripple Creek since its founding has been news. Many miners have modernized old shacks; and it is not uncommon for a house, unpainted for 25 years, to be equipped with an electric range, refrigerator, radio, and the newest furnishings.

Still a part of the modern scene are the former prospectors who failed in their quest for gold, and who no longer dream of achieving fortunes made by early millionaires. Today, too old to work in the mines or to roam the hills with "torture tools," as they term picks

and shovels, they while away their time in the pool halls and cigar stores they frequented as youths. In outlying districts a few "dump rats" salvage ore from old dumps. Younger men, for the most part born here, usually possess special skills. Many earn a livelihood by leasing a section of a mine from a large corporation, which they work on a 50-50 basis, the company furnishing compressed air, blasting powder, and tools. Others work for wages. To the younger generation the work is merely a job; to their fathers it was an adventure holding a promise of wealth and independence.

The seat of Teller County since its creation in 1899 and its largest town, Cripple Creek once had a population of 20,000. The two decades following its incorporation in 1892 constituted a heady mixture of modern progress and the wildest of the Wild West. It was born when gold ore began to pour down from the hills and gold coins filled every pocket. Here were the ubiquitous saloons, dance halls, and bawdy houses, side by side with outfitters' tents selling everything from diamonds and silks to picks, shovels, bacon, flour, and tobacco.

Gambling increased as wealth piled up; high-graders operated singly and in gangs; beautiful or lucky "professional" women married millionaires. Everybody speculated heavily in mining shares; brokerage offices vied with saloons for choice sites along the principal streets, and their scouts combed the hills daily for news of fresh strikes. Early accommodations were limited; lines formed outside hotels and restaurants at meal hours; finding a house to buy or a room to rent was as difficult as finding an unstaked claim. Miners returning from work at night sometimes found their cabins appropriated or removed to another site. Yet it was Cripple Creek's romantic boast during this fevered period that houses were seldom locked and a woman could walk any street day and night unmolested—provided she kept her eyes straight ahead and kept moving.

As befell the majority of flimsy early mining camps, Cripple Creek had its fire. In 1906 an overturned stove in a Myers Avenue hotel lighted a conflagration that destroyed much of the town. A second fire two days later leveled what remained. The town was soon rebuilt with stone and brick structures. At the beginning of the century the camp had 41 assay offices, 91 lawyers, 46 brokerage houses, 88 doctors and dentists, 14 newspapers, 70 saloons, and one coroner—usually very busy.

Two brothers, A. E. and Leslie Carlton, who began a freighting and transfer business, bought the First National Bank; with Spencer Penrose of Colorado Springs, whose fortune also came from these fields, they invested heavily in mining enterprises. Today, the Carlton interests control most of the production of the gold field.

Many names now celebrated in one way or another have been associated with Cripple Creek. Here Texas Guinan launched her career as an entertainer, and Lowell Thomas carved his initials on a schoolroom desk. Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado (1940) also attended school here and worked for a time on a newspaper. Jack

Johnson, first Negro world heavyweight champion, was once a bouncer in a local saloon; William Harrison (Jack) Dempsey worked as a mucker in the mines and fought a long and bloody battle here for a $50 purse.

Few landmarks of the old camp remain. During its dormant period hundreds of buildings were torn down for their lumber, and scores of houses were removed to Manitou Springs and Colorado Springs. Some ramshackle buildings still stand along Myers Avenue, the early red-light district. When Julian Street, magazine writer, visited the town in 1914, he interviewed Madam Leo, known as "Leo the Lion," an inmate of the district, who told him she would give him a story "hot enough to burn the paper on which it is written." Street's article, which concerned itself much more with Myers Avenue than with the mines and the more respectable parts of the community, incensed the town fathers, who declared that the writer had been too frightened to venture more than a block from the depot and retaliated by wittily calling the notorious thoroughfare Julian Street.

JOHNNY NOLAN'S SALOON, 3rd and Bennett Sts., a two-story false front building, now a grocery store, was once the busiest gambling saloon in town.

The old WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS BUILDING, Bennett St. between Third and Fourth Sts., now boarded up, was miners' headquarters until the union was shattered in the strike of 1904.

Left from Bennett Avenue in Cripple Creek on a dirt road winding up Poverty Gulch to the GOLD KING MINE (*visiting in surface structures by permission*), 0.4 *m.*, where in 1891 Bob Womack made his gold strike.

South of Cripple Creek State 67 winds tortuously between rounded hills marked by mine dumps and decaying shaft houses.

At 18.7 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to ELKTON, 0.3 *m.*, a few houses grouped about the corrugated gray iron superstructure of the ELKTON MINE (*visiting in surface structures by permission*), discovered in 1895 by John W. Bernard, who, walking from Colorado Springs, spent his first night sleeping on the ground. Ignorant of prospecting, he staked out a claim around the first likely looking rock pile, naming the mine, which has yielded $13,000,000, for a pair of elk horns lying nearby.

East of Elkton the narrow rough dirt road ascends Eclipse Gulch to the CRESSON MINE (*visiting in surface structures by permission*), 1.1 *m.*, now one of the most profitable in the district. Originally it produced low-grade ore, but in 1915 a new 1,700-foot shaft opened a "vug," a pear-shaped hollow in a lode, known to geologists as a geode. The walls and ceilings were lined with tellurium with an extraordinarily high gold content, and the floor was carpeted with gold ore that was scooped up with a shovel. So rich was the discovery that a vault door was placed at the opening of the chamber. Shipped to Colorado Springs with armed guards riding the box cars, the ore yielded from $5,000 to $10,000 a ton; the richest of it assayed at more than $100,000 a ton, or $50 a pound.

South of the junction the road twists through desolate rock-marked country.

VICTOR, 19.7 *m.* (9,900 alt., 1,291 pop.), is a twin of Cripple Creek, but rivalry has always marked their relationship. Some thoroughfares in Victor are literally paved with gold, for in early days only high-grade ore was shipped; low-grade was used to surface the streets. In 1936 the town realized $5,000 from ore mined in the street in front of the post office. The Gold Coin, one of the richest surface mines in the district, was discovered while excavating for a hotel basement. The town was almost leveled by fire in 1899; $1,000,000 of property was destroyed, and 3,000 persons were rendered homeless.

1. Left from Victor 0.7 *m.* on a steep dirt road to the PORTLAND MINE (*visiting in surface structures by permission*), largest and richest of the mines operating in the district. Buildings and great dumps cover 180 acres on BATTLE MOUNTAIN. More than $65,000,000 in gold has been taken from the 3,000-foot shaft, deepest in the Cripple Creek district. In 1892, two young Irishmen, James Doyle, a carpenter, and James Burns, a plumber, found about one sixth of an acre of unclaimed land on Battle Mountain, staked out a claim, and began digging. Funds exhausted, they took in a third partner, John Harnan. Soon they struck ore so rich it "made their eyes bug out." Fearing that their claim might be jumped or claimed by neighboring mines, they worked in secret, taking out ore only at night, until they had accumulated $90,000; with this they successfully defended their holdings.

Below the Portland properties on Battle Mountain is the INDEPENDENCE MINE, staked by Winfield Scott Stratton on July 4, 1891, which has produced $30,000,000. The $1,000,000, commission paid Verner Z. Reed of Denver for negotiating the sale of the Independence and Washington mines to the Venture Corporation of London, England, founded another of Colorado's great fortunes.

2. Left from Victor 0.8 *m.* on another dirt road that skirts the south foot of Battle Mountain to an old brick schoolhouse and a dozen ramshackle frame dwellings, all that remain of GOLDFIELD, established in 1895 by the owners of the Portland Mine. Lying between Battle Mountain (L) and Big Bull Mountain, the community once had a population of 3,000, and with four schools was known as a "family town." Three fourths of the ore mined in the Cripple Creek district was shipped from the stations formerly maintained by three railroads here.

On the southeastern slope of BULL HILL (L), 2.5 *m.*, is the SITE OF INDEPENDENCE, another mining settlement and scene of a terrific explosion during labor troubles in 1904. Authorities believed that someone at a distance pulled a wire that fired a shot into more than 200 pounds of dynamite placed under a railroad station, killing thirteen miners waiting for a train.

All that remains of ALTMAN (10,610 alt.), 2.8 *m.*, are a few crumbling shacks. Prior to 1900 it had a population of 2,000, mostly miners. As the majority of elected officials were members of the W.F.M., the town became one of the headquarters of the strike of 1893 and 1903-04. So numerous were the shooting scrapes that an undertaker offered party rates if all killings were scheduled on Saturdays. Altman lies on the eastern flank of Bull Hill (10,814 alt.), a commanding eminence fortified by striking miners in 1893; an attack by a large force of deputy sheriffs was thwarted by the intervention of the National Guard.

South of Victor the route winds through Phantom Canyon to FLORENCE, 50.7 *m.* (5,187 alt., 2,475 pop.) (*see Tour 9b*), at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9b*).

Tour 5C

Junction US 24—Twin Lakes—Independence Pass—Aspen—Glenwood Springs; 82.5 *m.*, State 82.

Graveled road; narrow, with many sharp turns, between Twin Lakes and Independence Pass; pass is usually closed by snow from November to late May.
Branch line of Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R. parallels route between Aspen and Glenwood Springs.
Accommodations limited.

Crossing the Continental Divide near its highest point, the highway pierces the heart of the Pitkin County mining district. Not so heavily traveled as other east-west highways, the route is unexcelled for its views of lofty mountains, tumbling snow-fed streams, and forests of pine and aspen. The streams are among the best in the State for fishing; in season there is good hunting.

State 82 branches west from US 24, 0 *m.* (*see Tour 5b*), 15 miles south of Leadville (*see Leadville*), skirting the northern shores of the TWIN LAKES RESERVOIR. The gray bulk (R) of MOUNT ELBERT (14,431 alt.) and, behind it, MOUNT MASSIVE (14,419 alt.), shoulder the sky; TWIN PEAK, rising almost from the southern shore line, is dwarfed by the grandeur of its neighbors. The two lakes forming the reservoir, set in the wide flat mouth of a rapidly converging canyon and walled in by crests of the Divide, are part of the Twin Lakes Diversion Project (*see below*) and are used to store water brought by tunnel from the Roaring Fork River on the Western Slope.

The road crosses the eastern boundary of COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST, 2.6 *m.*, a reserve embracing 1,142,417 acres of Federal lands and 61,875 acres of State, municipal, and privately owned lands. The original reserve was enlarged when the old Leadville Forest and part of the upper Arkansas River watershed were added. The Cochetopa National Forest now embraces the headwaters of the Arkansas River, the mountain region north and west of the San Luis Valley, and the Tomichi Creek drainage basin to the west over the Continental Divide.

TWIN LAKES, 4.7 *m.* (9,015 alt., 50 pop.), a popular resort (*campgrounds; horses and burros available*), was settled after the Leadville silver rush of 1878-79 (*see Leadville*), when prospectors found in the vicinity the first traces and outcrops of the Gordon, Tiger, Little Joe, and other rich lodes. Attracted by the Leadville rush, newcomers discovered at Twin Lakes a summer vacation ground. Against the

flanks of Mount Elbert are groves of quaking aspen. Here fields of wild roses, lupines, and bluebells vie with huge granite boulders for attention. Streaking upward through the lighter green of the aspens are the darker evergreens. Lakes and streams offer splendid fishing, especially for Mackinaw trout, in the fall, and good duck hunting in season. Numerous trails lead back into the Sawatch Range where the climber, amateur or professional, can test his skill in a wilderness of crags.

West of Twin Lakes the highway swings into the narrow, heavily-forested canyon of Lake Creek, in the shadow of (L) massive LA PLATA PEAK (14,342 alt.), which dominates the sky line for miles.

TWIN LAKES FALLS (L), 7 *m.*, is a turbulent plunging mass of water and upthrown spray. West of Twin Lakes the creek falls 3,000 feet within twelve miles, a great potential source of water power.

EVERETT, 9 *m.*, is a deserted station on an old stagecoach route across the Divide to the mining towns of the Western Slope. Along this road passed pack trains carrying silver ore from Aspen to the Leadville smelter; these trains often consisted of strings of burros more than a quarter-mile long.

At 13 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road along the South Fork of Lake Creek (*fair fishing*), which was once traveled by stage coaches and freight wagons crossing Lake Creek Pass (12,226 alt.); the route today is a rutted pack trail mainly used by forest rangers.

The EAST PORTAL OF THE TWIN LAKES DIVERSION TUNNEL (L), 15.5 *m.*, an irrigation project designed to bring waters from the Western Slope to the plains, pierces the Continental Divide just south of Independence Pass. The bore, nine feet in diameter, was drilled four miles through almost solid rock; completed on May 1, 1935, it cost $1,200,000. Funds for the project were obtained through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Twin Lakes Reservoir and Canal Co. Water sufficient to irrigate 50,000 acres, brought from the Roaring Fork, is stored in Twin Lakes Reservoir pending release into the Arkansas River to be used by farmers living 220 miles from the source of supply. The tunnel was driven from both ends, and so accurate were engineers' calculations that the two bores were off only one inch in grade and seven in alignment.

West of the tunnel the valley of Lake Creek widens into grassy meadows. After a wide sweep to the north, the highway rises in a series of loops and curves toward the crest of the Continental Divide. Thinning pines, gnarled and stubby from their fight for existence, give way at timberline to bare boulders, hardy grasses, and the alpine vegetation of a world above the clouds. The road along the sheer face of the mountain, while steep, is one of the safest traversing a pass in Colorado.

A stone monument (R) and several small lakes, 22 *m.*, mark the SUMMIT OF INDEPENDENCE PASS (12,095 alt.), the highest

and probably the most impressive automobile pass in the State. An arctic meadowland overshadowed only by the topmost notches of the Sawatch Range, it rises far above the peaks that towered high when viewed from Lake Creek Valley. No matter what the temperatures farther down the slope, it is apt to be chilly here even in summer (*altitude comparatively great; avoid overexertion*).

West of Independence Pass, State 82 descends into the valley of the ROARING FORK RIVER by easy grades. As timberline is reached, the heavier forest growth of the Western Slope is marked. Fishermen esteem this remote district as the best in the State, and throughout the season the Roaring Fork and its tributaries attract many anglers.

INDEPENDENCE, 26.2 *m.*, a scattering of weather-beaten, roofless log shacks clinging to the mountain side, was once a flourishing settlement. In summer a handful of die-hard prospectors, still tramping the surrounding hills in quest of "color," make this ghost town their headquarters. West of the LOST MAN RANGER STATION (L), 27.2 *m.*, one of the headquarters of Holy Cross National Forest (*fishing information obtainable here*), the highway descends rapidly as it follows the cascading Roaring Fork to the valley below.

At 31.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road across the Roaring Fork to the GROTTOS, 0.4 *m.*, a series of fantastic excavations carved by downrushing waters in the solid rock of what was once part of the river bed. Since grinding out the rock, the river has swerved and cut a new channel about 50 feet nearer the highway. Best reached by climbing down the opening in the old river bed, the several grottos, many of them of large size, indicate the tremendous erosive force exerted by a mountain stream.

The rough road, following Lincoln Creek some 11 miles into a rarely visited mountain country, is used by occasional hunting and fishing parties.

Passing a camp ground, 37.1 *m.*, the route crosses the western boundary of Holy Cross National Forest, 39.1 *m.*

ASPEN, 40.9 *m.* (7,850 alt., 705 pop.), seat of Pitkin County, founded by men who reached Leadville too late to stake claims, soon rivaled the older silver camp. Although prospecting began here in 1878, Indian troubles prevented development until 1880. Almost cut off from the world today, the camp was even more remote when stagecoach and wagon provided the sole means of entering the region. The field reached its peak in 1887 with the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. from Glenwood Springs and the completion of the Midland Ry. through the Carleton Tunnel (*see Tour 5D*). At that time Aspen was a boisterous camp of 15,000. Fabulously rich silver ore was coming down Aspen Mountain, south of town, and from Smuggler Mountain to the east. Within the next two decades the production of silver, lead, and other metals totaled $6,000,000 annually.

The great mines of the day—the Molly Gibson, Durant, Midnight, Newman, Aspen, Montezuma, and Smuggler—created new million-

aires. A nugget, 93 per cent pure silver, weighing 2,060 pounds, said to be the world's largest, was taken from the Smuggler in 1894. When the mines were in full production, workers came off shift after dark, lighting their way with mine candles, making a flowing stream of light down the mountain side. When all were in town, the rutted streets and narrow board sidewalks were so crowded that progress was difficult.

On one occasion a man and his young bride from the East arrived to set up housekeeping in a small cabin; the citizens staged a charivari for them. The bride, frightened, bolted the door against the merry-makers. For three days and nights the cabin was besieged. Guns roared; an attempt was made to ram the door with logs; the stove-pipe was stuffed up. Not until the crowd threatened to roll the cabin into the creek did the husband appear, a gun in both hands; explanations and apologies followed, and everyone was invited in to meet the bride.

Mining declined rapidly with the collapse of silver prices in the early 1890's and a two-mile haulage trolley to Aspen Mountain was completed too late to be much used. Today, with the mines operating on a reduced schedule, Aspen retains only a trace of its former glory, but the isolated mountain-shadowed town still attracts visitors. Within a 20-mile radius are 1,000 miles of trout streams and 25 lakes. Hiking and bridle trails lead in all directions. Several dude ranches are in the vicinity. Since 1937 Aspen has become a popular winter sports center; precipitous slopes and heavy snowfall provide excellent ski courses, bobsled runs, and toboggan slides.

The HOTEL JEROME, Main and Mill Sts., one of the town's landmarks, was built by J. V. Wheeler just before the panic of 1893. The three-story, square, brick building, with its skylighted lobby, contains among its original furnishings the fireplace with its mirrors and huge wooden mantel, a tile-covered fire box, the safe, cupboards, and many dishes. Deer and elk heads and bear skins decorate the lobby and halls. An antiquated elevator, operated by water power, is controlled by ropes pulled by the passengers.

Wheeler also built the now fire-gutted ASPEN OPERA HOUSE (*open*), Hyman and Mill Sts., a narrow three-story brick building, once among the most celebrated in Colorado. On one occasion, when an opera singer was delayed on her trip from Leadville, the audience remained seated until two a.m. to hear her concert.

ROCH RUN, on Monarch St. at the eastern edge of town, a four-mile ski course, is regarded by experts as one of the most difficult in the world. It extends from the top of Aspen Mountain down into the town, a descent of 2,750 feet; a ski-tow parallels the lower portion of the run. Slalom races are held here by the Rocky Mountain Ski Association.

1. Left from Aspen on a winding forest road to the MIDNIGHT MINE (*open weekdays by permission*), 6 *m.*, about 200 yards east of the top of Roch Run (*see above*).

2. Left from Aspen on a dirt road, by way of Ute Ave., to the DURANT MINE (*open weekdays by permission*), 0.5 *m.*, one of the few once-great mines still operating. Here a waterfall tumbles into the bowels of the earth, gushing from high on the mountain above to splash down the shaft and disappear.

West of Aspen, State 82 uses the roadbed of the abandoned Midland Ry.; descending into the pleasant valley of the Roaring Fork, once a Ute hunting ground, it winds between level meadows in which wild hay and alfalfa provide winter forage for large cattle herds.

At 42.4 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road along Maroon Creek to MAROON LAKE, 9.2 *m.*, known for its mountain setting and excellent trout fishing. SNOWMASS MOUNTAIN (14,077 alt.), MAROON PEAK (14,126 alt.), and HAGERMAN PEAK (12,600 alt.) form a majestic western skyline.

SNOWMASS, 55.5 *m.*, consists solely of a general store at the junction of Snowmass Creek and the Roaring Fork (*good fishing*).

BASALT, 59.4 *m.* (6,600 alt., 148 pop.), at the junction of the Frying Pan and Roaring Fork Rivers, is an important agricultural center and rendezvous of sportsmen.

Basalt is at the junction with State 104 (*see Tour 5D*).

At 71.9 *m.* is the junction with State 133.

Left on this road is CARBONDALE, 1.8 *m.* (6,000 alt., 283 pop.), near the junction of the Roaring Fork and Crystal Rivers, in a highly developed irrigated district. Large crops of Irish potatoes, oats, and alfalfa are grown in the rich red soil.

South of Carbondale the route parallels Crystal River and the San Juan R.R., much of its roadbed ballast being white Colorado marble from the great quarries at Marble (*see below*), and traverses the broad Crystal River Valley. Here are commodious farm houses surrounded by fields of hay and oats. Rising to the south is MOUNT SOPRIS (12,823 alt.). Where the valley narrows, the landscape becomes rugged, and at intervals among the pine-clad bluffs the gaunt superstructures of coal mines appear. Underlying much of this country is a vast coal reserve; mining today is limited to local demand.

REDSTONE, 18.3 *m.* (7,202 alt., 12 pop.), was founded at the beginning of the century by J. C. Osgood, official of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation who built a model industrial village on the aspen- and pine-covered slopes. With the decline of mining here, the workers moved away, and the cottages, no two painted alike, were sold as summer residences. The INN, a frame and sandstone structure of Dutch design with a high square clock tower, is interesting for its massive hand-pegged oak furniture and cut stone fireplace.

Left from the Inn an electrically lighted road follows the eastern bank of Crystal River to the 4,200-acre OSGOOD ESTATE (*open weekdays by arrangement with caretaker*), 1.3 *m.*, laid out in 1903 by Osgood as a private hunting and fishing preserve. Numerous foot and bridle paths lead through the property. The 40-room frame and sandstone OSGOOD MANSION, of Tudor design, occupies the center of a 60-acre lawn. In the stables are old saddles and harness used when the preserve was established.

South of Redstone the highway enters rougher country. CAPITOL PEAK (14,100 alt.) stands sentinel-like (L) to the northeast; farther south (L) is PYRAMID PEAK (14,000 alt.). South of the LILY LAKE RANGER STATION (L), 25 *m.*, are several steep grades.

MARBLE, 29.8 *m.* (7,800 alt., 217 pop.), depends upon the quarries and mill of the Vermont Marble Co., opened in 1905. Its one-time population of

2,000 dwindled with the decline of marble prices in 1917. The stone, known commercially as Colorado Yule marble, is both pure white and veined in pale brown. The former, also known as statuary marble, has been compared with the Carrara marble of Italy. Among notable structures using this marble are the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Memorial Cemetery, and the municipal buildings in New York City and San Francisco. More than a year was required to quarry the 100-ton block of marble, reduced to 65 tons when sawed, for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

At the FINISHING PLANT (*open weekdays by permission*), in the center of the town, the marble slabs are planed and ground for shipment. Good fishing streams in this region are the Yule, Silver, and Lost Trail Creeks. Snowmass Mountain (14,077 alt.) is prominent (L) on the eastern skyline, and to the west rises Chair Mountain (12,800 alt.), its scooped-out face resembling a gigantic arm chair.

No roads lead to the QUARRIES, 4 miles south of town (*visitors permitted to ride on cable cars; weekday trips every two hours*).

North of the junction with State 133, State 82 winds through farming and ranching country to CATTLE CREEK, 74.9 *m.* (6,000 alt., 75 pop.), a shipping point for the surrounding territory.

In GLENWOOD SPRINGS, 82.5 *m.* (5,747 alt., 1,825 pop.) (*see Tour 5c*), is the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5c*).

Tour 5D

Leadville—Carleton Tunnel—Nast—Meredith—Basalt; 52.7 *m.*, State 104.

Graded road; open all year.
Accommodations limited.

This route follows the abandoned roadbed of the Colorado Midland Ry., crossing under the Continental Divide through the Carleton Tunnel, to traverse the valley of the Frying Pan River, one of the best hunting and fishing areas of the State. For many miles the road lies within the Cochetopa and Holy Cross National Forests; at no point does the grade exceed four per cent.

In LEADVILLE, 0 *m.* (*see Leadville*), State 104 branches west (L) from US 24 (*see Tour 5b*) by way of West 6th Street. For several miles the scene is one of pleasantly wooded slopes, with the massive peaks of the Sawatch Range, the highest in Colorado, dominating the horizon.

At 5 *m.* is the junction with a graded dirt road.

Left on this road to the NATURAL SODA SPRINGS (*picnic grounds*), 1.3 *m.*, its water pleasant and faintly astringent to the taste. Here the road winds through large groves of pines, presenting occasional glimpses of the crests of Mount Massive and Mount Elbert. A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERY (*open 9-5 daily*), 1.8 *m.*, propagates trout for restocking streams in the neighboring national forests.

At 2.1 *m.* is the junction with a side road.

Right here 0.5 *m.* to EVERGREEN LAKES, two small bodies of water gleaming against the Sawatch Mountains as backdrop.

The Soda Springs road winds down from the forest through rich haylands of the Arkansas Valley to MALTA, 3.5 *m.* (*see Tour 6b*).

State 104 proceeds through hill country to TURQUOISE LAKE (R), 6.5 *m.*, colored like the jewel for which it is named. The highway roughly parallels the northern shore line for 2 miles, the water gleaming at intervals through the fringe of trees, and crosses the eastern boundary of Cochetopa National Forest, 7.6 *m.*

At 8.9 *m.* is the junction with a foot trail.

Right on this difficult trail to TIMBERLINE LAKE (*fishing*), 4.2 *m.*, a dark blue, cup-shaped lake almost hidden within a fold of hills.

The highway reaches the EAST PORTAL OF THE CARLETON TUNNEL (*cars $1; $1.50 round trip; season ticket $5*), 12.9 *m.* (11,528 alt.), through which it crosses to the Western Slope. This 9,394-foot bore, driven through almost solid granite at a cost of $1,250,000, was begun in 1890 as a private enterprise, the promoters hoping to lease or sell it to the Colorado Midland Railway. Ultimately they were forced to sell it at a fraction of the cost, for the railroad, never profitable, was junked during the World War. In 1922 the owners quit-claimed to the State Highway Department all the right-of-way except that through the tunnel.

The WEST PORTAL of the tunnel, 14.2 *m.* (11,500 alt.), is protected by a 600-foot snow shed, which insures an open tunnel during winter. In its descent from the tunnel the road passes the ruins of many conical brick charcoal ovens, suggesting a primitive village.

From HELLGATE, 17.9 *m.*, a soaring promontory where the rock-crusted slope drops sheer from the edge of the road, is a view seldom seen even on the high mountain highways. Far below, the clustered buildings of Nast, about four miles as the crow flies, appear as tiny dots among the trees; in the background is the rough, wooded, and almost unvisited basin at the headwaters of the Frying Pan River, walled in on the east by the tremendous shoulders of Mount Massive and Mount Elbert.

State 104 follows an easy winding grade along the Frying Pan River to NAST, 27.8 *m.* (9,060 alt.), summer resort and supply town. West of Nast the road passes several hamlets, former stations on the old Midland Railway; residents are now mainly dependent upon tourist and sportsmen trade. Throughout the attractive green-and-red valley of the Frying Pan are many campgrounds established by the Forest Service. Private resorts near the settlements offer luxurious

accommodations for those who do not care to rough it. The waters of the Frying Pan and its numerous tributaries are well stocked with native, rainbow, brook, and some Loch Leven trout, and are favored by veteran anglers. Deer, elk, mountain lion, and black bear are found in the back country.

Various stories have been told of the naming of the river and valley. According to one, a party of Missouri trappers encamped along the stream were set upon by Indians, who killed all but two. One of the survivors, seriously wounded, was hidden in a cave by his companion, who started across the mountains for help. To mark the spot, he tied a frying pan to the limb of a pine. Soldiers returned with him, to find the trapper dead but the frying pan still dangling from the tree.

Two early gold prospectors, according to a second story, lost much of their equipment while fording the river and used a frying pan to wash sands along the stream.

The prevailing red tones in the valley come from the vermilion cliffs that occasionally break through the slopes along the river. On the northern bank (R), 48.5 *m.*, are the SEVEN CASTLES, great masses of carmine rock, weathered into towering shapes resembling medieval strongholds.

BASALT, 52.7 *m.* (6,600 alt., 148 pop.) (*see Tour 5C*), is at the junction with State 82 (*see Tour 5C*).

Tour 5E

Junction US 24—Grand Mesa—Skyway—Cedaredge—Delta; 63.6 *m.*, State 65.

Graded or gravel-surfaced road for entire distance; slippery after heavy rains; usually closed by snows from November to June. Limited accommodations.

This route leads across the top of Grand Mesa, largest tableland in the Rocky Mountain region, and through the heart of a popular vacation area. Grand Mesa, with its superb scenery and facilities for outdoor sports, is a favorite playground.

US 65 branches south from US 24 (*see Tour 5c*), 0 *m.*, 14 miles southwest of DeBeque (*see Tour 5c*); a granite monument, dedicated to pioneers who made the trail now followed by US 24, marks the junction.

The highway crosses PLATEAU CREEK and enters PLATEAU

CANYON, a narrow, winding gorge lined with odd rock formations, among them (L) the DEVIL'S WINGS, 3 *m.* Dislodged from high walls, huge masses of rock are scattered along the edges of the road as it ascends steeply to debouch into a shallow valley.

A great ledge (L), 10.5 *m.*, bears sprawling INDIAN PICTOGRAPHS, carved more than a century ago by the Ute on their seasonal visits to Mesa Springs. Although the writings refer to a near-by burial ground, according to legend, it is believed that the symbols are merely records of tribal passage.

The highway again crosses Plateau Creek; southwest of the bridge, where the road forks, stands (L) the SURRENDER CEDAR TREE, under which the women and children taken prisoners by the Ute at the Meeker Massacre (*see Tour 17*) were delivered to General Charles Adams and other officials who met Ouray and other chieftains here late in 1879 to effect return of the captives and negotiate a treaty.

Left from this fork is the small supply town of PLATEAU CITY, 10 *m.* (6,000 alt., 57 pop.), and COLLBRAN, 11.4 *m.* (6,000 alt., 341 pop.), a cattle town.

Left from Collbran on an unnumbered side road to partly excavated PUEBLO INDIAN RUINS, 2 *m.*; this buried city promises to be of archeological significance, as it lies more than 200 miles from any previously discovered Pueblo structures.

From the fork, the right branch of State 65 skirts ranches and small farms to MESA, 10.6 *m.* (6,500 alt., 92 pop.), a cattle town below the north rim of Grand Mesa. Through a region devoted largely to hay ranches, the highway winds up a mountain boulevard bordered by thick growths of quaking aspen, crossing the boundary of GRAND MESA NATIONAL FOREST (*hunting and fishing in season*), 18.5 *m.*, which contains 659,584 acres forested with 15 varieties of conifers and broadleaf trees. The mesa has more than 200 lakes, 63 of them stocked with mountain trout. Wildlife includes bear, deer, elk, rabbits, squirrels, and other smaller animals. Desert plants grow along the base of the mesa, and cedar, piñon, oak, yellow pine, Douglas fir, aspen, Alpine fir, and Engelmann spruce on the higher slopes. Vast sections of the forest are used for grazing.

In the southwestern corner of the forest, GRAND MESA, approximately 53 square miles in area, rises to an altitude of 10,500 feet. It was formed by a lava flow 100 to 400 feet thick, which covered softer sedimentary formations and prevented erosion. Where softer formations are not protected, they have been worn away until the mesa stands high above the surrounding land in splendid isolation, displaying on its serrated slopes various strata of the tableland; darker oil shale and seams of coal form distinct layers, each supporting a slightly different type of vegetation.

The entire region was a hunting ground of the Ute, who called the mesa Thigunawat, or home of departed spirits. The mystic beauty of this curiously detached upland seemed to them a perfect setting for the wandering souls of departed warriors. The mesa, so the Ute believed,

was the home of three pairs of great eagles, known as Bahaa-Nieche, or thunder birds, which nested along the north rim of the plateau; the white rock slides on the slope at that point were supposedly formed of bones and debris from their nests. These birds not only carried off deer and antelope, but captured Indian children.

One day a great Bahaa-Nieche siezed the son of Sehiwaq, a chieftain, and carried him off to its aery. The father, bent on revenge, wrapped himself in the bark of the Basthina, or red cedar tree, and thus disguised, started up the side of the mesa. To the Ute the cedar was sacred for its never-dying green, its aromatic fragrance when burned as incense at religious ceremonies, and its durability and fine texture, which made it particularly suitable for lance shafts and tepee poles. The Ute believed that the cedar had originally been a pole, at the top of which their ancestors had fastened the scalps of their enemies, and that the heart of the tree had been stained red by the blood that trickled through its fibers.

It took Sehiwaq all day to scale the mesa. Whenever a thunder bird soared over him, he stood still and pretended to be a tree. Finally, he reached the nests, pulled out the young birds, and sent them tumbling down the slope. A large serpent, Batiqtuba, lived near the foot of the slide, and as the eaglets rolled near him, he captured and devoured them. When the Bahaa-Nieche returned to their nests and saw what had happened, they suspected the serpent, carried him many miles into the air, and tore him to pieces. As the pieces fell to earth, they made deep pits in the ground. So great was the rage of the thunder birds that fire streamed from their eyes and thunder shook the mountain; torrents of rain fell and filled the pits, forming the many lakes on the mesa.

SKYWAY, 23.6 *m.* (9,800 alt., 150 pop.), named for its altitude, is a resort in the center of the MESA LAKES GROUP, composed of Mesa, Sunset, Lost, and South Lakes. Just under the north rim of Grand Mesa, this group lies in a great basin hollowed from slide rock and rimmed with heavy stands of fir and spruce. The highway winds among them, circling MESA LAKE, 24 *m.*, the loveliest of the four. Numerous smaller lakes stud the forest country below the rim, glittering among the trees like crystal plaques.

At 25.5 *m.* is the junction with a side trail.

Left on this trail to the BULL CREEK LAKES GROUP, 4 *m.*, five large and several smaller lakes, and the COTTONWOOD GROUP, 7 *m.*, five large lakes and a cluster of ponds. Most of the smaller lakes are blanketed with lilies. Bull Creek and Cottonwood Lakes, stocked with rainbow, brook, greenback, and yellow-fin trout, provide some of the best fishing in Colorado.

The highway follows the north rim, piercing slides of shattered rock lying between towering basalt cliffs, to the TOP OF GRAND MESA, 26 *m.* Here a vast meadow, gay with wild flowers in summer, stretches for miles. Much of the tableland is so level that it can be crossed by cars in any direction. Among the patches of sage and greasewood are sage hens and the diminutive gray sparrow. Often a spindle-

legged road-runner, extraordinarily fleet of foot, appears on the road to pace a car. The bird lives principally on insects and lizards, but apparently for sheer sport and relaxation this feathered warrior hunts out and kills snakes. In the dense spruce forests surrounding the meadows are deer and small game; wild turkey once were plentiful but are almost extinct.

At 27.5 *m.* is the junction with a side road.

Right on this road to LANDS END, 11 *m.*, a stark promontory on the rim of the mesa. Below is a wide panorama, embracing the fantastic Book Cliff mountain country north of Grand Junction, the Grand Valley, and the distant blue mountains of eastern Utah. Here a glass-walled rest house on the edge of the promontory overlooks a large winter sports area with ski courses and toboggan runs. Below Lands End the route descends by many curves and switchbacks to WHITEWATER, 24 *m.* (*see Tour 9c*).

The highway winds through a pine and spruce forest, passing (R) the ODD FELLOWS CLUB HOUSE, 30 *m.*, a large two-story log building and three smaller cabins on 10 acres of land. The club house contains the Lodge Hall and sleeping rooms for members; visiting members are housed in the smaller cabins.

State 65 skirts ISLAND LAKE and WARD LAKE, 32.1 *m.*, which form the northern end of a chain known as ALEXANDER LAKES (*fishing; hotel and cabins*). Descending the southern slope of the mesa in a series of hairpin turns, the road crosses the southern boundary of Grand Mesa National Forest, 39 *m.*, and traverses an area of apple and peach orchards. In the heart of the fruit belt is CEDAR-EDGE, 47.8 *m.* (6,100 alt., 463 pop.); here is a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open*), which supplies spawn for Grand Mesa Lakes.

At 59.5 *m.* is the junction with State 92 (*See Tour 9c*).

DELTA, 63.6 *m.* (4,980 alt., 2,938 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), is at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9c*).

Tour 6

Idaho Springs—Central City—Blackhawk—Nederland—Boulder; 43 *m.*; State 279 and State 119.

Graveled roadbed, usually open all year.
Good accommodations.

This route traverses a section in which the first important gold strikes of the State were made; later, silver and tungsten were mined.

Few mines remain in operation in this district where canyons, gulches, and mushroom camps once swarmed with miners, prospectors, and those who followed to share in the squandering of new-found gold. Here, within a few short years, laborers became millionaires, and broadcloth supplanted overalls; steel rails pushed swiftly into remote gulches; flimsy wooden buildings made way for stone and brick structures. North of Nederland are large glaciers in cirques and crevices. The whole area is dotted with summer houses and campgrounds.

In IDAHO SPRINGS, 0 *m.* (7,500 alt., 1,207 pop.) (*see Tour 7b*), State 279 branches north from US 40 (*see Tour 7b*). Looping and twisting its way up Virginia Canyon along a new road that has replaced the steep and dangerous early stage route along the bottom of the ravine, State 279 swings northward to RUSSELL GULCH, 5.9 *m.* (9,500 alt., 93 pop.). The town and the gulch were named for Green Russell, a Georgian, whose party of several hundred members panned more than $20,000 of gold here in 1859. In September of that year 900 men were panning sands here and taking out an average of $35,000 a week. In 1862 Russell went South to join the Confederate Army, but was arrested in Santa Fe, N. M. Soon released, he returned to Colorado and remained until 1875, when he went to join the Cherokee in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, for his wife was a Cherokee from Georgia.

Passing numerous mine shafts and ore dumps, State 279 ascends a high ridge known as QUARTZ HILL and descends to CENTRAL CITY, 8.1 *m.* (8,560 alt., 572 pop.), seat of Gilpin County, once known as "the richest square mile on earth." The first impression is that the worst possible site was chosen for a settlement. Gregory Gulch, along which the town wanders, ascends steeply from the North Fork of Clear Creek, and houses cling precariously to the steep slopes of the gulch. Although some mining is carried on, Central City bears the marks of neglect and decay. Near the junction of the three principal streets are grouped the larger business structures of weathered frame and stone. Many have been abandoned but still flaunt old signs painted in the golden era when saloons and dance houses were crowded day and night. The surrounding hills, long since stripped of timber, are scarred with mine shafts and ore dumps. Near the center of town is a great yellow mound of mill tailings from the Glory Hole (*see below*) on Quartz Hill.

Within a few weeks of Gregory's rich strike here in 1859, this and neighboring gulches swarmed with thousands of gold seekers. The rush almost emptied the Cherry Creek settlements of Auraria and Denver City, which were seething with discontent as gold-hunters cursed the "Pikes Peak Hoax" that had brought them across the plains. Upon the scene appeared Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune,* who was determined to investigate for himself the mineral resources of the country. Miners welcomed him by "salting" a placer mine, shooting gold dust into it with a shotgun. Invited to take a pan and wash out gold, he did so and was amazed, as the miners had expected him to

be. His glowing account of the richness of the Gregory diggings was published throughout the country and the rush increased.

Many camps sprang up along the gulch: Blackhawk, Gregory Point, Mountain City, Central City, Missouri City, and Nevadaville. Rivalry among them was intense; when a section of Nevadaville decided to break away and become a town, the Nevadaville authorities arrested the newly elected officials for "secession." Central City, named for its situation midway up the gulch, gradually outstripped other camps, absorbing several of them. Although one of the richest, it was also one of the quietest of the gold camps. At first a motley collection of log cabins and shacks, it was substantially rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1874.

The young Colorado Territory might not have survived its first few years had it not been for the outpouring of wealth from the golden "Kingdom of Gilpin." Other fields were soon depleted, and only the mines of Gilpin County—one of the original seventeen counties of the Territory—maintained a fairly stable population on the mountain frontier. Here was the cradle of much of Colorado's mining law; miners' courts were organized within a few weeks of the first strike. On the model of California camps the diggings were organized as a mining district with a president, sheriff, and recorder of claims. No miner, except the original discoverer, could hold by right of discovery more than one creek, one gulch, and one mountain claim. Once staked, a claim had to be worked within 10 days to establish title. A lode claim was limited to 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width; a gulch claim, 100 feet in length, and extending from bank to bank; placer diggings, to an area 100 feet square. Gold seekers were more concerned with justice than legal procedure, as evidenced by an early rule that no man might employ a lawyer unless his adversary happened to be one.

Central City's history has been one of varying fortune. The first miners sought chiefly for rich placer beds and "blossom rock," a gold-bearing decomposed quartz so soft that it could be dug from hillsides with pick and shovel. As these quartz veins pinched out and placer deposits were exhausted, production of the mines dropped until by 1864 only a few were being worked. When methods were perfected in the late 1860's for treatment of refractory ores, the district enjoyed another boom. Mills and smelters were built in Blackhawk; the Colorado Central Railway was extended from Golden to Blackhawk in 1872, and later to Central City.

Again, as more valuable ore veins were exhausted, the mines became less profitable, and a new decline set in. Finally, mines and mills fell silent and many miners departed. Shaft houses collapsed and tunnels became choked with debris; even the herds of burros, once part of the scene, disappeared—probably, as one miner put it, because "everybody claimed them in summer and nobody owned them in winter." Nevadaville became a ghost town, and Central City and Blackhawk languished. The district, from which more than $67,000,000 has been produced

since Gregory's strike, now (1940) mines little more than $500,000 of metals annually.

From Gregory Gulch came many men later prominent in the political and financial worlds. Among them were Henry M. Teller and Jerome B. Chaffee, first United States Senators from Colorado. Teller, who served in the Congress for 29 years, was also Secretary of the Interior in President Chester B. Arthur's cabinet. Others were Henry R. Wolcott, smelter manager, later State senator and long a Republican leader in Colorado; George Pullman, who perfected the sleeping car; and W. A. Clark, who worked the Bobtail Mine (*see below*), later going to Montana where he became a copper king and United States Senator. Another was James B. Belford, dubbed the Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies, a member of the Colorado Territory Supreme Court, later a representative in the Congress, where he helped shape the mining laws of the Nation.

Central City is perhaps the best known of all old Colorado mining towns because of the play festival (*see The Arts*) held each July at the OPERA HOUSE, Eureka St., W. of Main St., erected after the fire of 1874 had destroyed the town's ramshackle playhouses. Four years later the stone building with its four-foot walls was completed. The theater proper is admirably proportioned and decorated simply in Empire style. On its stage appeared Edwin Booth, Lotta Crabtree, Christine Nilsson, Janauschek, Modjeska, and other celebrated players and singers of the day. Although Central City early displayed a love for the theater, the opera house was not a financial success, and at one time it was proposed to convert it into a courthouse. The structure at length passed into the hands of Peter McFarlane, one of the original contractors, whose heirs presented it to the University of Denver in 1931. Through the sale of memorial chairs the building was renovated, and the dimmed frescoes, painted by Mossman, a San Francisco artist, were restored by Allen True of Denver. Under the sponsorship of the Central City Opera House Association, the first play festival was held in 1932, with Lillian Gish in *Camille,* and subsequent productions have drawn critics and audiences from all parts of the country. During the three weeks of festivities the town recaptures a measure of the gaudy and riotous color of its past; many attend the theater in old-time costumes; night clubs, bars, and a livery stable converted into a dance house of the 1860's are crowded nightly.

The TELLER HOUSE, Eureka St. between the opera house and Main St., a plain brick structure, was the last word in frontier hostelries when completed in 1872. At the time of President Grant's visit in 1873, he walked from the stagecoach to the hotel on a path of silver bricks. Such evidence of respect on the part of their elders did not deter small boys from mounting to the roof of a stable opposite and throwing snowballs at Grant's plug hat. The hotel is conducted in conjunction with the Opera House. Original murals in the bar were uncovered in 1932 after twelve layers of wallpaper had been removed.

Left from Central City on a dirt road is NEVADAVILLE, 2.9 *m.*, which once had a population of 800, now a true ghost town. A few people live here, but the doors of most of the weathered and dilapidated buildings creak idly in the wind, and the city hall and fire station stand empty.

Left 0.1 *m.* from Nevadaville to the junction with a dirt road; L. here 0.6 *m.* along the steep face of Quartz Hill to the GLORY HOLE, one of the most impressive sights in the Central City district. This great mining pit, the lower levels of which are still worked for ore, is a huge rift almost 1,000 feet long and 300 feet deep in places. Shafts of old mines here were filled with dynamite and exploded, which literally blew out the heart of the mountain.

At the boundary between Central City and Blackhawk a granite monument (R) marks the SITE OF THE FIRST GOLD LODE DISCOVERY IN COLORADO, made by John H. Gregory on May 6, 1859. After mining $900 from the outcrop, he sold his claim for $21,000; it proved to be one of the richest in the history of the State.

Almost a unit with Central City, distinguishable only by the highway signs that mark the boundary, is BLACKHAWK, 9.5 *m.* (8,032 alt., 253 pop.), one of the first settlements in Gilpin County; it extends a mile along North Clear Creek and around the sharp promontory (L) of CASEY'S POINT, named for Pat Casey, who came into the region as a roustabout and discovered a rich lode that made him wealthy. He bought the finest clothing in town and drove about in an expensive carriage drawn by a span of spirited black horses. Although unable to read or write, he carried a memorandum book on which to jot down his business transactions. "I use up tin pincils a day," he often boasted, "and thin don't get half through me business."

The first smelter in Colorado, constructed here in 1868 by Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill, later a U. S. Senator, was removed to Argo, near Denver, ten years later. Here, too, the Hendrie brothers established the first mining machinery foundry in the Rocky Mountains. Among the celebrated lodes here was the Bobtail, so named because the first ore was hauled to the sluices by a bob-tailed ox harnessed to a forked limb over which rawhide had been stretched.

The highway ascends a shallow canyon dotted with ruins of abanboned mines. Here and there new mills are operating, reducing ores from the still valuable deposits of Gilpin County. Within the solid walls of many of the abandoned mills stands the original machinery, left to rust when the roofs collapsed.

In Blackhawk is the junction (L) with State 119, which the route now follows.

At 14.7 *m.* is the junction with State 58 (*see Tour 7A*).

ROLLINSVILLE, 22.2 *m.* (8,200 alt., 53 pop.), is a shipping point on the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railway. Much gold has been found here along South Boulder Creek, and operations are still carried on.

At 24.2 *m.* is the junction with State 72.

Right on this winding graded road into COAL CREEK CANYON; below the highway, the tracks of the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railway pass in

and out of tunnels and over high trestles as they ascend the steep grade toward the Moffat Tunnel (*see Tour 7b*).

Only one town, PINE CLIFF, 4.5 *m.* (7,500 alt., 26 pop.), is passed, but numerous summer cabins and ranches are seen along the road, which extends to Denver, 33 *m.*

The highway gradually descends through an area spotted with deserted mills and shaft houses to the junction with a graded road, 26.2 *m.*

Left on this road is ELDORA, 3 *m.* (8,700 alt., 16 pop.), a scattering of frame and split-log cabins interspersed with a few old shacks covered with tarpaper. A one-time gold camp, Eldora was primarily important as a shipping point for the Caribou mines (*see below*).

The road sweeps northward through densely forested country, a region drained by numerous trout streams and dotted with campgrounds. At intervals, from the crests of the higher hills, is glimpsed the entire Front Range of the Rockies, from Mount Evans on the south to Longs Peak on the north.

NEDERLAND, 26.7 *m.* (8,200 alt., 285 pop.), a mining and resort village on the western shore of the lake formed by Barker Dam (*see below*), was formerly an important shipping and milling center for ores from mines farther west. "A dismal little mining town," wrote Helen Hunt Jackson in 1877, "only a handful of small houses and smelting mills. Boulder Creek comes dashing through it, foaming white to the very edge of town." It was named by the Dutch syndicate that owned the mines at Caribou (*see below*). While the town grew up as a gold and silver milling center, it was the center of the tungsten industry in the district from 1914 to 1918. The presence of tungsten in local ores was early known, but not until the first part of the twentieth century did its value as a steel hardener become known. Previously, the metal had been regarded a nuisance by miners who cursed it as "that damned black iron." At present (1940) a tungsten mill and several mines in the vicinity are operating.

1. Left from Nederland on State 160, a well-maintained graveled highway, a route of great beauty connecting with roads to Estes Park and Rocky Mountain National Park (*see Rocky Mountain National Park*). The road traverses a high country of forests and meadows, paralleling (L) the Continental Divide. Bright wild flowers grow in profusion in the tree-ringed glades, and the many tiny streams are fringed with willows and shrubs.

LAKEWOOD, 7.3 *m.*, now but a point on the map, was once the site of the largest tungsten mill in the United States; only its concrete foundations remain.

Left from Lakewood 4 *m.* to the improved RAINBOW LAKES CAMPGROUND.

From the campground a foot trail winds 7.8 *m.* upward to the ARAPAHO GLACIER, resting high on the face of Arapaho Peak, easily visible from the plain. The ice flow is several hundred feet long, but its depth has never been determined. The glacier moves about 37 feet a year, which causes great fissures in the ice (*trail fairly well-marked, but should not be attempted without a guide*). Numerous climbers come here, particularly groups organized at the University of Colorado. Participation in one of these groups is advised, as lone hikers are sometimes lost on the heights where nights are very cold throughout the year.

On State 160 is WARD, 12 *m.* (9,250 alt., 34 pop.), another former mining town with streets that wind up and down steep slopes between clusters of old buildings, the majority deserted. One of its mines produced more than 2,000,000 ounces of silver during its three-year existence. The fireplace of the WARD HOTEL is constructed of gold ore. It has been suggested that the hill on which the town stands should be leveled for the mineral it contains.

At 12.2 *m.* is the junction with a graded road.

Left here 3.8 *m.* to the BRAINARD LAKE CAMPGROUND, at the eastern end of BRAINARD LAKE, a small but beautiful body of water near the foot of the Continental Divide.

From this campground a well-marked foot trail leads past LONG LAKE, 1 *m.*, and LAKE ISABELLE, 3 *m.*, both fed by glaciers, to ISABELLE GLACIER, 7.3 *m.* This glacier, one of the most spectacular in the State, is set in a great cup formed by three jagged shafts of Kiowa, Navaho, and Apache peaks, all of them rugged and stark, gouged and scored by ice sheets. From Brainard Lake Campground the climb to the glacier and return can be made within a day.

State 160 enters PEACEFUL VALLEY, 19.1 *m.*, a summer resort in South St. Vrain Canyon (*cabins and hotel*).

Left here on a trail (*trip requires two days; do not attempt without guides and proper camping equipment*) to ST. VRAIN GLACIER, 10 *m.*, near the head of South St. Vrain Creek; in the immediate vicinity are ROBERTS GLACIER and MILDRED GLACIER.

State 160 terminates at RAYMONDS, 22 *m.*, at the junction with State 7 (*see Tour 4*).

2. Left from Nederland on a dirt road along North Beaver Creek is CARIBOU, 5.5 *m.* (10,000 alt.), a silver camp established in 1869. The next year a half interest in the first strike sold for $50,000; it yielded $70,000 that year, and three years later it was sold to a Dutch syndicate for $3,000,000. The year of peak production was 1875 when $200,000 worth of ore was mined.

The highway follows the irregular line of the lake shore to BARKER DAM (R), 28.6 *m.*, a 185-foot concrete structure which stores water for use in the Boulder Canyon Hydroelectric Plant (*see below*).

TUNGSTEN, 29 *m.* (7,800 alt., 50 pop.), supported several ore mills during the First World War when tungsten was in great demand. Traffic on the highway became so heavy that guards were maintained at all curves in the canyon. As the price of tungsten declined, the mills were abandoned and razed.

East of Tungsten the route traverses a broad grassy park, inclosed on all sides by densely forested hills, to CASTLE ROCK (L), 30.6 *m.*, a huge serrated mass of black rock rising 300 feet above the canyon floor. Difficult of ascent, its summit is a popular goal for climbers. The walls of the canyon close in to form THE NARROWS, through which plunges Middle Boulder Creek.

At 34.3 *m.* is the junction with an improved foot trail.

Left here to BOULDER FALLS, 75 *yds.*, the chief attraction of a five-acre park. Here the waters of North Boulder Creek spill 75 feet over the canyon wall to join those of Middle Boulder Creek.

State 119 follows the widening canyon between hills, a mass of green throughout the year, and crosses the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest (*see Tour 2*), 37.5 *m.*

At 37.6 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to SUGARLOAF, 4 *m.* (8,000 alt., 100 pop.), another of the old mining towns in the Boulder district. Here in Switzerland Park, a high fertile valley, mountain peas and potatoes are grown.

At 37.9 *m.* is the junction with another dirt road.

Right on this road to MAGNOLIA, 2.5 *m.* (7,500 alt., 125 pop.), a busy town after the discovery of gold in 1875, now a resort.

The highway descends Boulder Canyon, passing the BOULDER HYDROELECTRIC PLANT (R), 39 *m.*, a unit of the Public Service Company of Colorado, which supplies a large part of the electric power used in northern Colorado.

At 39.3 *m.* is the junction with the Flagstaff Mountain Road.

Right on this highway through the Boulder Mountain Parks system to the summit of FLAGSTAFF MOUNTAIN (7,047 alt.), 3.5 *m.* The road winds down to BOULDER, 7 *m.* (*see below*).

State 119 descends the canyon, passing numerous summer houses and cabins, to the junction with Four Mile Canyon Road, 40.1 *m.*

Left on this improved road to the heart of the once-rich Boulder County mining district. The highway follows the winding course of Four Mile Canyon; along the willow-fringed banks of Four Mile Creek flowers are in blossom most of the summer. In April and May appear numberless purple anemones (*in picking flowers, watch for wood ticks, carriers of Rocky Mountain spotted fever*). Later in the season, asters, daisies, wild roses, Indian paintbrush, and bluebells appear.

CRISMAN, 3.5 *m.* (5,300 alt., 35 pop.), dates from the discovery of gold here in 1875; today, unoccupied houses and store buildings are falling to decay.

The Four Mile Canyon Road gradually ascends; grades are steep, curves sharp, and the road is narrow (*drive carefully*).

At 5.3 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right here 1.7 *m.* to SUNSHINE (7,200 alt., 65 pop.), founded in 1874 when gold and silver mines here were among the most productive in the district. An early prospector mined $17,500 of gold from a cut 10 feet deep and 20 feet long. Fearing his luck would not last, he sold his mine for another $17,500; the new owners took out $196,000 worth of ore in twenty months. At one time the camp had a population of 1,200. Although the rich lodes have apparently been exhausted, including the celebrated Inter-Ocean, the mines are still intermittently operated.

On the Four Mile Canyon Road is SALINA, 5.8 *m.* (6,500 alt., 125 pop.), an old mining camp founded by a group from Salina, Kans.; it lies at the confluence of Four Mile and Gold Run Creeks; along the latter the first gold discoveries in the Boulder district were made in 1858.

GOLD HILL, 8.8 *m.* (8,500 alt., 50 pop.), the first mining camp in the county, came into existence when gold was found here on January 15, 1859. Soon the Horsfal Lode, a great body of rich ore, was discovered and worked for many years. Gold Hill is now a popular summer resort. Still standing is the MINERS' HOTEL (*visitors admitted*), a 25-room log building erected in 1872, now the property of the Chicago Holiday Association, a social organization. Many of the original furnishings and decorations have been preserved; the weather boarding that once sheathed the building has been removed to expose the log walls. The hotel was renowned for its fine food, of which Eugene Field wrote:

'Nd I feel a sort of yearnin' 'nd a chokin' in my throat
When I think of Red Hoss Mountain 'nd of Casey's tabble dote.

The Gold Hill Mining District was created March 7, 1859, and adopted many regulations that established basic principles for present mining law. A leather-bound volume, containing the original handwritten regulations, is in the county office at Boulder.

The highway leaves Boulder Canyon, 46.9 *m.*, sweeping into more level country. Prominent are the FLATIRONS (R), a series of great rock slabs rising steeply up the face of the foothills. Climbing the Flatirons is dangerous; several persons have been killed by falls down the steep smooth face of these rocks.

BOULDER (5,350 alt., 11,223 pop.) (*see Boulder*), 43 *m.*, is at the junction with State 7 (*see Tour 4*)

Tour 7

(Sharon Springs, Kans.)—Cheyenne Wells—Limon—Denver—Idaho Springs—St. Marys Glacier—Berthoud Pass—Hot Sulphur Springs—Steamboat Springs—Craig—(Vernal, Utah); US 40.
Kansas Line to Utah Line, 497.5 *m.*

Gravel-surfaced road between Kremmling and Muddy Pass; elsewhere oil-processed. Road between Kremmling and Steamboat Springs sometimes closed by winter storms; alternate route by way of Gore Pass, on State 84 between Kremmling and Toponas, and on State 131 between Toponas and Steamboat Springs. Route paralleled between Kansas Line and Denver by Union Pacific R.R.; between Denver and Empire by Colorado & Southern Ry.; between West Portal and Craig by Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Ry.
Good accommodations.

US 40, one of the great transcontinental highways, traverses the dry eastern plains, ascends to the well-watered uplands along the foothills, and penetrates the mountains to reach the vast northwestern plateaus, crossing the Continental Divide three times en route.

Section a. KANSAS LINE to DENVER; 193 m. US 40

This section of the tour follows the dry and dangerous trail trudged in the late 1850's and early 1860's by gold-hunters bound for the rich placer mines in the Rockies. This route, known as the Smoky Hill Trail, named for the Smoky Hills, a low clay ridge separating the drainage basins of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, was a middle passage between the Overland Trail along the Platte to the north and

the Santa Fe Trail along the Arkansas to the south. Branching from the Santa Fe Trail west of Council Grove, Kans., it was a shorter route, but lack of water and game made travel along it hazardous and earned it the grim nickname of "Starvation Trail." During the Pikes Peak Gold Rush of '59, thousands hurried along it—on foot, often pushing heavily loaded handbarrows, on horseback, singly or in parties, and in wagons and wheeled vehicles of every kind. Scores died of hunger, thirst, and exhaustion, or were killed by outlaws or Indians, who were roused to fury by the invasion of their buffalo lands. Tales of starvation, murder, and even cannibalism were told of the trail, but the tide to the gold fields mounted ever higher.

Later, one of the many stage lines between Denver and the Missouri River towns chose the Smoky Hill route, established stations 10 to 25 miles apart, and employed 100 Concord wagons and 1,000 mules on its run, which took from 10 to 12 days. The fare was $75 to $100; for shorter distances the charge was 25¢ a mile. The Concord wagon, named for the city of its manufacture, had canvas top and sides, and was less top-heavy than the usual stagecoach built entirely of wood. Filled with passengers and balanced by a proper distribution of baggage in the "boot," its motion was easy and elastic, although cramped accommodations and rough roads made travel decidedly uncomfortable at best.

Soon after steam supplanted horse power, a few ranchers built sod dugouts on the plains here, and range cattle were driven north along the Texas trails to be shipped to market. Riders fought Indians and rustlers, lived a hard life, and often died with their boots on. The round-up of beef cattle took place in the fall, when large outfits bunched their herds at the railhead, crowding in as close as the supply of grass and water permitted. Soon a general store and saloon was built for thirsty cow-hands, and another town was born. Almost every town in this section began as a railroad cow camp. From many of these towns 30 cars of cattle left every hour for eastern markets for days at a time. Sometimes shipping schedules got tangled and an outfit lost its turn. This invariably led to fighting—fist affairs between two men, or six-gun battles with scores of riders on each side.

US 40 crosses the KANSAS LINE, 0 *m.*, 16.5 miles west of Sharon Springs, Kans. (*see Kansas Guide*).

West of ARAPAHOE, 7.3 *m.* (4,012 alt., 120 pop.), rolling prairies swell slightly upward toward the yet invisible mountains. Rainfall is heavier here than in districts farther west; the soil is rich and grows relatively profitable crops of corn, cane, millet, maize, and small grains. Across the valley of the Smoky Hill River appears (R) the low ridge of the SMOKY HILLS, ten miles distant.

CHEYENNE WELLS, 17 *m.* (4,282 alt., 595 pop.), a farming town and seat of Cheyenne County, dates from the 1860's when it was a station on the Butterfield Overland Dispatch. When Bayard Taylor, novelist and poet, passed through in 1866 as correspondent of the New York *Tribune,* he found "a large, handsome frame stable for mules, but

no dwelling. The people lived in a natural cave extending for some thirty feet under the bluff." The community later became a typical cow town.

Before the fall round-up it was customary for one of the large ranches to "throw" a dance. Cattlemen and their households arrived by chuck wagon, buckboard, and on horseback, with bedrolls and personal articles for a two-day stay. The womenfolk brought home-cooked delicacies; the ranchman furnished meats, vegetables, and other staples, including several cases of whisky in pint bottles. Each man took his bottle, cached it in some safe place, and resorted to it whenever he was thirsty—which was often. When the pint was emptied, he called for another. No man touched another's bottle. After a big dinner at sundown, festivities began in the ranchhouse living room, which was usually large enough to accommodate two dance sets of four couples each, with space for all fancy side steps and "pigeon wings." The orchestra usually consisted of a guitar, banjo, harmonica, and a violin or two.

With boot heels hooked over rungs of chairs tilted back against the wall, with a sand box spittoon within easy range, the musicians swung into such popular ditties as "Sandy Land," "Turkey in the Straw," "Money Musk," and "Good Old Turnip Greens." The "caller" stamped his feet, screeched a wild "ye-ow" to loosen up his vocal chords, and the dance was on. The cadenced thud of heeled boots, the clapping of hands, and the periodic yelps of the dancers continued until morning.

After breakfast the guests slept until noon, when horseshoe pitching, horse and foot races, pistol and roping contests were held. Around the campfire that evening, men and women joined in singing "The Lily of the West," "Clementina," "Sucking Cider through a Straw," and

> Old Aunt Sukey, a fine old squaw,
> Finest ever stepped along the Arkan-saw . . .

Right from Cheyenne Wells on State 51 to the junction with a dirt road, 9.5 *m.;* L. here to a field, 2 *m.;* R. here 0.3 to the WATER WELLS, for which Cheyenne Wells was named. These wells, at present dry, were of great importance in covered-wagon days as they constituted the only reliable water supply for miles in any direction.

West of Cheyenne Wells the road traverses rolling prairie, broken at intervals by small hills, to FIRSTVIEW, 28 *m.* (4,580 alt., 31 pop.), from which, on clear days, the far-off mountains are first seen.

KIT CARSON, 42 *m.* (4,273 alt., 325 pop.), named for the western scout (*see Tour 9a*), began its existence as a trading station and military post in 1860. During the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad the settlement was "the end of track" for a time, a busy outfitting point for traders whose wagon trains plodded on toward mountain points. Skirmishes with Indians were frequent; burned to the ground, the town was later rebuilt here, a few miles north of the original site.

WILDHORSE, 53.2 *m.* (4,435 alt., 63 pop.), derived its name from a near-by creek, once a watering place for large bands of wild horses. These animals, presumably sprung from horses brought to America by Spanish explorers, were numerous in the region during the early years of the last century. Lieutenant Pike reported sighting a great herd of them in 1806; when they saw Pike's party, they came charging up quite close, "making the earth tremble under them like a charge of cavalry." The Spanish gave them the name of *broncho,* meaning rude or rough, and in time such names as bronc, mustang, and cayuse were conferred upon the cow pony. The capture and breaking of wild horses was often a side line of the cattle business, although the animals were usually inferior to cow ponies brought from Texas.

The highway continues across miles of brown prairie land relieved by clumps of yucca, thistles, and cacti. In summer mirages are sometimes seen—sparkling lakes, green fields, and dwellings appear, recede, and finally fade away in shimmering heat waves.

HUGO, 86.2 *m.* (4,970 alt., 712 pop.), seat of Lincoln County and supply town for surrounding grain farms, was established as a trading post in 1880.

Northwest of Hugo the road ascends the low divide between the basins of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers. Rainfall in this northern edge of the "dust bowl" is scant, and many fields have been eroded by high winds. A conservation program has introduced contour plowing throughout the area; deep furrows are ploughed to break the force of the wind, and to catch and retain moisture.

At 100.9 *m.* is the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5a*), which unites with US 40 for 3 miles (*see Tour 5a*).

LIMON, 102.9 *m.* (5,280 alt., 1,100 pop.), a trading center and shipping point for an extensive agricultural district, was founded in 1888 as a railroad camp and named for its foreman.

Northwest of Limon, US 40 crosses a sparsely settled dry farming district to DEERTRAIL, 135.2 *m.* (5,183 alt., 390 pop.), once center of a large sheep and cattle-grazing area; agriculture is the principal occupation today.

BYERS, 147.8 *m.* (5,202 alt., 400 pop.), was founded in 1868 as a shipping point for livestock by Oliver P. Wiggins, frontiersman and scout. Laid out as a townsite in 1888, it was named for William N. Byers of Denver, pioneer editor of the *Rocky Mountain News.* To stimulate sale of lots, excursion trains were run from Denver and a great barbecue was staged, "the longest free ride and biggest free lunch in the history of the State," as the Denver *Republican* stated.

Passing STRASBURG, 152.8 *m.* (5,576 alt., 216 pop.), established as a railroad siding in 1875, the route traverses sun-baked plains, crossing several dry creek beds, to the junction with a graveled road, 184.6 *m.*

Right on this road to FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL (*open 3-5, 6-8 daily*), 0.5 *m.*, largest U. S. Army hospital in the United States, admitting beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration and the Soldiers' Home, as well as

military personnel and dependents. The hospital accommodates 1,200 patients, and with its 163 red-roofed, white frame buildings, occupies 598 acres of landscaped grounds. The staff includes 800 officers, nurses, and members of the medical detachment, and a civilian personnel of 400. Established in 1918, it was named for Lieutenant William Thomas Fitzsimons, the first American officer killed in the World War.

AURORA, 186 *m.* (5,400 alt., 2,295 pop.), is a residential suburb of Denver.

In DENVER, 193 *m.* (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.) (*see Denver*), are junctions with US 6 (*see Tour 1*), US 85 (*see Tour 12*), US 87 (*see Tour 13*), and US 285 (*see Tour 15*).

Section b. DENVER to CRAIG; 212 m. US 40

The chief connecting link between northwestern Colorado and other points in the State, this section of the route traverses miles of sparsely settled foothill country, ascends the Continental Divide, and crosses the mountain-encircled bowl of Middle Park.

West of DENVER, 0 *m.*, US 40 and US 6 are united for 40.1 miles; the route proceeds through a suburban district toward rolling foothills that obscure the higher peaks beyond.

The J.C.R.S. SANITORIUM, 4.5 *m.*, a non-sectarian charitable institution maintained by the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, receives tubercular patients from all parts of the United States. A dairy and farm supply much of the institution's food. Its post office station, called Spivak, honors the institution's first superintendent.

At 10.1 *m.* is the junction with State 68 (*see Tour 7A*).

The highway turns southward between two hogbacks and swings west into Mount Vernon Canyon to ascend by easy grades to a ridgetop, of which Lookout Mountain is the northeastern extremity. At the summit, 18.7 *m.*, is the western junction with the Lookout Mountain road (*see Tour 7A*).

GENESSEE MOUNTAIN PARK GAME PRESERVE (*picnic grounds*), 19.7 *m.*, contains 2,403 acres, being the largest of the mountain parks owned by the city of Denver.

At the park entrance is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road to GENESSEE MOUNTAIN (8,274 alt.), 2.7 *m.* From a parking space near the summit, stone steps lead to the highest point, where a monument has been erected. The road descends in a wide semicircle through heavily forested country. At intervals, where the timber thins, are good views of the plains. This section of the foothills is noted for its abundance of wild flowers, which carpet the ground throughout the summer. Passing (L) the GENESSEE MOUNTAIN SKI COURSE (*open*), 3.7 *m.*, the road winds through the DENVER MOUNTAIN PARK GAME PRESERVE; deer, elk, and buffalo are frequently seen grazing behind high wire fences. A herd of sixty buffalo usually are kept here.

At 5.7 *m.* the road rejoins US 40.

Proceeding northwestward, US 40 crosses rolling mountain country to the top of FLOYD HILL (10,000 alt.), 27 *m.*, and descends into

the canyon of Clear Creek, which today belies its name; its waters are roiled and discolored with mine tailings. The stream has been the source of almost endless litigation between miners, who need it for their operations, and farmers on the plains, who want it for irrigation.

The ARGO TUNNEL, 32 *m.*, seen against a steep slope (R), one of the most ambitious mining enterprises ever undertaken in Colorado, was formerly named the Newhouse. From Clear Creek the tunnel runs under the mountains for some four miles, opening at Central City (*see Tour 6*). It intersects several important lodes in the Clear Creek and Gilpin County districts, and drains a number of mines. Quantities of ore are hauled through it for shipment.

A boulder, 32.1 *m.*, marks the SITE OF THE FIRST MAJOR GOLD STRIKE in Colorado. George Jackson, Indian trader, miner, and cousin of Kit Carson, working his way alone down Chicago Creek, a small tributary of the South Fork of Clear Creek, reached the junction of the streams here early in January 1859. He built a fire upon a sand bar and kept it burning throughout the night to thaw out frozen sand and gravel. In the morning he "removed the embers and panned out eight treaty cups of dirt, and found nothing but fine colors; with one cup I got a nugget of gold." Jackson continued to dig until his knife blade was worn out; having obtained about a half ounce of "dust," he filled up the hole again, marked a near-by fir tree, and cut off the top of a small lodgepole pine on a line between the fir and the hole. Making his way back to Denver, he said nothing of his discovery. In the spring he returned and panned out several thousand dollars in gold. The news brought a wild stampede into Clear Creek Canyon. Jackson organized the Chicago Mining Company, which began the first profitable large-scale mining in the Pikes Peak country.

During the peak of the gold rush the canyon was a confusion of tents, cabins, wagons, and livestock; men worked feverishly stripping sand bars, building dams and sluices, and shoveling "pay dirt." Some used the regulation shallow pan; others mounted pans on rockers to form a cradle; still others used a log hollowed into a trough—known as a "Long Tom"—rolled from side to side with a stick handle. Larger operators employed long wooden troughs or sluice boxes, with riffle boards across the bottom. Behind the cross-bars were pools of quicksilver to catch and hold the heavy gold as sand and gravel were shoveled into the sluices and washed down by a steady stream of water. When the placers were worked out, quartz formations were mined on both sides of the canyon; many of these mines, with great dumps of gravel and "drift" rock spilling down the slopes, are still profitably worked. The primitive hand windlasses employed to hoist the rock up the shafts were later replaced with a "whip," a gallows with a pulley arrangement, by which a mule, driven straight out and back again, hoisted and lowered an ore bucket. This soon gave way to the "whim," a large wooden drum pulled around by a mule or horse. This in turn gave way to the steam engine, protected by a shaft house.

IDAHO SPRINGS, 32.8 *m.* (7,500 alt., 1,207 pop.), a mining

In The Cities and Towns



Continental Oil Company

THATCHER MONUMENT, CITY PARK, DENVER

CIVIC CENTER AND STATE CAPITOL, DENVER

Adolph Horowitz



H. L. Standley

PIKES PEAK AVENUE
COLORADO SPRINGS: PIKES PEAK IN BACKGROUND

FORT COLLINS

Adolph Horowitz





Adolph Horowitz

SIXTEENTH STREET, DENVER



Adolph Horowitz

SPANISH CHURCH: MISSION OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE, DENVER



TRINITY METHOD
CHURCH, DENVER

Adolph Horowitz



H. L. Standley

FINE ARTS CENTER, COLORADO SPRINGS

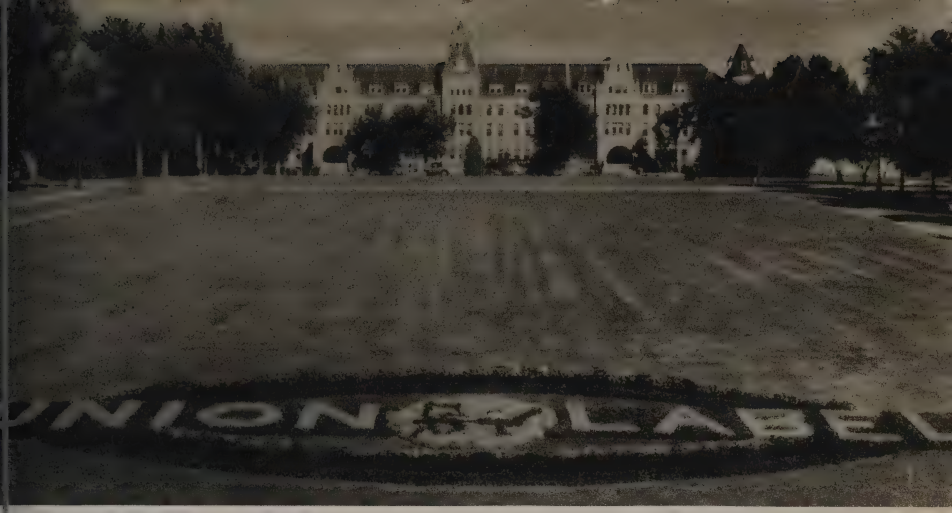
GUNTER
HALL OF HEALTH,
TATE COLLEGE OF
CATION, GREELEY





Pat Coffe

WINDSOR HOTEL, DENVER



Stewart Bros.

UNION PRINTER'S HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS

WILL ROGERS' MEMORIAL, COLORADO SPRINGS

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TRINIDAD

BOULDER: FLATIRONS IN BACKGROUN

Continental Oil Company



and resort town near the scene of Jackson's gold discovery (*see above*), is strung along the narrow canyon. Before 1860 it was known as Sacramento City, Jackson Diggings, Idahoe, and finally Idaho Springs. The name is said to be derived from Ee-da-how, an Indian word signifying that the sun is coming down the mountains. A correspondent of the *Rocky Mountain News* in 1860 had a more ingenious explanation, declaring that "the aboriginal legend hath it that where now stands the proud city, the first gold discovery of the country was made long ago, by a dusky maid of the forest, named Ida, with her hoe." The placers hereabouts were soon worked out, but lode mining near by kept the settlement alive; later, through the exploitation of its hot springs, the town prospered as a spa.

The HOT SPRINGS (*bathing 50¢; vapor caves $1*), long visited by Indians, attracted health-seekers as early as 1868, when "a mammoth frame building with hot and cold shower baths, parlors and dressing rooms elaborately furnished," was erected. Still standing is the log ROCK ISLAND HOUSE, built in 1869 by William Hunter, "a prominent theatrical celebrity"; it had three rooms and was once advertised as the "most pretentious hostelry in town." On the grounds of the city hall is an old Mexican ARASTRA, consisting of a heavy upper and nether millstone. A mule was driven round and round the mill to turn the upper stone. As similar mills ground grain to flour, so this ground gold ore to "dust," which was extracted by washing in a pan or sluice box.

In Idaho Springs is the junction with State 119 (*see Tour 6*) and with State 103 (*see Tour 15A*).

Right from Idaho Springs on a dirt road to the EDGAR MINE (*open by permission*), 1.3 *m.*, maintained by the Colorado School of Mines (*see Tour 7A*) for practical undergraduate work in mining, including mine surveying, mining geology, stoping, drifting, drilling, blasting, use of explosives, and general mining engineering. Graduate students also use the mine for research work.

At 34 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved road.

Right on this road to the KAMINKY MINE, 9.6 *m.*; L. here on a foot trail, skirting the southern shore of SILVER LAKE, 0.3 *m.*, to ST. MARYS LAKE, 0.8 *m.*, a small sheet of startlingly blue water framed against the white backdrop of the glacier to the north.

Left from the lake on a foot trail to ST. MARYS GLACIER, 1.3 *m.*, its hard-packed snows covering an area a half-mile long and one-tenth mile wide, lying in a great cirque on the southern shoulder of KINGSTON PEAK (12,136 alt.). The glacier feeds St. Marys Lake by a small unnamed stream which, at its point of emergence, has hollowed out weirdly beautiful ICE CAVERNS in the heart of the glacial drift. St. Marys is the most accessible of all Colorado glaciers. Skiing is enjoyed here throughout the year, and an annual meet is held on July 4th. From the shoulder of the mountain, 2.3 *m.*, is an impressive view of JAMES PEAK (13,259 alt.) to the west.

The route continues along Clear Creek Canyon, which was black with prospectors during the early 1860's, to DUMONT, 37.4 *m.* (7,955 alt., 43 pop.), founded as Mill City in 1860, when many ore-crushing mills were built here.

At 40.1 *m.* is (L) the junction with US 6 (*see Tour 1b*).

EMPIRE, 41.4 *m.* (8,603 alt., 93 pop.), at the confluence of Lyons and Bards Creeks, is the last of the mining towns between Idaho Springs and the Continental Divide. The highway crosses the eastern boundary of ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST, 42.4 *m.;* created in 1908, it contains 851,244 acres, of which 761,730 acres are owned by the Federal Government.

BERTHOUD PASS (11,315 alt.), 54.5 *m.,* named for E. L. Berthoud, an engineer who in 1861 ran the first survey over the pass, is a chief center for winter sports. In 1939 more than 50,000 persons used the two ski runs and the 800-foot ski tow maintained by the Forest Service; a ski meet is held annually in February.

Descending the pass, the road crosses under the tracks of the Denver and Salt Lake (Moffat) Ry. as they emerge from the west portal of the MOFFAT TUNNEL (9,094 alt.). Driven under the northern shoulder of James Peak for six miles, it is the second longest railroad tunnel in the United States. The giant bore is a realization of the dream of David H. Moffat, Denver banker, who began in 1902 to build the Denver & Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Denver west through the mountains. The completed road proved unsatisfactory as a carrier; winter snows made it impossible to maintain schedules along a high stretch on the Continental Divide at Corona. Denver and the territory served by the line demanded construction of a tunnel to obviate the long climb over the Divide. A bill passed by the legislature, April 29, 1922, created the Moffat Tunnel Improvement District, which embraced all of the State that was to be directly benefited by the project. The Moffat Tunnel Commission was appointed and issued bonds to finance the work.

James Peak had a granite core, said the engineers, who estimated that the tunnel could be completed in four years for $6,720,000. Once inside the mountain, however, they found quantities of muddy shale, which had to be timbered every foot. When the tunnel was completed on July 7, 1927, costs had risen to $18,000,000. There are two tunnels: the railroad tunnel, 24 by 18 feet; and the initial bore, 8 feet in diameter, now used by the city of Denver for the diversion of water from the Fraser River. With the construction of the Dotsero cutoff, linking the Moffat Road with the main line of the D. & R. G. W., rail distance between Denver and Sale Lake City has been reduced 176 miles.

The highway follows the broad upper valley of the Fraser River to FRASER, 71 *m.* (8,568 alt., 260 pop.), and TABERNASH, 75 *m.* (8,337 alt., 150 pop.), founded in 1905 as a railroad camp, and named for a Ute chief slain hereabouts in 1879.

West of Tabernash the highway traverses MIDDLE PARK, one of a series of high valleys stretching down the center of Colorado and walled in on all sides by high mountains. Ranching, farming, and logging are its chief enterprises. Numerous clear streams, fringed with cottonwoods, trace a weaving course across a grassy level plain. Due to

the scanty knowledge of Rocky Mountain geography during the first part of the nineteenth century, this great basin, approximately 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, visited and named by General John Frémont in 1843, was never formally acquired by the United States, except that it was included in a tract formally surrendered by the Ute. The Louisiana Purchase extended only to the eastern side of the park, while the territory ceded by Spain extended only to the Park and Gore Ranges on the west. By the time this was discovered, the United States had established dominion over the area by repeated acts of sovereignty, but on August 9, 1936, at a ceremony at Breckenridge (*see Tour 16*), the American flag was raised by Governor Edwin C. Johnson (1933-1937), who formally claimed this "no man's land" as a part of Colorado.

GRANBY, 85.9 *m.* (7,935 alt., 90 pop.), in the heart of a vegetable-growing district, is noted for its mountain lettuce (*see Tour 5b*).

At 87.4 *m.* is the junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3 and Rocky Mountain National Park*).

At 89.5 *m.* is the junction with State 125 (*see Tour 14*).

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, 97.1 *m.* (7,655 alt., 142 pop.), seat of Grand County, a resort at the mouth of Byers Canyon, is headquarters of the Arapaho National Forest and the Williams Fork Game Preserve. According to a Ute legend, the springs acquired medicinal properties in answer to the prayers of an old chief who had been left by his tribe to die. The chief built magic fires within the springs, and after drinking the waters and bathing in them he was restored to health and rejoined his people. A BATHOUSE (*adm. $1*) is at the northern edge of town. A ski meet, to which snow trains come from Denver, is held here annually in February.

Along the railroad just west of Hot Sulphur Springs, 212 deer were killed by locomotives during the winter of 1938-39, and the State Game and Fish Department had to employ men to drive the animals off the tracks as trains approached.

The route traverses BYERS CANYON, hemmed in by orange sandstone cliffs, to KREMMLING, 114.5 *m.* (7,322 alt., 261 pop.), market center of the western part of Middle Park and the rich valleys of the Troublesome and Muddy Creeks, an area producing hay and vegetables. Even after the advent of the railroad in 1905, letters for the settlement were often addressed, "118 miles west of Denver."

Kremmling is at the junction with State 11 (*see Tour 7B*).

At 121.5 *m.* is the junction with State 84.

Left on this graded road, an alternate route to Steamboat Springs when US 40 is closed by snow, to the eastern boundary of Routt National Forest (*see below*), 6.6 *m.* The highway, climbing GORE PASS (9,000 alt.), 10 *m.*, named for Sir George Gore (*see Tour 7B*), descends into the Yampa Valley, which is largely dependent upon agriculture, ranching, and coal mining.

In TOPONAS, 26 *m.* (8,246 alt., 50 pop.), a lumber- and lettuce-shipping point on the Moffat Road, is the junction with State 131, which the route follows (R) north, passing (R) FINGER ROCK, 33.8 *m.*, a rugged gray shaft, volcanic in origin, which stands apart from the surrounding hills—a solitary spire rising 300 feet above the valley floor (*dangerous climbing*).

YAMPA, 36.1 *m.* (7,884 alt., 310 pop.), the center of a section of the valley known as Egeria Park, is surrounded by rich bottom lands extensively irrigated. At 39.6 *m.* is a natural gateway between red granite cliffs stained with lichens and dotted with trees growing in crevices high up on the walls.

OAK CREEK, 46 *m.* (7,401 alt., 1,211 pop.), in good farming and dairying country, is largely supported by coal mining. North of the town, and virtually a part of it, are three coal camps: OAK HILLS, 46.5 *m.;* ROUTT, 47.8 *m.;* and HAYBRO, 49.1 *m.* The mines near Oak Creek produce high-grade bituminous and normally employ about 1,200 men.

At 62.7 *m.* is the western junction with US 40 (see below).

US 40 passes through sage-covered hills to the foot of Rabbit Ears Range and crosses the Continental Divide at MUDDY PASS (8,772 alt.), 142.4 m., which is at the junction with State 14 (*see Tour 2*). For a few miles the route traverses the eastern slope in a high corner of North Park. The pass marks the eastern boundary of ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST, which occupies both slopes of the Continental Divide and contains 1,121,970 acres; approximately 50 per cent of the timber is lodgepole pine. The road recrosses to the western slope of the Divide by way of RABBIT EARS PASS, 146.9 *m.* (9,680 alt.), named for the peculiar formation at the top of RABBIT EARS PEAK (10,719 alt.), and descends into Yampa Valley, crossing the western boundary of Routt National Forest, 159.2 *m.*

At 165.5 *m.* is the junction with State 131 (*see above*).

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, 169.9 *m.* (6,762 alt., 1,198 pop.), seat of Routt County, founded by James H. Crawford who homesteaded the site in 1875, is the center of a popular year-round recreation area. Within and adjacent to the town are 150 medicinal springs with the combined flow of 2,000 gallons a minute, their temperature varying from 58 to 152 degrees. The majority are public, but some have been privately developed with bathhouses and swimming pools. The spring for which the town was named, a fountain which emitted a chugging sound suggestive of a river boat, was destroyed during the construction of the Moffat Road. Meets are held annually in February on the flood-lighted ski course south of town.

The first silver fox farm in Colorado was established here in 1919 when two pair were imported from Prince Edward Island, Canada. Today more than 50 such farms have been established throughout the State. Silver fox is the trade name of the pelt, some of which are all black in color. Usually whelped during March and April, pups are fed a carefully regulated diet of meat, eggs, porridge, fish and fish bones, and cod liver oil biscuit. If in good condition, they are said to be "prime" eight months after birth, when the average male weighs 15 pounds, the female slightly less. Killing is done by hypodermic injection of strychnine sulphate, a method that has no injurious effect upon the fur. Market prices range from $40 to $200, depending upon the quality and color of the pelt; male pelts generally bring a premium.

The country around Steamboat Springs contains many lakes and trout streams, camping grounds, and points of interest reached by foot and bridle trails. Grouse, ducks, and sage hens are plentiful; in the

higher wilder sections big game is hunted in season. West of Steamboat Springs, US 40 follows the valley of the Yampa River across level bottom lands, lush with native grass, to a junction with State 129, 171.9 *m.*

Right on this road through forested hill country, lying between the Elkhead Range (L) and the massive barrier of the Continental Divide (R), to the HAHNS PEAK COUNTRY, one of the best hunting and fishing areas in the State. Deer, elk, and sage hens are numerous; streams and lakes are well stocked with mountain and rainbow trout.

CLARK, 17.5 *m.* (7,872 alt., 12 pop.), is dependent upon a single mine producing gold, silver, and copper.

In HAHNS PEAK, 24.5 *m.* (8,200 alt., 40 pop.), at the foot of the mountain of the same name (10,824 alt.), placer gold was discovered by a wandering prospector in 1864. Two years later Joseph Hahn with a party of 40 men arrived from the central Colorado fields to prospect. Hahn perished in a storm while attempting to cross the Gore Range that winter, and several years passed before mining was resumed. By 1879 Hahns Peak was the chief town of the region and the seat of Routt County. In those days lawyers traveled from Steamboat Springs and other towns on snowshoes when court was in winter session here. In 1912 diminishing returns from the mines led to a decline, and the county seat was removed to Steamboat Springs. Some mining is still carried on, but the town is chiefly supported by hunters and fishermen.

The road crosses a boundary of Routt National Forest, 26.2 *m.*, to COLUMBINE, 29 *m.* (8,892 alt., 11 pop.), a former mining camp, and continues through the forest to its northwest boundary, 36.4 *m.*

At 50 *m.* State 129 crosses the Wyoming Line, 79 miles southeast of Creston, Wyo. (*see Wyoming Guide*).

The highway parallels the Yampa River to the confluence of TOW CREEK, 183.8 *m.* Oil wells, producing about 86,000 barrels annually, have been drilled in the wide valley.

West of BEAR RIVER, 186.4 *m.* (6,413 alt., 265 pop.), a coal-mining town, the road traverses barren country to MOUNT HARRIS, 188.1 *m.* (6,327 alt., 265 pop.), largest of the Yampa Valley coal towns, with the buildings of one coal company painted gray and those of its rival a vivid yellow.

HAYDEN, 194.9 *m.* (6,350 alt., 554 pop.), a shipping point for sheep grazed in Routt National Forest, was established as a trading post in 1874 and became the seat of Routt County in 1878. When the town was threatened with an Indian raid the next year, the records were removed to Hahns Peak.

Much of the country around Hayden was homesteaded in the early 1900's; newcomers worked from sunup to dark, grubbing the soil and fighting gophers, groundhogs, rabbits, and porcupines. When the harvest was in, a pioneer celebration was held in one of the larger towns, which was decorated for the occasion. A novelty race in the afternoon attracted the most attention; men raced their horses to the end of the track, jumped off, and opened the bundles they carried, which contained discarded odds and ends of feminine clothing; each man donned whatever garment fell to his lot—corset, nightgown, underskirt, or bloomers—and raced back to the starting point.

In midwinter, dances and box suppers were given in the scattered

schoolhouses, with music by old-time fiddlers. Square dances and waltzes were enlivened at intervals with a "broom tag," when a man without a partner thumped a broom upon the floor as the girl he wanted to dance with came past. Wagons and bobsleds carried the merrymakers home. Later, when the deep snows melted and the "bottom dropped out of the roads," all traveling was done on horseback.

The road winds through rolling hills and across a sagebrush plateau to CRAIG, 212 *m.* (6,200 alt., 1,418 pop.), seat of Moffat County, the center of the largest oil-producing area in the State, and a busy shipping point as the terminus of the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Ry.

Craig is at the junction with State 13 (*see Tour 17*).

Section c. CRAIG to UTAH LINE; 92.5 m. US 40

West of CRAIG, 0 *m.*, much of the pleateau has been withdrawn from homestead entry under the Taylor Grazing Act (1934) and is now a range preserve. Throughout this region bands of sheep, often numbering a thousand or more, attended by herders and their dogs, are seen from the highway. On summer pasture, sheep and lambs are grazed over great ranges of unfenced country, the herder moving his wagon and flock whenever fresh grazing is required. The wagon is at once the herder's supply room, kitchen, and shelter; today it usually is equipped with radio. Such a life is lonely, but herders lead it by choice and seldom seek a change. Some are college graduates; all are philosophers. To while away the hours when the sheep are feeding, herders frequently build high rock cairns; although popularly supposed to indicate water holes, some do not. At night the herder beds his flock near his wagon. Sheep often are grazed in country infested with coyotes and mountain lions, but surprisingly few sheep are lost to these marauders, for the alert sheep dogs defend their charges with their lives.

LAY, 20 *m.* (6,200 alt., 16 pop.), a supply point for the sparsely settled region at the junction of Jack Rabbit and Big Gulches, was established as a Federal Government camp in 1880 and named by the lieutenant in charge for his sweetheart in Chicago.

At 23.7 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved dirt road.

Left on this road is JUNIPER SPRINGS, 2 *m.* (5,972 alt., 3 pop.), a summer resort built around several warm springs at the foot of Juniper Mountain.

At 32.4 *m.* is the junction (R) with State 318 (*see Tour 7C*).

The route continues along the rolling plateau, passing several small towns, to SKULL CREEK, 69.2 *m.* (5,600 alt., 12 pop.), a trading point for ranchers; good hunting is to be had in Bear Canyon south of the settlement.

Right from Skull Creek over unmarked trails to LIZARD CANYON, 5 *m.* (*guides necessary*), where evidences of aboriginal life, probably of the Basket Maker culture, were found in 1924 by the late Jean A. Jeancon, curator of archeology and ethnology of the Colorado State Historical Society. Among

other things, corn cobs and sandstone corn cribs were found in two shallow caves.

West of CAISSON, 84.8 *m.* (6,000 alt., 20 pop.), the highway traverses rolling pasture land to the UTAH LINE, 92.5 *m.*, 31 miles east of Vernal, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

Tour 7A

Junction US 40—Golden—Lookout Mountain—Junction US 40; 11.5 *m.*, State 68.

Concrete-paved between Junction US 40 and Golden; oil-processed remainder of distance.

This is one of the most interesting and popular scenic drives in the vicinity of Denver. The route passes through Golden, one of the oldest of Colorado cities, and winds up and over Lookout Mountain, offering far-ranging views of foothills and plains.

State 68 branches west from US 40, 0 *m.* (*see Tour 7b*), 10.1 miles west of Denver (*see Denver*).

West of the junction the route passes through CAMP GEORGE WEST (*open 9-4 daily*), 0.2 *m.*, where the Colorado National Guard holds annual June encampments. The AMPHITHEATER, built against the hillside north (R) of the camp, seats 2,500.

The highway skirts the southern edge of (R) SOUTH TABLE MOUNTAIN (6,215 alt.), 0.7 *m.*, a mesa rising 400 feet. Stone quarried on it was used in building Camp George West, and for rip-rapping the channel of the South Platte River in Denver. Beyond, to the north, is the twin mass of NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN (6,500 alt.). These small basaltic plateaus, divided by the valley of Clear Creek, were created by volcanic eruptions.

The COLORADO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS (*open daily by permission*), 2.1 *m.*, established in 1881 for juvenile delinquents between the ages of 6 and 16, is a school for vocational training. Boys work in the large fields that surround the red-roofed sandstone buildings. Windows are not barred, and the grounds are inclosed within an ordinary wire fence. The average number of inmates is 200.

GOLDEN, 2.5 *m.* (5,680 alt., 2,426 pop.), seat of Jefferson County, lies in a pocket of the foothills at the mouth of Clear Creek

Canyon. Townsmen's livelihoods depend largely upon the Coors' industries—a large brewery and a pottery plant—and the Colorado School of Mines. Booted and corduroy-trousered students of the institution are regarded almost as adopted sons.

Founded in 1859 by the Boston Company and named for Tom Golden, an early miner, the town soon supplanted Arapahoe Bar, a placer camp farther east on Clear Creek. Because of its proximity to the mountain mining camps, it rivaled Denver for several years as the chief settlement of the Territory. The legislature of the Provisional Territory of Jefferson met here in the winter of 1860, and in 1862 the town was named the capital of Colorado Territory, remaining so until 1867 when Denver was made the permanent seat of government. Golden's distinction was more or less an empty one, for officials insisted upon transacting their business in Denver. Governor Alexander Cummings, however, loaded his executive records into a wagon and brought them to Golden in 1866, but remained only a month. The Fifth and Sixth Legislatures of the Territory held their meetings in what is now the two-story KOENIG BUILDING, Washington Ave. and 12th St.

During the hard-rock mining days of the 1870's, Golden was one of the busiest towns in Colorado, having three flour mills, two breweries, a paper mill, and three brick kilns; five smelters refined gold and silver ores valued in excess of $1,200,000 annually.

The COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES, its main entrance at Illinois Ave. and 15th St., lies at the base of Lookout Mountain. High up on the steep slope a giant "M" is defined in white-painted boulders. Next to Columbia University, New York City, it is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States and one of the foremost mining schools in the world, attracting students from many foreign countries. The school was founded as Jarvis College in 1869 by the Right Reverend George M. Randall of Boston, missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church of Colorado. Bishop Randall was interested in providing technical training in mining, and in 1870 the Territorial legislature aided him by appropriating $3,872 for a building at Golden. Its first courses, offered in 1871, included assaying and simple chemical tests for ores; in 1874 the school became a State institution. It had an enrollment of 650 in 1939. Graduates receive diplomas of silver, signed by the president with an electric needle.

The 25-acre campus, between Maple and Arapaho Aves. and 13th and 16th Sts., contains 10 modern buildings. In addition, the school operates the Edgar Experimental Mine near Idaho Springs (*see Tour 7b*) and a geological and petroleum field camp near Pueblo.

The three oldest buildings, two-story red brick structures erected between 1880 and 1890, at the northeast corner of the campus, constitute the HALL OF CHEMISTRY. A large lecture hall has an enclosed room equipped for chemical demonstrations. Adjoining on the east is the red brick HALL OF ADVANCED CHEMISTRY.

STRATTON HALL, a three-story granite and red sandstone building

west of the Hall of Chemistry, contains class rooms and laboratories of the departments of metallurgy and petroleum, mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering. On the first floor are models of metallurgical furnaces. In the ASSAY BUILDING, a low red brick structure adjoining on the west, are 39 gas-fired muffle furnaces. The balance room here is especially designed to keep dust, changes of temperature, and sunlight from affecting delicate instruments.

Southwest of Stratton Hall the two-story gray sandstone GUGGENHEIM HALL houses the library, administration offices, assembly hall, and lecture rooms. The library contains 36,000 volumes and 9,000 pamphlets and bulletins, being perhaps the largest and most complete technical library in the Rocky Mountain region. More than 700 current technical periodicals and serials are received.

The MINING BUILDING, south of Guggenheim Hall, a red brick structure remodeled in 1936, contains laboratories and class rooms.

Northwest of the campus is the BROOKS ATHLETIC FIELD, its steel and concrete grandstand seating 4,000, as well as the EXPERIMENTAL PLANT, with laboratories for practical instruction in ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, and ore testing.

Right from Golden on graveled State 58, an old route to the mines of Gilpin County (*see Tour 6*), into GOLDEN GATE CANYON, 1.5 *m.* In May 1859, Albert D. Richardson, author of *Beyond the Mississippi,* traveled this route with Horace Greeley and wrote, "We found Clear Creek greatly swollen, so we left our coach, saddled the mules and rode them through the stream amid a crowd of immigrants who sent up three hearty cheers for Horace Greeley. The road was swarming with travelers; in the distance they were clambering right up a hill as abrupt as the roof of a cabin. . . . This road, only five weeks old, was beaten like a turnpike; and far above toiled men, mules, and cattle. Wagons carrying less than half a ton were drawn by 20 oxen, while those descending dragged huge trees in full leaf and branch behind them, as brakes." Upon his return three weeks later Richardson was amazed to find the hill road abandoned and a newly cut thoroughfare threading the canyon.

The road leaves the canyon and ascends GUY HILL, 8 *m.,* its western slope so steep that stage coaches were once raised and lowered by means of ropes and pulleys attached to a huge tree. West of the hill the route follows Guy Gulch to the junction with a dirt road, 17.2 *m.,* known as the Dory Hill Short Cut.

Left on this road 8.5 *m.,* to BLACKHAWK, (*see Tour 6*).

At 17.6 *m.* on State 58 is the junction with a dirt road.

Left here 4 *m.* to DORY HILL CEMETERY, with graves of many early settlers of Blackhawk and Central City.

At 18.1 *m.* is the junction with State 119 (*see Tour 6*), 6.2 miles north of Blackhawk.

South of Golden, 4 *m.,* State 68 passes through ornamental FINLAY L. MACFARLAND MEMORIAL GATEWAY, supported by salmon-colored sandstone towers. MacFarland was a leader in the development of the Denver Mountain Park System (*see Tour 15A*). The road begins the ascent of LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN along a series of hairpin curves; the grade is fairly easy and the roadway wide. Golden and Clear Creek Canyon, with its thread of water, drop away far below;

Denver and miles of hazy blue-and-silver plains appear to the east; at night this great expanse sparkles with electric lights.

At the crest of Lookout Mountain, 9.3 *m.*, is the junction with a short circular drive.

Right on this drive to the GRAVE OF BUFFALO BILL (William F. Cody), 0.2 *m.*, on the highest point of the mountain (7,375 alt.). The body rests under a concrete slab inclosed within an iron railing. Visitors toss coins into the inclosure for luck, the money being used for maintenance of PAHASKA TEPEE, a rustic lodge built on the drive just below the grave. The lodge houses a collection of relics, including ornaments, early photographs, and clothing worn by scouts and Indians.

William Frederick Cody, hunter, Indian fighter, showman, and hero of dozens of dime novels, was born in Scott County, Iowa, on Feb. 26, 1846. Orphaned at an early age, he turned to the adventurous life of the plains. According to his niece, Helen Cody Wetmore, who with Zane Grey wrote *The Last of the Great Scouts,* Cody was a Pony Express rider through the Indian country in 1859-60 when only 13 years old. Later, he became a scout for the Army, serving in the Indian campaigns of 1867. He attracted the attention of General Phil Sheridan, who made him chief of scouts. Cody's Indian name, Pahaska, or Long Hair, was given him at this time by Pawnee scouts in the Army. The nickname "Buffalo Bill," by which he was known to millions throughout the world, came from his prowess as a hunter; he is credited with having killed as many as seventy bison a day when under contract to supply meat to railroad construction gangs. Probably the most publicized of Cody's exploits was his duel with the Cheyenne Chief, Yellow Hand, during the Sioux War of 1876. The most popular of several versions of this affair has Cody slaying the chief in a hand-to-hand encounter between opposing ranks of Indians and soldiers. Tall, striking in appearance, Cody was the beau ideal of a frontiersman. In the early 1880's he capitalized on his appearance and reputation by organizing a Wild West Show, hiring cowboys, Indians, and trick riders, with whom he toured the world for 20 years. Profits from this venture he invested in lands in Nebraska and Wyoming. Subsequently he served in the Nebraska Legislature and as judge advocate general of Wyoming. At the time of his death in Denver, Jan. 10, 1917, financial reverses had wiped out his fortune.

At 11.5 *m.* is the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*), 18.7 miles west of Denver.

Tour 7B

Kremmling (Junction US 40)—State Bridge—Wolcott (Junction US 24); 41.3 *m.*, State 11.

Gravel-surfaced, narrow in places and hazardous in wet weather.
Route paralleled between Kremmling and State Bridge by Denver & Salt Lake Ry.
Accommodations limited.

A link between two arterial highways, US 40 and US 24, this route is little used by Coloradoans. The highway is narrow, with many steep grades, and is often closed by winter snows.

In KREMMLING, 0 *m.* (7,322 alt., 261 pop.) (*see Tour 7b*), State 11 branches southwest from US 40 (*see Tour 7b*) and crosses the Colorado River on an old wooden bridge of massive construction.

The highway crosses the BLUE RIVER, 3.2 *m.*, near its junction with the Colorado, and ascends by many curves and sharp turns into rough and rugged mountain terrain, sharply contrasted with the green and pleasant lowlands of Middle Park seen in broad and sweeping panorama to the north. Higher in the mountains, hay and small grains are raised in many small valleys. The up-and-down road winds into a narrow valley and again ascends, swinging out on a narrow shelf of rock, twisting around the face of cliffs, affording a constantly changing view. At intervals, high ridges wall in the route; masses of somber spruce and jade aspen, brilliantly colored ledges, and tumbled metallic-hued boulder slides form a pattern vivid as a Persian mosaic. Far below, the glittering serpentine Colorado River traces its course through tiny parks and meadows, which resemble patches of bright green moss. The Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. follows the course of the river between Kremmling and State Bridge (*see below*) by way of the Dotsero Cutoff (*see Tour 7b*). To the north are the high flat-topped mountains of the "bad lands"; to the south and southeast the Gore Mountains lift their dark and jagged outline against the sky.

South of this shelf rock another abrupt descent necessitates careful driving. The highway skirts a forest of twisted scrub cedar and proceeds into Sheep Horn Valley (*good hunting and fishing*). Following the contour of the mountains at river level, a comparatively straight course, the road ascends a steep and dangerous grade, too narrow in places for cars to pass, and descends gradually through an amazingly colorful region to STATE BRIDGE, 28.1 *m.* (6,728 alt., 15 pop.). This cluster of weathered buildings, named for the span across the river, lies at the northern foot of Rainbow Mountain, named for its many-hued rock formations.

Ranching is the chief occupation of this region. As late as 1915 it was the scene of an almost continuous struggle between cattlemen, who first settled here, and sheepmen who later drove in their flocks. The ill feeling finally subsided, and stockmen now live at peace.

The GORE MOUNTAINS (L) were named for the Irish baronet, Sir George Gore, who visited Colorado in 1855. His hunting party, one of the largest ever to roam the early West, included 40 retainers, 14 dogs, 112 horses, 6 wagons, 21 carts, and 12 yoke of oxen. Gore hunted through North, Middle, and South Parks before turning northward into Wyoming and Montana; the party is reported to have killed some 3,000 buffalo, 40 grizzly bear, and unnumbered antelope and deer. The slaughter was so great and so wanton that the Indians, fearing for their food supply, thought seriously of slaughter-

ing this Celtic Nimrod and his play-boy followers. Many stories are told of Gore's irascible temper. On one occasion he attempted to ship out some hides, but the American Fur Co., which controlled transportation to the Missouri River, demanded what he thought was an exorbitant carrying charge. In a rage Gore burned all the hides, and then his wagons, dumping the remaining iron work into a river.

Some pioneers of the West maintained that gold was first discovered in Colorado by a member of that party. When Gore saw the gold, he exclaimed, "This is gold, but I did not come here to seek gold! I don't need it. This is a pleasure hunt." Fearing the gold might cause his men to desert, he broke camp immediately. The man who had found the gold was unable to locate the spot again.

South of State Bridge the road ascends from the Colorado River Valley over a steep grade gouged out of solid shelf rock. WHISKY SPRINGS (L), an old landmark, was named for the many bottles left at the water hole by trappers, hunters, and stagecoach passengers. It is a matter of record that many travelers insisted that they needed several bottles of stimulant before proceeding farther along this hazardous road.

The highway reaches the top of a low divide, 35 *m.*, and descends into the valley of the Eagle River through arid hills covered with sagebrush. There are few trees here, and the prospect is monotonous and uninteresting compared with the rough wild beauty of the northern section of the drive.

At 39 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved road.

Left on this road to TRACY'S HIDEOUT, 3.5 *m.*, an old ranch house reputed to have once sheltered a notorious gunman who finally met his death in a gun fight in Wyoming. An almost-perfectly preserved fossil of the head of a prehistoric three-toed horse, found near the ranch house in 1934, is in the Museum of Natural History at Denver (*see Denver*).

WOLCOTT, 41.3 *m.* (6,965 alt., 115 pop.) (*see Tour 5c*), is at the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5c*).

Tour 7C

Junction US 40—Sunbeam—Greystone—Lodore Canyon Camp; 58.7 *m.*, State 318.

Unimproved dirt road, often impassible; inquire about conditions at Sunbeam.
Accommodations limited.

This tour traverses a far northwestern corner of Colorado to Yampa Canyon of the Yampa River and Lodore Canyon of the Green, two of America's great river gorges. Although remote from good highways and little known except to explorers, parts of both canyons are accessible by motor and pack train, provided the visitor is accustomed to roughing it and is properly equipped. The canyons are within the Dinosaur National Monument (*see Utah Guide*), which was enlarged in 1938 to include 177,280 acres in Colorado.

State 318, a dirt road, branches northwest from US 40 (*see Tour 7c*), 0 *m.*, 74.5 miles west of Craig (*see Tour 7c*).

Northwest of SUNBEAM, 7.3 *m.* (6,000 alt., 11 pop.), the route traverses rolling mountain country covered with sage and rent by deep dry gullies, crossing LITTLE SNAKE RIVER, 21.3 *m.*, a tributary of the Yampa. Near the Wyoming Line, headwaters of this stream, Jim Baker, early western scout, once had his cabin.

At 39.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road (*high centers*) to FIVE SPRINGS RANCH, 13 *m.* (*accommodations; horses $3 daily; guides $5 daily*). The houses and barns of peeled cedar logs are sheltered in a hollow near the crest of DOUGLAS MOUNTAIN, also known as the Escalante Hills, a sandstone ridge marking the eastern extension of the Uinta Mountains of Utah.

Left from Five Springs Ranch by an unmarked horse trail to WARM SPRINGS DRAW, 7 *m.* (*do not attempt without guides*). Here in YAMPA CANYON, part of the Douglas State Game Refuge, deer and elk are numerous and tame; bear and mountain lion are occasionally seen. Unlike gloomy Lodore Canyon (*see below*), Yampa Canyon is gay and sunny throughout most of its length, the light bringing out its vivid coloring. The canyon is U-shaped, with imposing walls 1,000 to 1,600 feet high, almost vertical, and with few ledges and practically no vegetation. To the south a series of broad benches rise to the Yampa Plateau; to the north is Douglas Mountain. Bones, corn grinders, awls, and other artifacts found in the canyon lead archeologists to believe the country was once inhabited by a Pueblo people.

Right from Warm Springs Draw down the canyon to PAT'S HOLE, 14 *m.*, at the confluence of the Yampa and Green Rivers; here the canyon suddenly broadens into a rectangular mile-square area, surrounded by high unbroken walls except where the rivers and Pool Creek enter. At the exit of the Green River at the western side of the Hole rises the great sandstone mass known as STEAMBOAT ROCK, the sheer face of which has never been scaled. The sides of Steamboat Rock and the walls encircling Pat's Hole provide excellent sounding boards; in certain places four distinct echoes can be heard. First named Echo Park by Major John Wesley Powell (*see below*), who descended the Green River in 1869, its present name honors Pat Lynch, who lived here hermit-like for years before others settled in the vicinity. Lynch had a pet mountain lion named Jenny Lind. Though no one ever saw the animal, Pat frequently demonstrated her presence to visitors by shouting "Jenny" at a rock and being answered with a roar. After the reverberations had ceased, Pat always remarked, "Jenny Lind never sang a sweeter note." The floor of Pat's Hole is covered with cedar, grass, and sagebrush, tall as a man on horseback. The grass here often remains green until January.

Right from Pat's Hole up Lodore Canyon (*see below*) to the lower end of HELL'S HALF MILE, 5 *m.*, a stretch of rapids where the Green River churns its way among huge boulders. Horses must be used, for the river is forded ten times, and the rapids are too swift and treacherous for a man on foot. Those wishing to see more of Hell's Half Mile must proceed on foot along the narrow

ledges high on the canyon walls (*difficult and not recommended; upper Lodore Canyon is not accessible from the eastern or Douglas Mountain rim*).

GREYSTONE, 40.9 *m.* (6,500 alt., 75 pop.), consists of a general store and post office, with gasoline, food supplies, and limited overnight accommodations (*inquire about condition of roads*).

Northwest of Greystone the narrow rough dirt road, impassable in wet weather, winds through hilly country, crossing the eastern boundary of DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, 57.6 *m.*, originally created in northeastern Utah in 1915 but enlarged by presidential proclamation in 1938 to include 26,605 acres in Utah and 177,280 in Colorado. Although only partly explored as yet, the rich fossil beds throughout the monument are of the greatest scientific interest.

LODORE CANYON CAMP, 58.7 *m.* (*limited summer accommodations; boats and guides*), is situated near a spring on the eastern side of the Green River at the mouth of Lodore Canyon. The canyon begins at the eastern end of BROWN'S PARK, also known as Brown's Hole, an almost level valley 30 miles long and 5 miles wide, lying in both Colorado and Utah. Known to white men for a century, the park became a rendezvous for the Mountain Men about 1830, when Baptiste Brown, a French-Canadian fur trader, settled here. A one-story trading post of mud and cottonwood logs, named Fort Davy Crockett, was built in 1837 by Philip Thompson and William Craig on the north bank of the Green River above the mouth of the canyon. This post never prospered and was known among the trappers as Fort Misery.

When Dr. F. A. Wislizenus of Germany, author of *A Journey to the Rocky Mountains in 1839,* visited the post, he found its hungry inhabitants contentedly eating a lean dog they had purchased the day before. Wislizenus found the dog meat was not so bad. Fort Davy Crockett was abandoned about 1840, and the Mountain Men and their Indian squaws departed.

A frontier atmosphere still pervades the park. Many ranches are scattered along its length, but it is too barren and remote from markets to attract settlers. For this reason it was once a favorite haunt of outlaws, the best known of whom was Butch Cassidy (George LeRoy Parker), leader of the Wild Bunch. A stocky good-natured man with a hearty smile, Cassidy grew up much as any young Utah cowboy of the 1880's; by the time he crossed into Wyoming in 1889, he had done some cattle rustling; knew the secret places of the Uncompahgre and of Brown's Park, and the trails along the "high lines" that commanded a view of the country across which "the law" must ride.

Cassidy was arrested in Wyoming for stealing horses in the spring of 1894, but received a pardon two years later upon his promise "not to worry Wyoming." He was too honest to promise to reform entirely, but he kept his word in this matter. Thereafter the tousled-haired cowboy, whom few men could help but like, went from bad to worse. He became an outlaw, together with Logan, Harney, Lovie, Longa-

bough, Curry, and Camella Hanks, and was their acknowledged leader. Among other crimes, he is said to have participated in the robbery of a bank at Montpelier, Idaho, where several thousands of dollars were taken; a payroll robbery in broad daylight at Castlegate, Utah; the robbery of a train at Wagner, Mont., where the loot amounted to more than $100,000 in unsigned currency; and the robbery of a bank at Winnemucca, Nev., of more than $20,000.

Soon after the beginning of the century the Wild Bunch was broken up, and Cassidy was forced to flee the country, along with Longabough. According to reports, the two men died in 1904, near the Argentine-Chile border when surrounded by Chilean soldiers who suspected them of cattle rustling. Longabough was killed; Cassidy fought alone through the night and finally put a bullet through his head. The soldiers shot in this encounter are said to have been the only men he ever killed.

Left from the camp is a three-mile boat trip through the upper part of LODORE CANYON (*16-foot boats with outboard motors, carrying up to four passengers; $3.00*). The voyage stops short of Disaster Falls, which, with Triplet Falls and Hell's Half Mile (*see above*), are the most dangerous rapids. The 17-mile gorge begins a short distance below the mouth of Vermillion Creek and terminates at the confluence of the Green and Yampa Rivers. Within this distance the river drops an average of 15 feet a mile. The northern approach to the canyon, where the Green River eats its way into and through a spur of the Uinta Mountains, is spectacular in the extreme. Visible for miles, the great red sandstone cliffs at the canyon entrance rise a sheer 2,000 feet and were named the Gate of Lodore by Major John Wesley Powell, who on his many geological surveys in the West twice "shot" the gorge, in 1869 and 1871. He took the name from Southey's poem "How the Waters Come Down at Lodore," which he was fond of reciting as he journeyed down the river. Disaster Falls, as most physical features of the canyon, was named by him when one of his boats, the *No-Name,* was wrecked there on his first voyage.

The canyon cuts directly through the Uinta Range, one of the few ranges in the United States that run in an east-west direction. Pointing out that the normal course of the river would be around the mountains, Powell explained that "the river had the right of way. In other words, it was running ere the mountains were formed; not before the rock of which the mountains are composed were deposited, but before the formations were folded, so as to make a mountain range." Powell believed that the fold or ridge rose slowly, permitting the river to keep its original channel and cut it in two.

Within the gate Lodore Canyon is wild and impressive with its dark red cedar-studded cliffs rising far overhead. Of this first section General William Henry Ashley wrote in 1825: "As we passed along between these massive walls, which in a great degree excluded from us the rays of heaven and presented a surface as impassible as their body was impregnable, I was forcibly struck with the gloom which spread over the countenances of my men; they seemed to anticipate a dreadful termination of our voyage." Ashley, a former lieutenant-governor of Missouri, became known as General Ashley on his second fur trading expedition west from St. Louis in 1823, when he joined soldiers in quelling a war party of Indians. While on his third expedition in 1824-25, he painted his name on a huge rock on the eastern wall of the canyon here near a 10-foot cascade, now known as Ashley Falls; the lettering was discernible as late as 1911.

The next authenticated shooting of the rapids was by William L. Manley, who, with six companions, grew tired of the dusty Overland Trail to Cali-

fornia during the gold rush of '49 and set out down the river in an old flat-bottomed boat. Their venture came to grief at Ashley Falls, but the men hewed two canoes from logs and reached the Uinta Basin in safety. Here they were persuaded by friendly Indians to give up the perilous river trip and resume their overland march.

Perhaps the most notable shooting of the rapids was the single-handed exploit of Haldane (Buzz) Holmstrom in October 1937, when he safely navigated a home-made boat down the Green and Colorado Rivers from Green River, Wyo., to Lake Mead, at Boulder Dam, in the far corner of Nevada and Arizona.

Tour 8

(Tribune, Kans.)—Eads—Ordway—Pueblo—Westcliffe; State 96. Kansas Line to Westcliffe, 214.2 *m.*

Graded dirt road between Pueblo and Wetmore, west of Greenwood, and between Querida and Westcliffe; elsewhere graveled.
Missouri Pacific R. R. parallels route between Kansas Line and Pueblo.
Accommodations limited east of Pueblo.

In its approach to industrial Pueblo, Colorado's second largest city, State 96 crosses a plains region. West of Pueblo the highway traverses an irrigated belt along the Arkansas River, ascends the foothills, and threads its way through a series of canyons into the Wet Mountain Valley country.

Section a. KANSAS LINE to PUEBLO; 157.2 m. State 96

The semiarid plains of southeastern Colorado once were the grazing lands of the buffalo and the hunting grounds of Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians. Droves of longhorn cattle, driven north from Texas, supplanted the buffalo, and between the 1860's and 1890's the open range was held by a few large ranch owners. Construction of the Missouri Pacific R. R. opened the country to homesteaders, and a number of small towns, named in alphabetical order, sprang up along the tracks.

State 96 crosses the KANSAS LINE, 0 *m.*, 18 miles west of Tribune, Kans. (*see Kansas Guide*).

TOWNER, 2 *m.* (3,923 alt., 175 pop.), is a village in the dry farming area. South of Towner, in March 1931, a rural school bus was caught in a spring blizzard. The driver left his 22 charges in the bus and set out afoot to bring aid. He perished in a field a few miles away. Five of the children died from exposure. Others would

probably have met a similar fate had it not been for Bryan Unteidt, one of the pupils, who compelled the others to exercise and play games and thus keep warm. In recognition of his heroism Bryan was invited to the White House by President Hoover and publicly honored.

SHERIDAN LAKE, 13.8 *m.* (4,080 alt., 100 pop.), a small farm community, was once the seat of Kiowa County.

Beyond SAND CREEK, 26.2 *m.*, a small stream that in 1864 was the southern boundary of the territory then held by the Plains Indians, is CHIVINGTON, 27.9 *m.* (3,890 alt., 65 pop.), named for Colonel John Chivington, who commanded Colorado territorial troops at the Sand Creek Massacre (*see below*).

Right from Chivington on a dirt road (*inquire directions locally*) to the SITE OF THE SAND CREEK MASSACRE, 10 *m.*, perhaps the most disputed incident in Colorado's early history. The scene of the conflict in which an Indian village was virtually wiped out in a surprise attack by white soldiery, is unmarked.

When many Federal troops were withdrawn from Colorado Territory at the beginning of the Civil War, the Plains Indian tribes began to attack settlers and wagon trains. Sporadic forays continued despite the signing of a treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapaho at Fort Lyon, whereby the two tribes agreed to give up all lands east of the mountains between the Arkansas and the Platte in return for $450,000, to be paid in five yearly installments. The Federal Government's failure to fulfill the treaty obligations resulted in starvation among the Indians and precipitated trouble.

Conditions grew steadily worse—the Santa Fe Trail being closed at times to travel—until the summer of 1864, when Territorial Governor John Evans called a grand council of Indian chiefs to settle the difficulties. Black Kettle, chief of the Cheyenne, insisted that the raiding was being done by the Sioux and Comanche, together with a few irresponsible members of his own tribe, and asserted that there was no offensive alliance between his people and the Arapaho with the "hostiles." While admitting that most of the raiding was done by the Sioux, the white leaders blamed the two tribes that had signed the peace treaty. A deadlock resulted, and Governor Evans turned matters over to the military.

Colonel John Chivington, formerly a presiding elder of the Rocky Mountain District of the Kansas-Nebraska Methodist Conference, had shown talent as a soldier and his promotion had been rapid. Declaring that his policy always was to fight his enemies "until they are beaten and lay down their arms," he ordered all Plains tribes to report at the nearest garrison post and surrender. Governor Evans authorized the mobilization of an emergency Third Regiment, then departed for Washington to remain until the following spring.

According to Major Wynkoop, commandant at Fort Lyon, Black Kettle and his Cheyenne soon appeared at the post to surrender under Chivington's terms. Major S. G. Collery, Indian agent at the fort, and John Smith, an interpreter, supported Wynkoop in this statement. Yet Major Scott J. Anthony, a friend of Chivington, who relieved Wynkoop as post commander in the fall of 1864, swore that the Indians encamped near the fort on his arrival were not Cheyenne but Arapaho. Actually, they were of both tribes, although the majority were Cheyenne. In light of the controversy that subsequently raged, much depends upon whether Chivington knew that the Indian encampment on Sand Creek was that of Black Kettle's band, or whether he believed it to be a hostile camp. Black Kettle's good faith has also been questioned by some historians who assert that he was continuously in contact with the hostiles and had merely adopted the not uncommon Indian strategy of surrendering during the cold season while preparing to take the war trail in the spring after his people had rested and gathered supplies. In any event, Major Anthony ordered the band

away from the fort, saying that he could no longer feed them. He admitted that when a delegation of Cheyenne later expressed a desire to make peace he informed them that he had no authority to establish treaties and could not permit them to visit the fort.

Meanwhile the 100-day recruits of the Third Regiment in Denver became tired of camp life. They wanted action and got it when Chivington suddenly and secretly marched them south in a blizzard. On the way they were joined by Captain Wilson and 125 men of the First Colorado Cavalry. On Nov. 28, 1864, they reached Fort Lyon. Chivington threw a cordon around the post so that word of their arrival would not leak out. Anthony told Chivington that in a village on Sand Creek were a number of lodges of hostile Arapaho.

His force augmented by 125 more First Colorado Cavalrymen and a howitzer battery, bringing the total number of soldiers to 750, Chivington marched north that same evening, and at dawn his troops closed in upon the sleeping village and opened fire. Chivington had given orders that no prisoners were to be taken, and his orders were obeyed. Smith, the interpreter, who was in the camp at the time, later testified that of the 650 Indians in the encampment, 450 were women and children. The exact number of Indians killed has never been determined, estimates ranging from 150 to 500, but their losses were unquestionably heavy. The majority of the victims were old men, women, and children, who were shot down indiscriminately. Black Kettle escaped, but his brother chief, White Antelope, was killed. Left Hand, a head chief of the Arapaho, was slain in front of his tent as he stood with folded arms defying his foes. By midafternoon the troopers had broken all resistance and that night burned the village.

The Sand Creek Massacre aroused such a country-wide storm that a Senatorial investigation resulted in January 1865. Chivington was cited for court martial but was never brought to trial. Testimony before the committee brought out that the bodies of slain Indians, women and men alike, had been horribly mutilated by the soldiers. Lieutenant Cramer of the First Colorado Cavalry stated, "The slaughter was continuous; no Indian, old or young, male or female, was spared." Some soldiers declared that fresh white scalps were found hanging in the Indian lodges, indicating that the braves had been on the warpath, but if this were true, the scalps were burned with the village.

Chivington stated in his official report: "My reason for making the attack on the Indian camp was that I believed the Indians in the camp were hostile to the whites. I believed that they were of the same tribes as those who had murdered many persons and destroyed much valuable property on the Platte and Arkansas Rivers. . . . I had reason to believe that Black Kettle and the Indians with him were not in good faith at peace with the whites. . . . I do not know that any Indians were wounded that were not killed. It may perhaps be unnecessary to state that I captured no prisoners." Chivington added that in his opinion most of the women and children in the camp escaped.

The highway traverses prairie lands to EADS, 42 *m.* (4,262 alt., 518 pop.), seat of Kiowa County, named for James B. Eads, engineer, who built the suspension bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The town is the center of a dry farming area growing wheat, barley, and cane for forage; the Missouri Pacific Railroad maintains a stockyards here. The annual Kiowa County Seed and Poultry Fair is held in Eads during the fall.

West of Eads the route crosses a succession of desolate brown hills relieved by clumps of yucca and matted stretches of prickly pear and ball cacti. In spring the silky yellow blossoms of the prickly pear blend with the deep pink flowers embedded among the spikes of the ball cactus. The yucca, better known as Spanish bayonet or soapweed, bristles with dagger-like leaves and bears tall spikes of ivory white

blossoms, often referred to as Madonna candles. From the fiber of this plant Indians made a stout rope; the roots, which produce a lather in water, were used for soap; early Spanish colonists planted the yucca around their fortifications as protection against invaders, hence its name.

TODD POINT (R), 90.5 *m.*, a large butte looming above the flat prairie, served as landmark and signal point in early cattle days.

SUGAR CITY, 99.1 *m.* (4,325 alt., 598 pop.), is the center of a prosperous stock raising and general farming district. The NATIONAL CITY BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays on application*) has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 800 tons.

At 99.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to LAKE HENRY (*duck hunting and fishing*), 2.5 *m.*

At 100.8 *m.* is the junction with another dirt road.

Left on this road to LAKE MEREDITH (*fishing, boating, and swimming; duck hunting*), 1.3 *m.*

ORDWAY, 104.5 *m.* (4,300 alt., 1,139 pop.), is a shipping point for melons, an important crop in this area.

CROWLEY, 111.5 *m.* (4,275 alt., 323 pop.), was named in 1880 for the owner of a large ranch on which wild horses were caught, broken, and shipped to England for use in the army. West of OLNEY SPRINGS, 116.5 *m.* (4,400 alt., 228 pop.), the western end of the irrigated belt, State 96 parallels US 50 (*see Tour 9a*) into Pueblo, the two roads following opposite banks of the Arkansas River.

NORTH AVONDALE, 142.6 *m.* (4,500 alt., 73 pop.), is populated chiefly by Italians and Slavs who supplement farm earnings by working in the Pueblo steel mills.

PUEBLO, 157.2 *m.* (4,700 alt., 50,096 pop.) (*see Pueblo*), is at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9*) and US 85 (*see Tour 12*).

Section b. PUEBLO to WESTCLIFFE; 57 m. State 96

Along this section of the route are reminders of the old Texas cattle trails, the Mormons' trek to their promised land, and the explorations of Lieutenant Pike and Kit Carson. From barren prairies the highway penetrates forest growth that cloaks the mountains. Here and there are crumbling ghost towns that knew a glamorous past. Many generations of Spanish and German farmers have wrested a living from the fertile lands of the Wet Mountains.

West of PUEBLO, 0 *m.*, the highway passes the old GOODNIGHT RANCH (R), 2 *m.*, once owned by Colonel Charles Goodnight, noted in western annals as a cattle king and the founder of the Goodnight Trail, over which thousands of longhorns were driven from Texas to Colorado. Fields of alfalfa, oats, and other crops border the Arkansas River.

The highway crosses the BESSEMER DITCH, which conveys water from the Arkansas River to the steel mills at Pueblo, and traverses rough prairie land; weathered frame and adobe farmhouses appear at intervals. Small herds of cattle graze upon the plain; the presence of artesian wells is indicated by the green fields of corn and hay as the route approaches the WET MOUNTAINS, once the hunting ground of the Ute. Crossed by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and his company in 1806, the mountains were named by a party of Mormon immigrants (*see Pueblo*), who rejoiced to see these green and wooded slopes, with heavy rain clouds hovering above them, after their long march across the dry prairie. Curiously, both the Spanish and the Indians had so named the range in their respective tongues. The gently rolling eroded summits and the lower heights of the Greenhorn Range of the Wet Mountains, one of the oldest geologically in the State, rather more resemble the mountains of the East than of Colorado.

WETMORE, 28 *m.* (6,000 alt., 75 pop.), site of a stagecoach station in pioneer days, was named for pioneer rancher Billy Wetmore. Old frame buildings jostle log cabins of summer residents in this once much larger town, framed by a forest of conifers. Stock raising and farming are chief occupations of the region.

Right from Wetmore on State 67, a graded dirt road, to MINERAL CREEK, 5 *m.*, which with its tributaries, Adobe and Newlin Creeks, furnish the water supply for the town of Florence (*see Tour 9b*). The OIL WELLS, 7 *m.*, are in a field developed in 1876, one of the earliest in the United States; a few of the original wells are still producing. At 9 *m.* are a number of coal mines and an old oil field, dating back to the early 1860's.

FLORENCE, 12 *m.* (5,187 alt., 2,475 pop.), is at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9b*).

The route follows Hardscrabble Creek, along which a band of Ute fled in 1855 after the Christmas Day Massacre at Pueblo. The Indians were pursued and later declared, so it is said, that they had a "hardscrabble" to escape. Scrub oak and willow hug the banks of the creek; fields on the steep slopes grow potatoes, lettuce, and celery.

The highway crosses the eastern boundary of SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST, 30.1 *m.*, a preserve containing 613,652 acres of Federal land and 47,119 acres of private, State, and municipal land.

On KIT CARSON ROCK (L), 30.3 *m.*, the famous scout carved his name and the initials of his wife, J. J. (Josepha Jaramillo). The rock is cemented and protected with iron rods. When first set up, it was stolen; the thief was threatened with lynching and the stone reappeared as mysteriously as it had vanished. This section of the road, known as the KIT CARSON TRAIL, was often used by the frontiersman in his expeditions into the mountains.

The road ascends through a narrow canyon, its steep slopes covered with white pine, fir, ponderosa pine, and blue spruce. The latter, also known as silver or Colorado spruce, the unofficial State tree, is in demand for landscape planting. Only occasional specimens show the desirable silvery bloom on the needles. Lance-leaf cottonwoods

fringe the narrow creek, which cascades down in miniature falls as the ascent becomes steeper; goldenrod, larkspur, Indian paint brush, and mountain daisies bloom profusely in the meadowland. Scattered through this area are picnic grounds with benches and fireplaces. The route crosses the western boundary of San Isabel National Forest, 36.5 m., to the junction with State 76 (*see Tour 8A*), 37 *m.*

CARTER FLATS (9,000 alt.), 41 *m.*, offers an impressive view of the Sangre de Cristo Range to the west.

At 42 *m.* is the junction with State 143.

Right on this narrow rough road, which follows Oak Creek through interesting farming and mining country, to ISLE, 4 *m.*, an old mining camp. At the western border of San Isabel National Forest, 12 *m.*, juniper and piñon give way to pine, spruce, and fir.

BASIN RANCH, 16 *m.*, in a mountain hollow, is a rendezvous for hunters of predatory animals; from this point is an excellent view of the Arkansas Valley and the fruit orchards in the vicinity of Florence.

The route crosses the eastern boundary of San Isabel National Forest, 17 *m.*, and descends abruptly to ROCKVALE, 19 *m.* (5,260 alt., 710 pop.), a coal-mining hamlet.

At 21 *m.* is the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9b*), 2 miles west of Florence (*see Tour 9b*).

The highway passes through rough, barren country to the BASSICK MINE (R), 46 *m.*, once one of the richest gold and silver mines in the State, now an abandoned tunnel, marked by a deserted shack bearing the name of Mount Tyndall. The mine was discovered in 1887 by John M. True, who opened the first shaft but abandoned it as worthless. Later, E. C. Bassick sank a deeper shaft and received more than $12,000 from the first shipment of ore; the mine continued to pay large dividends; $750,000 of ore was taken out under Bassick's management; in 1889 it was sold to a New York company for $330,000. The richness of the mine encouraged development of the region and resulted in the founding of Silver Cliff, Rosita, and Querida (*see below*).

QUERIDA (Sp. sweetheart), 47 *m.*, now a ghost town, was founded in 1887 by David Livingstone, nephew of the noted African explorer. At one time it had a population of 500, largely employed in a concentration mill and the offices of the Bassick Mining Company.

Left from Querida on a dirt road is ROSITA, 2 *m.*, so named for the profusion of wild roses in the vicinity. Once the seat of Custer County, it is now another ghost town; the settlement was founded about 1872, and by 1875 had a population of 1,500.

State 96 traverses the weed-grown prairie of WET MOUNTAIN VALLEY. "The altitude, the climate, and the surroundings of this valley," remarked a writer in the 1870's, "are calculated to produce the highest types of human energy and intellect, and also the finest beef and butter in the known world."

SILVER CLIFF, 55 *m.* (8,000 alt., 201 pop.), once a boom silver camp, was named for the great argentiferous cliff that faces the town. The discovery of horn-silver, so termed because it is found in tinfoil-

like layers between rock strata, brought the settlement into existence in 1879. Two years later, claiming a population of more than 5,000, it was the third largest city in the State and aspired to become the capital. Until a waterworks was constructed, water was hauled from a spring several miles away and delivered to consumers at 40¢ a barrel. It had a police department of five men, "handsomely uniformed"; an "efficient chain gang" conditioned the streets.

During its heyday Silver Cliff had two daily and three weekly newspapers. In the summer of 1880 the *Daily Prospect* complained that a blast from a near-by mine "threw a rock that fell with considerable force in front of the Little Chief Saloon, barely missing Harry Dougan. This sort of thing is becoming an everyday occurrence and will end with somebody being brained." The same issue carried the news that Louis Phillips, agent of the Colorado State Lottery, "will give you a chance to make your fortune for $2," and that "the Canon stage came in yesterday loaded to capacity, among its passengers being several bodies."

Silver Cliff and Rosita contended fiercely to become the seat of Custer County. Westcliffe (*see below*), then a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, supported Silver Cliff's claim. Silver Cliff won and, in appreciation of Westcliffe's support, built the county courthouse between the two towns. After the demonetization of silver in the 1890's Silver Cliff rapidly declined; today it is a town of empty buildings. The fire station, housing old fire-fighting equipment, stands as it was in the last century. A church, its belfry crumbling, its pews dusty and long unoccupied, has an antiquated street lamp at its door. But on Main Street the sparks still fly from the old-fashioned anvil in Stockle's blacksmith shop. The OLD CUSTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE (L), 55.5 *m.*, is abandoned.

WESTCLIFFE, 57 *m.* (7,800 alt., 335 pop.) (*see Tour 11B*), is at the junction with State 69 (*see Tour 11B*).

Tour 8A

Pueblo—Goodpasture—Junction State 96; 46.8 *m.*, State 76.

Oil-processed road between Pueblo and Beulah; graded for remainder of distance.
Resort accommodations.

This route, an alternative to State 96, crosses prairie lands and enters a wooded mountain region, much of it in the eastern part of

San Isabel National Forest, in which are the summer houses of many Pueblo residents.

In PUEBLO, 0 *m.* (4,700 alt., 50,096 pop.) (*see Pueblo*), State 76 branches (L) from State 96 (*see Tour 8b*) and proceeds southwest by way of Northern Avenue.

At 1.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to the PUEBLO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, 0.3 *m.*, where Continental Air Lines planes connect daily with Denver, the United Air Lines at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the Transcontinental Western Air Express at Albuquerque, N. M.

State 76 traverses rolling prairie country to BOGGS, 8.5 *m.*, lying in an uncultivated region of low monotonous hogbacks dotted with scrub cedar. On MULDOON HILL, 14 *m.*, was made the "discovery" of the Muldoon Stone Man by a certain Conant, a professed geologist. This giant figure, resembling a powerfully built man with unusually long arms and a rudimentary tail, was, according to Conant, the petrified body of a prehistoric man. P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, offered $20,000 for the find. Conant refused the offer, and the publicity resulting from the showman's interest attracted large crowds when the figure was exhibited in Pueblo. Scientists pronounced it authentic, heralding it as the missing link between man and ape, although skeptics, recalling the Cardiff Giant hoax perpetrated by Barnum 10 years before, suspected a partnership between the showman and the geologist. Nevertheless, the "Mysterious Muldoon" fascinated the public and was a money-maker until Conant and his son started East with their exhibit. There, Professor March of Yale, who had exploded the Cardiff hoax, pronounced the second giant a fraud. The promoters soon quarreled over the receipts, and one confessed that he had created the stone man and "planted" it to be "discovered" by Conant. Barnum's part in the affair was never definitely established.

At 21.2 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road through sparsely settled country to a junction with another dirt road, 7 *m.*; R. here 9.5 *m.* to RED CREEK SPRINGS; in RED CREEK CANYON, 10.5 *m.*, Indian petroglyphs, chiefly animal figures, appear on the cliffs.

At 22.3 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the THREE R RANCH, 3.5 *m.*, one of the largest in the region. In the near-by canyons branching from the St. Charles River are well-preserved Indian petroglyphs scratched on the rock walls. Some undoubtedly are prehistoric, the oldest perhaps dating from the time of the Mound Builders. Animals and reptiles are represented, as well as a scrawled design believed to be a map of the Wet Mountains. The dirt road continues to the junction with US 85 at CROW, 14 *m.* (*see Tour 12c*).

The highway descends Rock Creek Hill and crosses the foothills to GOODPASTURE, 23 *m.* Descending Beulah Hill, the route skirts MOUNT SIGNAL (L), 23.3 *m.*, a lookout used by Ute Indians and later by the Federal Government as a signal station during Indian

raids, when messages were flashed to Pikes Peak and the Spanish Peaks. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Confederate sympathizers made this region their headquarters until dispersed by Federal troops.

At 23.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is BEULAH, 1.5 *m.* (6,205 alt., 275 pop.). The town has several soda springs; near by are large marble deposits.

Right from Beulah a foot trail ascends MIDDLE ST. CHARLES CREEK (*good trout fishing*) to BAVER-LI LODGE, 6 *m.* (*see below*).

State 76 ascends a steep grade along Squirrel Creek to the PINE CREST SILVER FOX FARM (*open daily*), 25 *m.*, at the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to PUEBLO MOUNTAIN PARK (*outdoor fireplaces; tables; shelter*), 1.5 *m.* Southwest from the park 2.5 *m.* on a road to the BOY SCOUT CAMP BIRCH (*open*). Right from the camp a charted trail traverses the canyon, which must be scaled by a ladder.

The highway crosses the eastern boundary of San Isabel National Forest (*see Tour 8b*), 26.7 *m.*, to the PUEBLO MUNICIPAL CAMPGROUND (*outdoor fireplaces; picnic facilities*), 28.1 *m.* This section of the route is known as Squirrel Creek Drive. Prominent against the skyline (L) is OVAL MOUNTAIN; its top is an almost perfect parabola, covered with a dense growth of pine and aspen.

At 28.8 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the beginning of the CASCADE TRAIL, 200 *ft.*, a foot trail leading to the Pueblo Community House (*see below*), 1.2 *m.* Along the way are many rustic bridges spanning Squirrel Creek. The trail terminates at a campground near the Community House.

The road ascends to the log PUEBLO COMMUNITY HOUSE (*meals*), 30.8 *m.*, and the DAVENPORT CAMPGROUND, 32.3 *m.*, at the junction with State 165 (*see Tour 12c*), and passes OPHIR CAMPGROUND (*fireplaces*), 34.8 *m.*

At 36 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road is OPHIR, 4.5 *m.* (9,800 alt., 100 pop.), a small gold-mining community. Along Ophir Creek are several beaver dams.

State 76 passes BAVER-LI LODGE (*meals, cabins, saddle horses*), 36.5 *m.*, and loops outside the boundaries of San Isabel National Forest to BRASSEA RANCH, 41 *m.*

Right from the ranch on a graveled road along South Hardscrabble Creek to the FLORENCE CAMPGROUND (*fireplaces; picnic facilities*), 3 *m.*

The highway turns west to cross the western boundary of San Isabel National Forest, 41.5 *m.*, and skirts (R) the TOMPKINS CATTLE RANGE, 42 *m.*, formerly owned by a British syndicate, now the property of the Hatcher Cattle Company, operators of the Three R Ranch near Beulah (*see above*).

At 46.8 *m.* is the junction with State 96 (*See Tour 8b*).

Tour 9

(Garden City, Kans.)—Holly—Lamar—La Junta—Pueblo—Canon City—Salida—Monarch Pass—Gunnison—Montrose—Delta—Grand Junction—Fruita—(Thompsons, Utah); US 50.
Kansas Line to Utah Line, 483.9 *m.*

Gravel-surfaced road between Salida and Sargents, elsewhere oil-processed; Monarch Pass closed during heavy snows.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. parallels route between Garden City and Pueblo; Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. between Pueblo and Utah Line. Good accommodations.

US 50 follows the Arkansas River from the plains into the mountains, ascends through wild and beautiful country to the top of the Continental Divide, descends into the valley of the Gunnison, a famed trout stream, which it follows into the high plateau country in the western part of the State. Monuments along the highway indicate that the extreme eastern section of this route follows the old Arkansas River branch of the Santa Fe Trail, established by Capt. William Becknell in 1821, as far as Bent's Fort, near Hadley, where it struck off southwest to Trinidad.

Section a. KANSAS LINE to PUEBLO; 152 m. US 50

In this section the plains slope down into the irrigated agricultural lands of the Arkansas Valley, one of the richest and most intensively cultivated sections of Colorado. Occasionally the highway swings away from the river bottom and crosses desolate prairie country for short distances.

US 50 crosses the KANSAS LINE, 0 *m.*, 69 miles west of Garden City, Kans. (*see Kansas Guide*).

HOLLY, 4.5 *m.* (3,400 alt., 971 pop.), is the center of a region once dotted with cattle ranches, now given over to agriculture, stock raising, and feeding. The earliest reservoir system in the valley was constructed here in 1890. A SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER stands a short distance (L) from the highway, in front of the Santa Fe depot.

The highway crosses the ARKANSAS RIVER, 10.2 *m.*, the greatest western affluent of the Missouri-Mississippi River system. Rising near Leadville and flowing 2,000 miles through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, it drains an area of 188,000 square miles. The river was known to early Spanish and French explorers as Rio Napesta or Rio Napestle, said by some to be derived from the Osage Ne Shutsa, or

Red Water. It was later named for the Arkansas Indians who once lived along its lower reaches.

The route passes GRANADA (Sp. pomegranate), 15 *m.* (3,479 alt., 352 pop.), a trading center, once the terminus of the Santa Fe Railway, and enters the district known as BIG TIMBERS, a name given by the Cheyenne to a vast grove of cottonwoods that once extended 30 miles along the Arkansas.

William Bent had a trading post at Big Timbers in 1844, and the trader Thorpe established another in 1846. "Buffalo were plentiful and Indians gathered there in force," wrote a visitor of that period. "A big camp of Cheyennes had pitched their lodges near the log houses of the traders; two miles below, on the north side of the river, was the Arapaho village; on the south bank, opposite the trading houses, were the camps of the Kiowas and Prairie Apaches, while farther down on the south side the northern bands of Comanche had gone into winter camp. At night, when the soldier societies were giving dances the drums could be heard beating in the camps all night long. In the daytime the trading houses were crowded with Indians bringing in their robes to trade. The Cheyenne and Arapaho women brought their robes on their own backs, but the women from the camps on the other side of the river brought theirs on the backs of mules and horses."

LAMAR, 32.5 *m.* (3,500 alt., 4,233 pop.), seat of Prowers County, was named for L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland. At Main Street and the Santa Fe tracks (R), near the railroad station, is the MADONNA OF THE TRAIL MONUMENT, dedicated to pioneer mothers of covered wagon days. In the new courthouse is a frieze picturing all cattle brands used in southern Colorado when cowmen were kings.

Lamar was the scene of a daring holdup on May 25, 1928, when Ralph and Jake Fleagle, with two associates, swept down upon the First National Bank, shot the president and his son, kidnaped an employee, and escaped with $200,000. The abducted man was subsequently murdered. Another murder followed when the gang shot a doctor whom they had kidnaped to attend a wounded member. Three of the bandits were captured and hanged; the fourth, Jake Fleagle, was shot to death while resisting arrest.

Left from Lamar on a graded dirt road running southwest along the bank of the river to the SITE OF A CHEYENNE INDIAN VILLAGE, 8 *m.*, now a sandblow where many arrowheads, stone axes, beads, and other relics have been found.

At 41 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road along high bluffs overlooking the rivers, to the SITE OF BENT'S SECOND FORT, 0.5 *m.*, built of stone in 1853 by William Bent after abandonment of a larger fort upstream (*see Tour 9A*). In 1859 he leased this fort to the Federal Government. First named Fort Fauntleroy for a colonel of the old First Dragoons and later Fort Wise in honor of the Governor of

Virginia, it was again renamed during the Civil War in honor of General Lyon, the first Union general to fall in the war. In 1866 the river began cutting away the bank and a new Fort Lyon was built 20 miles upstream, two miles below the mouth of the Purgatoire (*see below*).

At 54 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road across the Arkansas River is CADDOA, 3 *m.* (4,000 alt., 100 pop.), near a creek of the same name, the site of a Federal Government dam to impound waters of the Arkansas. Caddoa Creek was named for the Caddoan Indians. Early in the Civil War, fearing an attack by Texans, this tribe and the Wichita fled north and took refuge in Union territory. In 1864 the Wichita moved into Kansas and built a village of their typical grass houses near the present city of Wichita.

At the upper end of Big Timbers, opposite the mouth of Caddoa Creek, is a spot known to the Cheyenne as RED SHIN'S STANDING GROUND. Here, in 1883, Red Shin and Bull-Cannot-Rise quarreled over a woman, and the latter called on his brothers to join the fray. While they were running for their arms, Red Shin fled to the top of the stone knob here with two flintlock muskets, bow and arrows, two knives, and a tomahawk, and challenged his combined opponents. When an arrow flew through Bull-Cannot-Rise's hair, the attackers withdrew. The Cheyenne, greatly impressed by Red Shin's demonstration, named the spot for him.

At 64 *m.* is a junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road to FORT LYON, 1.7 *m.*, a former United States Army Post, later a Naval tuberculosis hospital, and since 1934 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FACILITY No. 80 (*open 9-5 daily*). The landscaped grounds cover 1,140 acres. The brick hospital buildings have 805 beds for the treatment of psychopathic patients.

In the reservation is the KIT CARSON MUSEUM (*free; key at Fort Lyon Library*), housed in the cabin in which the noted scout died on May 23, 1868. Christopher (Kit) Carson, born in Kentucky December 24, 1809, spent his boyhood in Missouri. While working as a saddler's apprentice, he became enamoured of the life of trappers and traders, and in 1826 joined a caravan to Santa Fe. On this trip he demonstrated his skill in amateur surgery by amputating a wounded arm in which gangrene had developed. From Santa Fe, Carson went to Taos, N. M., where he served in various expeditions as saddler, wrangler, cook, teamster, and trapper. He is said to have killed his first Indian in a fight with the Apache in 1829, but always retained a deep sympathy for the redmen. In 1835, at a rendezvous of trappers in Green River Valley in northwestern Colorado, Carson fought a duel over an Arapaho woman with a Canadian trapper, Captain Shunan, a great bully of the camps, and seriously wounded his adversary. Carson then married the woman with the customary Indian rites. Waa-nibe, or Alice, as he rechristened her, bore him one child, a girl, but soon died. The daughter, Adeline, was sent East but was brought back by Carson when she was fourteen; the next year she married.

The Scout's second marriage, with Making-Out-The-Road, a Cheyenne, did not turn out well. An indulgent husband, Carson was nearly ruined by her extravagance. When he remonstrated, she drove him from their lodge at Bent's Fort, flinging his belongings after him.

His third wife was Maria Josefa Jaramillo, a beautiful Spanish girl of considerable wealth and position, sister-in-law of Charles Bent, Governor of New Mexico, who was killed during an Indian uprising in Taos. Josefa herself barely escaped with her life, and as Carson was serving as a guide at the time, it was almost two years before they were reunited. Although Josefa bore Carson eight children and brought him rich lands as her dowry, she

never succeeded in domesticating him. He continued to follow the long trails, served as guide and companion to Lieutenant John C. Frémont on almost all of his expeditions, made several trips to Washington with dispatches, and for a short time was commander at Fort Garland (*see Tour 11b*). At the outbreak of the Civil War he was Indian Agent at Taos, but resigned to become a colonel in the Union Army.

After the war Carson was again appointed Indian Agent, and in 1865 was chosen mediator-in-chief for the tribes of the Southwest. Ill health forced him to relinquish this post in 1867, but a year later he was persuaded to accompany a delegation of Ute to Washington. While there, he was honored by high officials but was ill during his entire stay. Soon after his return to his home here, his wife died and Carson followed her a month later, dying peacefully while smoking his pipe after the evening meal. He was buried here at the fort beside Josefa; later their remains were removed to Taos, N. M., as Carson had requested.

US 50 follows the Arkansas River to LAS ANIMAS, 70 *m.* (4,100 alt., 2,517 pop.), seat of Bent County and named for Las Animas or Purgatoire River, which flows into the Arkansas River nearby. Founded in 1869 across the Arkansas from Fort Lyon, the first site of Las Animas was abandoned when the Kansas Pacific Railroad built its line six miles to the west in 1873. This first settlement was known for a time as West Las Animas. In 1874 the surrounding area was the scene of immense roundups of cattle from northern Texas, Indian Territory, and Kansas, and was noted for its large shipments of buffalo meat. The Prairie Cattle Company, an English corporation, grazed more than 50,000 cattle here during the early 1880's. The last great roundup occurred in 1916. Irrigated farms, dairying, lamb feeding, and poultry raising have supplanted the longhorns.

At this point on November 15, 1806, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike first sighted the peak that was to bear his name. "At two o'clock in the afternoon," he wrote in his journal, "I thought I could distinguish a mountain to our right, which appeared like a small blue cloud; viewed it with a spy glass, and was still more confirmed in my conjecture . . . in half an hour they appeared in full view before us. When our small party arrived on the hill they with one accord gave three cheers for the Mexican mountains . . . they appear to present a natural boundary between the province of Louisiana and New Mexico . . ."

Right from Las Animas on a dirt road is BOGGSVILLE, 2 *m.*, on the Purgatoire River. Here the first successful experiment in irrigation in this region was made by Thomas O. Boggs in 1866. He was joined by J. W. Prowers and Robert Bent, son of William Bent, who placed 1,000 acres of land under cultivation. Prowers is credited with bringing the first herd of cattle into this country in 1861, driving in 100 head from Missouri.

The highway crosses a large overpass and traverses fertile farm country growing alfalfa, corn, melons, onions, and sugar beets.

At 80 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road 4 *m.* to the SITE OF BENTS FORT (*see Tour 9A*).

LA JUNTA (Sp. the junction), 89.5 *m.* (4,100 alt., 7,193 pop.), seat of Otero County, founded in 1875 and originally named Otero for Miguel Otero, a Spanish settler, was once a shipping point by wagon train to the New Mexico markets and was a "wide-open" cow town. Today it is an important railroad center, at the junction of the main line and the Denver branch of the Santa Fe System, which here maintains its second largest shops. The city has a brick and tile plant, a flour mill, and creameries.

The FORT BENT MUSEUM (*open 9-5 daily*), in Court House Park, exhibits fossils, relics of early days in the Arkansas Valley, old newspapers and documents, and a scaled model of Bent's Fort (*see Tour 9A*).

La Junta is at the junction with US 350 (*see Tour 10*).

Left from La Junta on a rough dirt road is HIGBEE, 19.1 *m.*, a community of weatherbeaten shanties

Right from Higbee 1 *m.* on a dirt road to the DINOSAUR TRACKS, discovered in December 1935 along the banks of the Purgatoire River. These tracks were imprinted in the rock floor of the river by Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of the fiercest of ancient reptiles. Eighteen tracks appear in a straight line. From the three-toed footprints, 3 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 15 inches long, and from the 50-inch stride, it is estimated that the monster was some 50 feet long, 20 feet high, and weighed about 40 tons. A short distance from these tracks have been found the footprints of Triceratops, ancestor of the rhinoceros.

The highway continues through an intensively cultivated area of the Arkansas Valley, its chief crops being melons, sugar beets, and garden truck. In 1938 more than 500 carloads of onions were shipped from this section.

SWINK, 94.8 *m.* (4,000 alt., 418 pop.), was named for State Senator George W. Swink, a pioneer farmer credited with the development of irrigation in the Arkansas Valley (*see below*). The HOLLY CORPORATION BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*), processing beets (*see Tour 1a*) from six surrounding counties, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 2,500 tons.

ROCKY FORD, 100.7 *m.* (4,250 alt., 3,426 pop.), was named for the stony bed of the Arkansas River here, which provided a safe ford for freighting trains; quicksands made crossing hazardous at other places. The town is noted for its melons. George W. Swink developed the Rocky Ford cantaloupe from seed sent from Massachusetts in the late 1890's. By 1900 cantaloupes were being shipped in carload lots to eastern markets and England. Melon Day is celebrated during the annual Arkansas Valley Fair in September.

The AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR COMPANY BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*) has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons. A CANNING FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays*) daily processes 10,000 cans of locally grown vegetables during season.

Farm lands checkered with fields of melons, vegetables, zinnias, and marigolds, border the highway west of Rocky Ford. The growing

of vegetables and flowers for seed is a principal occupation. The large blue morning glory was developed by a local grower.

MANZANOLA (Sp. apple orchard), 110 *m.* (4,250 alt., 578 pop.), is the center of a large apple, melon, and vegetable growing district. The route crosses the APISHAPA RIVER (Ind. stinking water), 115 *m.*, once called Quarreling Creek by the Cheyenne because, so a story runs, a party of Cheyenne here quarreled violently about the selection of a new chief, but they did not come to blows, merely talking and scolding.

West of the river the highway passes FOWLER, 118 *m.* (4,300 alt., 968 pop.), a shipping point for livestock and poultry, and traverses a stretch of barren prairie to ORCHARD PARK, 130 *m.* (4,000 alt., 300 pop.), a community possessing neither orchards nor parks. On the low bluffs along the north bank of the Arkansas River (R), known as Pawnee Hills, Cheyenne and Arapaho defeated a large Pawnee war party in 1833.

In spring and early summer, stretches of prairie land here are carpeted with squirrel-tail grass (or wild barley), porcupine grass, and several kinds of bunch and brome grasses. One variety of the latter, known as rattlesnake grass, grows close to the ground and dies before the dry season. When walked upon, it gives forth a rustling sound. Brightening the landscape in midsummer are the tall bee plant, with clusters of purplish-pink flowers, the purple and golden pea, and the handsome yellow evening star. In August and September the bushy butterweed, sunflowers, and sneeze weed grow profusely along irrigation ditches and railroad embankments.

Near the junction of the Huerfano and Arkansas Rivers, 132 *m.*, is the SITE OF AUTOBEES RANCH, built by Charles Autobees, a French trader and trapper in the 1840's and 1850's. It served as headquarters for frontiersmen, and in 1861 became the seat of Huerfano County, which embraced practically all the territory of southeastern Colorado.

The route traverses irrigated farm lands growing zinnias, bright with bloom in the fall months; flowers of different shades are planted in widely separated fields so that the colors do not mix during pollination.

On the SITE OF OLD FORT REYNOLDS (R), 144 *m.*, an Army post during the Civil War and Indian wars, is a dump where discarded weapons, cooking utensils, uniform buttons, and other relics of old life at the post are occasionally found.

The highway crosses the ST. CHARLES RIVER, 145 *m.*, a small tributary of the Arkansas, rising in the Wet Mountains. An early map shows the river as Rio Don Carlos, said to have been named for Don Carlos Beaubien, French trader, who played an important part in the early history of this section. Some authorities assert that the name was handed down from the colony of San Carlos de los Jupes, a village of Comanche settled on the stream by Governor Anza of New Mexico in 1787. The mountain tribe of the Comanche, known as the Jupe, appeared before Governor Anza, and their leader Paruanarimuco proposed that the Spaniards aid them in establishing them-

selves in a fixed village on the Rio Napestle (Arkansas River). The exact site of the settlement is unknown, although it was described as being on the "Rio Napestle near a spring with good land." This attempt to settle the nomadic Comanche failed when the Indians suddenly abandoned their villages. The reason for their abrupt exodus appears in the report of Fernando de la Concha, who succeeded Anza as Governor of New Mexico: "This nation, like almost all the gentiles, is full of superstitions. At the moment any person of estimation dies in any suitable spot where they have set their rancherias, they take them up and change the site, even going to a distance and a place ordinarily lacking everything necessary for subsistence in their manner."

The highway descends to SALT CREEK, 150.5 *m.* (4,500 alt., 356 pop.), typical of the Spanish-American communities found on the outskirts of almost all southern Colorado towns. Two- and three-room adobe houses, most of them with sod roofs and floors of hard-packed earth, line the road; olive-skinned people pass along the dusty street, usually inconspicuous in faded work clothes, but on gala occasions they bedazzle with the startling colors of their holiday garb. The social life of the community revolves around the church with its holidays and fiestas. The easy tempo of life in the village sharply contrasts with the hum of the steel plant (L) beyond Salt Creek.

In PUEBLO, 152 *m.* (4,700 alt., 50,096 pop.) (*see Pueblo*), are the junctions with US 85 (*see Tour 12*), State 96 (*see Tour 8*), and State 76 (*see Tour 8A*).

Section b. PUEBLO to MONTROSE; 232.4 m. US 50

This section of US 50 follows the Arkansas River Valley to cross the Continental Divide at Monarch Pass. One of the great natural entrances to the Rocky Mountains, the Arkansas was followed by many early explorers, including Pike and Frémont. Among the more spectacular sights is the Royal Gorge, or the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas.

Branching west from US 85 at the northern city limits of PUEBLO, 0 *m.*, US 50 traverses a wide plain of rolling grasslands scantily covered with grama grass and Russian thistles. Blue in the distance are (R) Pikes Peak and (L) the Wet Mountains.

At 14.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is STONE CITY, 6.5 *m.* (5,200 alt., 100 pop.); the Limestone Quarries here, one of the three largest in the State, furnished building stone for the Pueblo County Courthouse. Near the stone pits is the PETRIFIED SKELETON OF A DINOSAUR, known as Tyrannosaurus Rex.

The highway leaves the flat prairies and crosses a region of low rolling hills spotted with a growth of cedar and pine.

An abandoned plant and empty cement-block cottages mark the SITE OF CONCRETE, 22 *m.*, founded by the Portland Cement Company before it shifted operations to PORTLAND, 24.3 *m.* (5,000 alt., 435 pop.).

At 27.5 *m.* is the junction with State 115.

Right on this highway is PENROSE, 5 *m.* (5,200 alt., 90 pop.), center of the 4,000-acre Beaver Park farming district devoted to fruit-raising and general farming.

Apple orchards border the road for many miles east of FLORENCE, 30 *m.* (5,187 alt., 2,475 pop.), which began as a coal town and later became the center of considerable oil development. Oil was early found bubbling to the surface of Oil Creek, 3 miles west of town. In 1862 A. M. Cassedy drilled in the canyon and struck oil at 50 feet; hauled by ox cart to Pueblo, Santa Fe, and Denver, it sold at $1.25 to $2.85 a gallon; its price soared to $5 a gallon a few years later when the Santa Fe Trail was closed by Indian wars. Few of the Florence wells are now producing. Jesse Frazier, who opened the first coal mines here, also planted the first apple orchard, bringing his seedlings from Missouri; some of his trees still stand. Florence celebrates an annual Apple Blossom Day.

At frequent intervals dirt roads lead from the highway to numerous coal mines where small operators have supplanted most of the large concerns that developed this field in the early part of the century.

CANON CITY, 38.4 *m.* (5,333 alt., 5,938 pop.), is divided into three municipalities—North, South, and East Canon—each having its own government. North Canon is the seat of Fremont County.

The site of Canon City, at the mouth of the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, was a favorite camping ground for the Ute long before the coming of white men. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and his party camped here in December 1806, departing a few days later to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas, which he believed to be the Red River. He returned on January 5, 1807, and here celebrated his 28th birthday. A blockhouse was built (*see below*) and nine days later, leaving two of his men and much baggage at the post, Pike set out with his party to cross "the great white mountain" (Sangre de Cristo) into the San Luis Valley, where he and his men were taken prisoners by the Spanish.

The town flourished with the influx of gold seekers in 1859-60. Joaquin Miller, the poet, served as judge, mayor, and minister in early days. He once attempted to change the name of the town to Oreodelphia, but was overruled by the miners, who protested they could neither write nor pronounce the word, stoutly insisting "the place is a canyon, and it's goin' to be called Canon City." In 1868 Canon City was offered the choice of the State penitentiary or the State university; it chose the former because it was an established institution and seemed likely to be the better attended; Boulder (*see Boulder*) then spoke for the university. Apple Blossom Week is celebrated annually in Canon City.

In the MUNICIPAL MUSEUM (*open 9-4 weekdays, 2-4 Sundays*), Municipal Building, 6th and River Sts., are archeological and wildlife specimens assembled by Dal DeWeese, a Canon City resident and world traveler, as well as 16 blue flint axes found along Grape Creek, old

histories and guides, and Indian implements. On the same floor are exhibited a calf and three full-grown specimens of buffalo, illegally slain in 1897 in Lost Park (*see Tour 15a*), the last of the wild bison in the State.

East of the Municipal Building stands the OLDEST HOUSE (*open daily*), a cabin of roughly squared, peeled logs chinked with adobe, built by Anson Rudd in 1860, now used as a community recreation club. The one-room cabin with attic contains a large mud-plastered stone fireplace.

On the western outskirts of the city loom the gray walls and stone buildings of the COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY (*visiting hours 9-11, 1-4 daily; adm. 25¢*), housing more than 1,550 prisoners (1940). The institution has several ranches and gardens worked by convict labor that supply food for the inmates. A dairy herd furnishes milk and butter, and a fruit and vegetable canning plant operates in season. Automobile license plates are manufactured here. The admission fee to the penitentiary is used to provide books, athletic equipment, and entertainment for inmates. At the western end of the prison ground, sheltered by stone pavilions, are two springs mentioned by Pike in his journal as being "strongly impregnated with sulphur."

The penitentiary was the scene of a riot on October 9-10, 1929, when a group of convicts under Danny Daniels captured and disarmed several guards, and took refuge in one of the cell houses. When prison authorities and militia units laid siege to the cell house, Daniels threatened to kill the captive guards unless he and his men were permitted to go free. He was as good as his word; throughout the night the guards were killed, one by one, and thrown from a high window to the ground. In the end, despairing of freedom, Daniels shot his partners in crime and put a bullet through his own head.

Opposite the penitentiary is STATE PARK, an attractive plot maintained by prison trusties; here a gray granite stone marks the approximate SITE OF PIKE'S BLOCKHOUSE.

At 41.5 *m.* is the junction with SKYLINE DRIVE, marked by an entrance gate built of stones from every State in the Union.

Right on this graveled road, which circles the crest of a limestone hogback, is CANON CITY, 3 *m.* In the immediate foreground (R) the drive, built by convict labor, overlooks the rich horticultural and agricultural district of Canon City and its environs; beyond is a magnificent panorama of mountains.

At 47 *m.* is the junction with State 138.

Left on this graveled road to a parking space on the rim of the ROYAL GORGE, or Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, 4.5 *m.*, the most accessible and for that reason perhaps the best known of the great river canyons of Colorado. At this point the red granite walls rise sheerly more than 1,000 feet above the foaming torrent in the narrow gorge. Sunlight brings out a variety of colors in the rock strata bands. Geologists agree that the canyon was caused by an uplift through which the river cut its way. As proof, they point to the fact that the rock strata run parallel on either side of the gorge.

The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad runs through the bottom of the Royal Gorge. The story of how men put steel through this canyon, which Lieutenant John C. Frémont declared to be impassible, is epic. Wide enough to accommodate only one right-of-way, the gorge was the scene of bitter struggle between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lines from 1876 to 1879. By July 1875 the Denver & Rio Grande had built as far west as Canon City but evidenced no immediate intention of proceeding. Impatient at the delay, Canon City residents organized the Canon City & San Juan Railroad and made surveys, which they filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Aroused, the Santa Fe sent a crew of workers by team from Pueblo to the mouth of the canon, and the Denver & Rio Grande dispatched a crew from Canon City. The latter won the race by half an hour and were grading a right-of-way when their rivals reached the scene, precipitating a war celebrated in railroad annals. Men of one camp laid rails by day and tore up those of their rivals by night. Guns were recklessly brandished, but no life was lost. Finally the quarrel was transferred to the courts. Then followed a compromise, and control of the right-of-way was awarded the Denver & Rio Grande. The cost of the struggle was roughly estimated at $500,000.

As the canyon walls rise straight from bedrock, men had to be suspended by ropes to drill the first blasting holes. At the narrowest point, where the walls were so nearly vertical that no ledge could be cut into the granite, a hanging bridge was suspended from inverted V-shaped trusses driven into both walls. The space between the beams and the floor of this bridge was not sufficient to clear the larger locomotives and the road had to order engines of a special design to pass under the structure. Later, a heavier bridge was installed. Trains are stopped at this point for a few minutes to permit passengers to alight for a view of the gorge.

At the parking space on the highway the ROYAL GORGE RAILWAY (*adults 75¢; children 40¢*), said to be the world's steepest railway, descends at a 45 degree angle from the top to the bottom of the canyon, a distance of 1,550 feet. Every phase of operation of this road is automatic, and extraordinary precautions are taken to provide for the safety and comfort of the passengers.

South of the parking space State 138 crosses the Royal Gorge on the ROYAL GORGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE (*adults 50¢; children, 7 to 12, 25¢; no toll for automobiles*), the highest in the world, completed December 8, 1929 at a cost of $200,000, on the 123rd anniversary of the discovery of the gorge by Pike. The floor of the bridge is more than 1,053 feet above the bed of the Arkansas River. The main span is 880 feet in length; the total length, exclusive of approaches, is 1,260 feet. The roadway, which provides for two-way motor and pedestrian traffic, is protected by 5-foot guard rails.

Left on a footpath from the southern end of the bridge to an OBSERVATION PLATFORM, 100 *yds.*, affording an excellent view of the chasm.

State 138 crosses flat tablelands to rejoin US 50, 12 *m.*

Circling north over high tablelands, the highway descends a dry creek bed to PARKDALE, 50.4 *m.* (5,800 alt., 40 pop.), at the western extremity of the gorge, and follows the brawling Arkansas to TEXAS CREEK, 69.5 *m.* (6,210 alt., 20 pop.), at the junction with State 69 (*see Tour 11B*).

A shipping point for livestock and farm produce, COTOPAXI (Sp. shining pile), 71.5 *m.* (6,718 alt., 238 pop.), saw some mining activity in the late 1880's. Much of the first ore mined near here, a zinc compound, was shipped to refineries in Swansea, Wales.

West of COALDALE, 75.5 *m.* (7,550 alt., 125 pop.), formerly a coal camp but now supported by the mining of gypsum, the mountains and canyons are colored with sparkling quartz, dark hued granite, and

delicately colored marble. Among the many rare and beautiful stones is travertine, with its curiously worm-eaten appearance, which has been used in the construction of many buildings in the United States, including the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

SALIDA (Sp. gateway), 95.1 *m.* (7,050 alt., 5,065 pop.), seat of Chaffee County, was founded by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1880. The town's history and growth are coupled with the extension of the railroad to the west. It is the division point of the main line and the narrow-gauge lines over Marshall Pass. The railroad maintains repair shops and a modern hospital here.

Between Salida and PONCHA JUNCTION, 99.1 *m.*, US 50 and US 285 (*see Tour 15b*) are united, crossing (R) a branch of the Arkansas known as the Little Arkansas.

West of Poncha Junction the route leaves the valley and ascends the Continental Divide through country heavily timbered with spruce, fir, and long-needled ponderosa pine, crossing the eastern boundary of COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST, 106.4 *m.*, created in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt; it includes 1,142,417 acres of Federal and 61,875 acres of State, municipal and private land. There are well-worn Indian trails through the region; the first known white to penetrate the area was Juan de Onate, who introduced the cult of the Penitentes to the New World (*see Tour 11B*); Onate sought gold here in 1598. Evidence of old Spanish placer workings have been found along the streams here.

Bordering the highway on the north and centering on SHAVANO PEAK (14,179 alt.), is the SHAVANO PEAK PRIMITIVE AREA; no highways, resorts, or developments are permitted within its confines. Shavano, named for a Ute chief, is believed to be a modified spelling of the Ute Che-wa-no, or blue flower. On its slopes, marked by slow-melting snows in deep fissures, a figure with outstretched arms, known as the ANGEL OF SHAVANO, is seen in spring and early summer. The angel, according to legend, appeared on the mountain when Shavano, who had been schooled by the Holy Friars of Santa Fe, prayed for the soul of his dying friend, George Beckwith, a member of the Gunnison expedition (*see below*). Now each spring, which was the season when Shavano made his prayer, the angel reappears on the mountain. The highway ascends a narrow valley to timberline. The area south of the road is the PONCHA PASS STATE GAME PRESERVE, embracing 63,520 acres.

MONARCH, 113.7 *m.* (10,000 alt., 230 pop.), an early placer mining camp, now depends for existence on quarries supplying limestone for the Pueblo steel mills.

A bronze tablet in a granite slab marks the SUMMIT OF MONARCH PASS (11,386 alt.), 118.4 *m.*, on the crest of the Continental Divide. From the top of the pass, one of the highest in the Rocky Mountains crossed by an automobile highway, are visible the long rough outline of the Sangre de Cristo Range (L), the towering gray-domed peaks of the Collegiate Range (R), the colorful Ruby Range

to the northwest (R), and the jagged peaks of the San Juans, more than 100 miles to the southwest (L). Twelve peaks seen from this vantage point exceed 14,000 feet in altitude; more than a score rise above 13,000 feet. By a series of switchbacks the road descends the western slope into heavily timbered country.

At 127.1 *m.* is the junction with two dirt roads.

1. Right on the first road is WAUNITA HOT SPRINGS, 8 *m.* (8,500 alt., 14 pop.), a summer resort and spa, with hotel, sanatorium, bathhouses, and cottages grouped about two medicinal springs.

2. Right from US 50 on the second road to WHITEPINE, 5 *m.*, a ghost town at the head of Tomichi Creek, which in boom days had a population of 3,000. Near by are the sites of NORTH STAR and TOMICHI, other once-prosperous silver camps.

The route follows TOMICHI CREEK (Ind. hot water) to SARGENTS, 134.5 *m.* (8,500 alt., 110 pop.). Helper engines stationed here assist trains up heavy grades. The highway descends Tomichi Valley to the western boundary of Cochetopa National Forest, 141 *m.*

At PARLIN, 153.4 *m.* (7,942 alt., 135 pop.), is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road paralleling Quartz Creek to OHIO, 8.6 *m.*, an all-but-abandoned mining camp.

Originally called Quartzville, PITKIN, 14.6 *m.* (9,200 alt., 228 pop.), was renamed in 1879 for Governor F. W. Pitkin. An early settler wrote: "We have 3 women, 8 children, 3 fiddlers, 180 dogs, 2 burros, and 1 cat, and need a newspaper and a sawmill." Here is a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open daily*) (*see Tour 5b*).

QUARTZ, 21 *m.*, another of the old mining camps, founded in the late 1870's, is now crumbling to decay.

At 159.4 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the mines of CHANCE, 7 *m.*, and IRIS, 10 *m.*, old gold camps again stirring with life. The road swings along Gold Belt Basin Creek, past ranches and lumber mills, circling back to the GUNNISON AIRPORT, 30 *m.*, and the junction with US 50 in Gunnison, 31 *m.*

GUNNISON, 165.4 *m.* (7,683 alt., 1,415 pop.), seat of Gunnison County, is the trading center of the upper Gunnison Valley. Centered in one of the State's best recreational areas, it is popular with tourists and sportsmen. Within easy driving range of the town are more than 750 miles of trout-fishing streams, including the celebrated Gunnison, East, and Taylor Rivers, and Tomichi, Spring, Cebolla, Quartz, and Cochetopa Creeks. Here are headquarters of the Gunnison National Forest.

Silver ores were found in the vicinity as early as 1870, but hostility of the Ute prevented development. Dr. Sylvester Richardson, a prospector, attempted to establish a farm colony here in 1874 but failed. With the discovery of important silver deposits five years later near

Crested Butte, the town was laid out and prospered; in 1893 it had a population of 6,000.

Cattlemen's Day, a rodeo and pioneer celebration, is held here annually during the third week of July. A Sportsmen's Tournament, with fly-casting and shooting contests, is held annually during the first week of August.

WESTERN STATE COLLEGE, founded in 1909, has an average enrollment of 400. The ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (*open 8-4 weekdays*), third floor of Central Hall, maintained by the Southwestern Archeological Society, contains exhibits of Cliff Dweller and Basket Maker cultures, as well as Pueblo and Plains Indian relics. Prehistoric exhibits, largely from Yellow Jacket Canyon and Mancos (*see Tour 11c*), include tools, ornaments, weapons, grinding stones, baskets, and feather robes.

The LA VETA HOTEL, one of the oldest on the Western Slope, a four-story structure in the ornate electric design fashionable in the late 1880's, was built in 1884. Except for modern improvements, the interior has been little changed; the original chandeliers and much of the black walnut furniture remain. The management offers free meals to guests on days when the sun fails to shine here, which has occurred only 17 days in 25 years.

Gunnison is at the junction with State 135 (*see Tour 9B*).

The route traverses the valleys of the Gunnison River through arid land made productive by reclamation projects. Fishing is good, and there is hunting in season.

In IOLA, 177.4 *m.* (7,450 alt., 100 pop.), is the junction with State 149 (*see Tour 21*).

The highway crosses barren hills to CEBOLLA (Sp. onion), 184.4 *m.* (7,326 alt., 12 pop.), named for the fields of wild onions along the banks of Cebolla Creek. Ascending through a canyon lined with jagged stone spires, the road enters the mesa lands of western Colorado. The high escarpment of BLACK MESA (R), dark with pine and fir, merges with the distant Grand Mesa.

SAPINERO, 191.4 *m.* (7,255 alt., 70 pop.), a resort town named for a Ute chief, is at the junction with State 92 (*see Tour 9C*).

The route descends through Blue Creek Canyon, ascends to the resort town of CIMARRON, 213.4 *m.* (6,896 alt., 42 pop.), and reaches CERRO SUMMIT (Sp. ridge), 217.6 *m.*, overlooking Uncompahgre Valley, 40 miles long and 12 miles wide, with an average elevation of 5,500 feet. The bottom lands grow hay, beans, and truck garden crops, while peach, pear, apple, and cherry orchards cover the tops of many small mesas that rise several hundred feet above the valley level.

Winding gradually through hills spotted with gnarled cedar and piñon, the highway passes the west portal of the GUNNISON DIVERSION TUNNEL, 225.6 *m.*, constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Service at a cost of $2,905,000 as part of the Uncompahgre Reclamation Project, and opened by President Taft in 1909. The horseshoe-shaped bore,

5.8 miles long, was said at the time of its completion to be the longest irrigation tunnel in the world; it diverts 1,300 cubic feet of water a second from the Gunnison River under Vernal Mesa to the Uncompahgre Valley.

At 226.1 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road, ascending a series of irrigated plateaus dotted with orchards and passing over hills covered with scrub oak, to the BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON (*see Tour 9C*), 8 *m.* Along this road, improved by the Work Projects Administration and the Forest Service, markers are set at points where the dark cavernous depths can be seen to advantage. The route follows the canyon edge, ending at SCENIC POINT No. 5, 18 *m.*, where visitors can register. A proposed bridge will cross the canyon at this point, 2,200 feet above the river.

From Scenic Point No. 5 a trail (*not recommended for unskilled climbers*) winds down the canyon side to the bottom. Known as Squaw Trail, it was sometimes used by Ute women in obtaining water from the river.

MONTROSE, 232.4 *m.* (5,820 alt., 3,566 pop.), seat of Montrose County and trading center of a large irrigated area, was founded in 1882 by Joseph Selig; its name was suggested by Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose" because the country resembled that in Scotland where Montrose fought. S. H. Nye discovered that the Western Slope was particularly suitable for fruit growing and planted the first trees. In orchards on Spring Creek Mesa, southwest of the town, more than 20,000 boxes of apples have been picked from 20 acres.

Montrose is at the junction with US 550 (*see Tour 18*) and State 90 (*see Tour 19*).

Section c. MONTROSE to UTAH LINE, 99.5 m. US 50

West of MONTROSE, 0 *m.*, the highway follows the Uncompahgre River to CHIPETA, 15.9 *m.*, named for the wife of Chief Ouray (*see Tour 18*).

DELTA, 22 *m.* (4,980 alt., 2,938 pop.), seat of Delta County, is the chief town in one of Colorado's largest fruit-growing areas. From its loading platforms during season more than $2,000,000 worth of peaches, apples, cherries, and other orchard products are shipped annually. The county contains approximately half the apple trees in the State. The first white settler was Antoine Robidoux, a French trapper from St. Louis, who built a fort here in 1830, later destroyed by the Ute.

CITY PARK has tennis and horseshoe pitching courts, a playground, and a municipal swimming pool (*25¢*). A HOLLY CORPORATION BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays by permission*) has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,250 tons (*see Tour 1a*).

In Delta are junctions with State 92 (*see Tour 9C*) and State 65 (*see Tour 5E*).

Southwest of Delta the route follows the lower Gunnison. To the south is the Uncompahgre Plateau; northward, the aspen-fringed slopes rise to the crest of Grand Mesa.

At WHITEWATER, 54.5 *m.* (4,665 alt., 125 pop.), is the junction with the Lands End Road.

Right on this road (*open all winter*) to the winter sports area at LANDS END, Grand Mesa, 24 *m.* (*see Tour 5E*).

In GRAND JUNCTION, 65.5 *m.* (4,587 alt., 10,247 pop.) (*see Grand Junction*), are junctions with US 24 (*see Tour 5*) and an unnumbered road to the Colorado National Monument (*see Tour 9D*).

West of Grand Junction the broad valley of the Colorado is extensively cultivated. Small garden tracts border the highway for several miles. Across the river (L) peaches grow in the Redlands, where the green masses of orchards crowd against the carmine cliffs. The road passes from a cultivated area into a region of pasture lands where dairy farming is the chief occupation.

FRUITA, 79.5 *m.* (4,512 alt., 1,053 pop.), trading center of the lower Grand Valley, has a broom factory and bean elevators. The Mesa County Fair, together with the Cowpunchers' Reunion, established in 1911 by ranchers of the area, is held here annually in September. The rodeo events are restricted to local cowpunchers, and no professionals take part.

Fruita is at the western junction with the Colorado National Monument road (*see Tour 9D*).

The route west of Fruita traverses a region devoted to the raising of sugar beets; fields are irrigated with water diverted from the Grand Valley dam north of Palisade. The highway crosses SALT WASH and LITTLE SALT, two streams that rise at the base of the Book Cliff Mountains, 20 miles to the north. Cloudbursts occasionally send walls of water rushing down the arroyos to ravage the countryside.

LOMA (Sp. hillock), 84.5 *m.* (4,515 alt., 460 pop.), lies near the heart of the territory irrigated by the Grand Valley Diversion Project.

MACK, 87.5 *m.* (5,540 alt., 250 pop.), a shipping point for sheep grazed on the dryland to the west, was formerly the eastern terminal of the Uintah Railroad, a narrow-gauge line (abandoned 1939) that hauled gilsonite from the Uintah Basin of Utah. Gilsonite, or Uintahite, is a hard black hydrocarbon used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, roofing material, and rubber substitutes.

The highway swings westward, traversing a rough elevated outcrop covered with sage and sparse juniper growth, broken by numerous arroyos.

US 50 crosses the UTAH LINE, 99.5 *m.*, 45 miles east of Thompsons, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

Tour 9A

Junction US 50—Site of Bent's Fort; 4 *m.*, unnumbered road.

Dirt road in good condition.
No accommodations.

The road branches northwest from US 50 (*see Tour 9a*), 0 *m.*, 10 miles west of Las Animas (*see Tour 9a*). The route crosses the Arkansas River to the junction with a dirt road, 1.3 *m.*, which it follows west (L) to the junction with another dirt road, 1.9 *m.*, where the route again turns left to the SITE OF BENT'S FORT, 4 *m.*, completed in 1832, the most important trading post of its time in the Rocky Mountain region. The site is marked by a monument.

The builders of the fort, Charles, Robert, George, and William Bent, and their partner, Ceran St. Vrain, played leading roles in the early development of trade in the West. The Bents were four of seven sons of Silas Bent, presiding judge of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas. William, who could speak Siouan fluently, was named Wa-Si-Cha-Chis-Chil-La (Little White Man) by the Sioux, for he was only 15 years old when he first came into the territory in 1823 as an employee of the American Fur Company.

In 1826 the Bents built their first stockade, farther up the Arkansas River, midway between Pueblo and Canon City. Two years later, while encamped near the mouth of the Purgatoire, they were visited by a party of Cheyenne, who declared the first post to be too far from the buffalo range for the Indians to frequent, and suggested that a new fort be built on this spot.

Although construction began that year, completion was delayed by Charles, who insisted that it should be built of adobe instead of logs. He went to Taos, engaged a number of Mexican workmen to make and lay the brick, and sent a wagonload of Mexican wool to mix with the clay as a binder.

Fort William, later known as Fort Bent, was 180 feet long and 135 feet wide, the walls 15 feet high and 4 feet thick. At its southwest and northwest corners were bastions, 30 feet high and 10 feet in diameter, with loopholes for muskets and openings for cannon. The second-story walls of the bastions were hung with sabers, heavy lances with long sharp blades, and muskets for use in case of an attempt to scale the walls. To prevent such attempts at night, the tops of the walls were thickly planted with cacti, which grew so luxuriantly that they overhung the sides.

Stores, warehouses, and living quarters opened into a graveled patio,

in the center of which a brass cannon was mounted to impress the Indians. The rooms around the walls of the court were roofed with poles covered with grass and brush, overlaid with clay and a covering of gravel. The walls projected four feet above the roofs, which served as a promenade. The floors of the rooms were of hard-packed earth.

The east and main gateway was fitted with two large plank doors, reinforced and fireproofed with sheet iron studded with nails. The west or rear gate, opening into the corral, was constructed similarly, as was the south gate facing the river. A square watch tower was surmounted with a belfry, topped with a flagstaff. On the western side of the fort, outside the main walls, was a corral as wide as the fort, to hold large herds of cattle or horses. The corral walls were eight feet high and three feet wide at the top An adobe house stood two hundred yards to the southwest of the fort; ice cut from the river in winter was stored in it to insure a fresh meat supply in summer.

The fort was a rendezvous of trappers, traders, plainsmen, Indians, Mexicans, adventurers, and Government troops on occasion. Trading began with the opening of the gates at sunrise. The Indians, whose tents were pitched around the fort, were soon passing in and out, at times filling the courtyard. While traders and clerks were busy at their work, patrols walked the battlements with loaded muskets, and guards stood in bastions with burning matches to light their carronades. At sunset the Indians returned to their tents, and the great gates were swung shut for the night. Vigilance at Fort Bent was never for a moment relaxed.

Among the luxuries of the fort were a billiard room and a bar, at the insistence of Robert and George Bent, who joined their brothers later and desired recreation in the wilderness. The bar dispensed a potent liquor known as "Taos Lightning."

Fort employees had various duties. Some always remained on the premises, guarding it, trading with Indians and trappers, keeping books. Others looked after the livestock; still others had charge of wagon trains that hauled furs to the States and brought back fresh stocks of merchandise. Veteran traders visited distant Indian camps to barter for peltries. At its height of activity 100 men were regularly employed at Fort Bent; its volume of trade rivaled that of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company.

Bill Williams, Dick Wootton, and other noted trappers made the post a rendezvous; Kit Carson was employed by Bent as a hunter from 1831 until 1842, when he joined Frémont's first expedition into the Rocky Mountains. Frémont used the fort as a base of supplies; Kearney and his Army of the West rested here in 1846; General Sterling Price and his command, en route to Mexico in 1847-48, traveled by way of Bent's Fort and enlisted William Bent to guide them to Taos. From this brief association with the Army, William retained the honorary title of colonel.

William Bent married Owl Woman, daughter of White Thunder, a Cheyenne medicine man. Owl Woman died at the birth of a daugh-

ter, Julia, and William married her sister, Yellow Woman. After the Mexican War, Charles Bent, who had married Inezita Jaramillo, sister of the wife of Kit Carson, was appointed first Territorial Governor of New Mexico. On January 19, 1847, while visiting his family in Taos, he was killed by Mexican and Pueblo Indian rebels.

After his brother's death, William Bent continued the business of Bent & St. Vrain. Just when St. Vrain withdrew from the firm is not known, but he was a partner as late as 1850. With the lessening demand for beaver pelts and the decimation of the buffalo, trading became less profitable each year. Bent attempted to sell the fort to the Federal Government, but negotiations were so slow that in 1852, after loading his goods on 20 large wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, he blew up the fort and moved five miles down the river to Short Timber Creek. Some of his men were sent with goods to trade with the Indians on the Platte; others he sent to a point on the Arkansas where Fort Lyon now stands. In the spring of 1853 Bent established still another fort about forty miles down the river (*see Tour 9a*).

In 1859 William Bent was appointed United States Indian Agent for the Cheyenne and Arapaho but resigned the following year. He had entered into a contract to haul Federal Government supplies about the time he abandoned his fort here in 1852 and continued in that business until 1862. When hostilities with the Plains Indians became serious in 1864, Bent was employed to visit the various camps in an attempt to localize the trouble. But with troops roving the country, attacking Indians wherever found, it proved impossible to control the tribes. The Sand Creek Massacre (*see Tour 8a*) in the fall of 1864 put an end to the old life on the upper Arkansas; within a few years the Indians of the region were forced onto a reservation in Oklahoma. In his last years Bent was separated from the people among whom he had married and lived peacefully for 40 years. The old trader, perhaps the greatest of the Plainsmen, died at the home of his daughter, Mary, near the Purgatoire River, May 19, 1869.

Tour 9B

Gunnison—Crested Butte—Kebler Pass—Paonia—Hotchkiss; 82 *m.*, State 135.

Gravel-surfaced between Gunnison and Almont; dirt-surfaced between Crested Butte and Hotchkiss.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. parallels the route between Gunnison and Crested Butte, and between Somerset and Hotchkiss; no service between Crested Butte and Somerset during winter. Limited accommodations.

In the country through which this highway passes sleep many old mining towns; each has its white-haired veteran who spins tales of wealth suddenly gained and often as quickly lost, of gold camps that sprang up overnight and boomed feverishly for a few years, only to be deserted for new bonanzas. When the spring sun warms the blood of these ancients, they pack their frugal stores on the backs of burros and with their dogs again start hunting the yellow metal.

State 135 branches north from US 50 (*see Tour 9*) in GUNNISON, 0 *m.* (7,683 alt., 1,415 pop.) (*see Tour 9b*), and follows the Gunnison River through flat park lands to the junction with a dirt road, 3.8 *m.*

Left on this road, which follows Ohio Creek through a fertile valley growing timothy hay as winter feed for Hereford cattle, is BALDWIN, 14.5 *m.* (8,500 alt., 126 pop.), supported by coal mining and stock raising.

Left from Baldwin 2 *m.* to the CASTLE CREEK RANGER STATION; along the creek brightly colored sandstone has been weathered into minarets, towers, and spires.

The highway crosses the southern boundary of GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST, 7.8 *m.*, a tract of 1,189,854 acres of Federal and 49,740 acres of State, municipal, and private land. Established in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt, the forest was named for Captain John W. Gunnison, who in 1853 led a corps of topographical engineers of the United States Government through this territory in search of a feasible route for a transcontinental railroad (*see Tour 9C*). Open ranges here provide good pasturage for livestock; the many streams are annually stocked with rainbow, native, eastern brook, and Loch Leven trout; in the more inaccessible regions are elk, mule deer, black and brown bear, and mountain sheep.

The road ascends the Gunnison River, a famed trout stream, to ALMONT, 11 *m.* (8,000 alt., 32 pop.), a fishing resort. Here the East and Taylor Rivers unite to form the Gunnison.

Right from Almont on a dirt road to TAYLOR PARK (*camp grounds*), 5 *m.*, a high meadowland fringed with groves of aspen, fir, and spruce.

The TAYLOR DAM AND RESERVOIR, 19 *m.*, is an important Federal irrigation project completed in 1937.

Right 10 *m.* from the dam on a rough mountain road (*drive carefully*), is TINCUP (*cabins and general store*), once a booming gold camp, now practically deserted except for summer visitors. The camp, first known as Virginia City, was rechristened by Fred Lottes, a prospector, who used a tincup to wash gravel. There were two smelters here in 1880, and when the town was incorporated in 1882, it claimed a population of 1,200. Tincup was notorious for the high mortality rate among its peace officers. CROSS MOUNTAIN (12,200 alt.), southwest of the town, is a miniature Mount of the Holy Cross (*see Tour 6c*); its snowy cross melts much later in the season than that on the larger mountain.

The highway follows the cascading East River through mountain meadows where deer and elk are frequently seen.

At 22 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to the rocky valley of CEMENT CREEK, and through wild and primitive country to the southern side of ITALIAN MOUNTAIN, 14 *m.*

CRESTED BUTTE, 28.5 *m.* (9,000 alt., 1,251 pop.), a coal-mining community and resort, was named for the neighboring sharp rocky butte to which fir and pine trees cling precariously. Many of the miners are of Austrian descent. Crested Butte had its beginning as a gold camp in the early 1880's, when more than $350,000 of nuggets were found in near-by WASHINGTON GULCH. During boom days thousands of burros were used to carry ore down the steep trails into town. Today small herds of the animals run wild among the hills.

Right from Crested Butte on a dirt road overlooking the East River, to the few remaining cabins of GOTHIC, 7.3 *m.*, an early mining camp in a magnificent valley. Here is the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, offering courses in biology, parasitology, field botany, and field zoology. Courses begin on July 1. The laboratory was organized for use by independent investigators, and by graduate and advanced undergradute students in biology. The elevation (8,000-14,000 alt.) makes for great variety in plant and animal life. The broad meadows are covered in summer with Indian paintbrush, columbine, harebell, and wild roses.

Left 5.5 *m.* from Gothic on a dirt road and foot trail through a virgin forest to EMERALD LAKE (*fishing*), in a region designated by the U. S. Forest Service as a Primitive Area.

State 135 ascends through green uplands and rises above timberline to alpine meadows where many sheep are pastured in summer.

At 35.0 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is IRWIN, 1 *m.*, the first gold camp in the region, established in 1868.

1. Left from Irwin 0.5 *m.* on a forest road to LAKE IRWIN (*good hunting and fishing*), at the foot of RUBY PEAK (12,749 alt.).

2. Right from Irwin 4 *m.* on a foot trail to the summit of SCARP RIDGE. REDWELL and PEELER BASINS, dotted with small lakes in a setting of flowers, grasses, and evergreen trees, lie (R) below the ridge, while giant peaks tower above it.

The highway ascends steadily through luxuriant growths of flowers, grasses, and shrubs, crossing a high mesa to KEBLER PASS, 36 *m.* (10,000 alt.), with a view (L) of MOUNT BECKWITH (12,371 alt.), named for a lieutenant in Captain John W. Gunnison's exploring party. Southwest of Mount Beckwith is GUNNISON PEAK (12,688 alt.); right of the highway is rock-ribbed MARCELLINA PEAK (11,349 alt.), its sides scarred by glaciers.

The highway crosses the western boundary of Gunnison National Forest, 49.4 *m.* West of BARDINE, 58.1 *m.*, great veins of coal are

exposed along the road; Grand Mesa, largest flat-topped mountain in Colorado, looms on the right. Following the North Fork of the Gunnison, State 135 enters a country of productive fruit farms growing giant Elberta peaches, apples, apricots, and pears. Sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, and truck crops are also grown.

At 72.4 *m.* is the junction with State 187.

Left on this graveled highway is PAONIA, 2 *m.* (5,696 alt., 958 pop.), chief supply center for this horticultural and agricultural area; extensive coal mining is also carried on. Paonia derives its name from the peony common in the region in early days.

Southwest of Paonia the highway crosses a strip of farming country to the junction with State 92, 13.5 *m.*, 1.3 miles northwest of Crawford (*see Tour 9C*).

HOTCHKISS, 82 *m.* (5,369 alt., 541 pop.) (*see Tour 9C*), is at the junction with State 92 (*see Tour 9C*).

Tour 9C

Sapinero—Black Canyon of the Gunnison—Hotchkiss—Delta; 83.9 *m.*, State 92.

Gravel-surfaced and graded dirt road between Sapinero and Hotchkiss; gravel-surfaced between Hotchkiss and Delta. Section between Sapinero and Hotchkiss closed during much of the winter.

The route is paralleled by the Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. between Hotchkiss and Delta.

Accommodations limited.

This route traverses an old Ute hunting ground where deer, elk, and bear are still found.

State 92 branches northwest from US 50 (*see Tour 9*) in SAPINERO, 0 *m.* (7,255 alt., 70 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), and follows the old Black Mesa Indian trail, ascending the slopes of the Black Mesa by easy stages. Now and again (L) is a glimpse of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison.

At 6 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road is CURECANTI, 1 *m.* (7,500 alt., 25 pop.), named for a Ute who, with his twin, Kanneatches, for many years directed the Ute Bear Dance, a spring festival.

The highway traverses the edge of the Black Canyon (*see below*), presenting a breath-taking view of the 2,000-foot chasm cut through granite by the river. The road doubles back through groves of aspen and spruce, and across meadowlands where cattle find excellent pasturage.

MAHER, 43 *m.* (6,882 alt., 100 pop.), is a trading point for farmers and ranchers.

At 46.5 *m.* is the junction with a graded dirt road.

Left on this road to the BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT, 11 *m.*, established by President Hoover on March 2, 1933. It includes 10 miles of the most picturesque portion of the 50-mile gorge, the deepest in Colorado; in places it narrows to 10 feet; its walls rise a sheer 3,000 feet at their highest point.

The first white men to see and explore the Gunnison River were a party of Spaniards under Don Juan Maria de Rivera, who set out from Santa Fe in 1765 to prospect for gold in the mountains to the north. Upon touching the Gunnison near the western end of the Black Canyon, the expedition carved a cross on a tree near the river. Again in the summer of 1776 the river was visited by a smaller expedition led by the priests, Francisco Escalante and Antacio Dominguez, in search of a new route to the Spanish missions in California. Escalante called it the Rio de San Xavier, a name it bore for many years.

The Black Canyon was first noted in some detail in 1853 by Captain John W. Gunnison, who had been appointed by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to conduct a survey for the purpose of finding a practicable route for a transcontinental railroad. Gunnison followed the river that bears his name until the stream lost itself in the dark depths here, where he was forced to turn back.

The highway reaches one of the wildest and most rugged sections of the canyon near the center of the monument (*camp and picnic grounds; spring water*), 14.2 *m.*; trails lead to many points of interest along the canyon rim. Here the walls of the gorge rise 2,400 feet above the narrow canyon floor, 150 to 300 feet wide. Towers, pinnacles, spires, and other fantastic rock formations create a magnificent scene. At intervals narrow side gorges break the walls, the largest being Red Rock Canyon, which enters from the south.

Sunshine brings out the striking color of the Black Canyon, cut through a rock mass consisting chiefly of granite, with a crystalline complex of gneiss and schists, and occasional dikes of permatite. In the granite and granitic gneiss are whites, pinks, reds, and grays; the schists are predominately black, although blue occasionally occurs. Seams and large flakes of mica are found along the canyon rim, together with veins of feldspar and quartz. The folds, veins, and seams of the canyon walls vary in thickness, texture, and direction; some are horizontal, others vertical, but most of them are curved and bent.

After autumn frosts the Black Canyon is bright with color. Against a background of dark pine and spruce are splashed the flaming red of scrub oak and mountain mahogany, the bright green of the holly-like Oregon grape, and the vivid lemon-yellow of aspens and willows. Occasionally, elk, bear, and mountain lion range the canyon rim; along the water courses, beaver, muskrat, and mink are numerous.

In the winter of 1881, Byron H. Bryant, engineer for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, led a small party through the canyon in search of a feasible rail route; except for detours at two narrow places, they followed the bottom of the gorge for its entire distance, being the first to do so.

In 1901 a party of five volunteered to explore the canyon to determine whether the waters of the Gunnison might be diverted by a tunnel from the Black Canyon to the Uncompahgre Valley for irrigation purposes. Having

spent three weeks traveling 14 miles, they turned back, but in August of that year A. L. Fellows of the U. S. Reclamation Service, and W. W. Torrence of Montrose, a member of the first party, reported after a perilous trip through the canyon that the Gunnison River waters could be so diverted by a tunnel through Vernal Mesa; the project was completed in 1909 (*see Tour 9b*).

South of the junction US 92 descends into a farming district growing hay, grains, and potatoes.

HOTCHKISS, 60.5 *m.* (5,369 alt., 541 pop.), was named for G. L. Hotchkiss, who with Samuel Wade planted the first orchard in Delta County in the early 1880's. In this prosperous fruit and farming community is held the annual Delta County Fair each fall.

Hotchkiss is at the junction with State 135 (*see Tour 9B*).

The highway traverses a region where peach, cherry, and apple culture and dairy farming are the chief sources of income. The North Fork of the Gunnison River provides irrigation.

Southeast of AUSTIN, 75.4 *m.* (5,070 alt., 100 pop.), a shipping point for fruit and dairy products, the route passes many small farms growing strawberries, raspberries, currants, sweet potatoes, and celery. Honey from the bee hives along the road is an important product.

At 80.9 *m.* is the junction with State 65 (*see Tour 5E*), which unites with State 92 into DELTA, 85 *m.* (4,980 alt., 2,938 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9c*).

Tour 9D

Grand Junction—Colorado National Monument—Fruita; 30.9 *m.*, unnumbered road.

Graveled road.

This tour leads through Colorado National Monument, by way of Rimrock Drive, a region of haunting beauty of a type unusual to Colorado. Here also are numerous dinosaur beds filled with fossilized remains.

In GRAND JUNCTION, 0 *m.* (4,587 alt., 10,247 pop.) (*see Grand Junction*), the road branches south from US 50 (*see Tour 9c*), crossing the COLORADO RIVER, 0.6 *m.*, a muddy flow of water, sluggish except in spring. South of the river the road crosses a level plain inclosed with huge cliffs, the pasture ground of large bands of sheep guarded by overall-clad herders and their alert, shaggy dogs.

In the DINOSAUR BEDS, 4 *m.*, which extend more than a hundred miles along the banks of the Colorado River, bones and incomplete skeletons of the giant prehistoric saurians have been found in great numbers. One specimen of a 90-foot brontosaur, 13 feet high, removed from the beds in 1902, is in the Field Museum, Chicago. Many gastroliths, or gizzard stones—round, smooth, highly polished stones that formed part of the digestive system of the dinosaurs, have been unearthed. This region was once a torrid zone. Petrified bamboo stalks, ferns, and fossilized palm leaves have been uncovered in the same geologic stratum that yielded the dinosaur remains.

The highway crosses the eastern boundary of COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT, 4.8 *m.*, an 18,000-acre area created in 1911; it is seamed with canyons, honeycombed with caves and passageways, and filled with magnificent monoliths, quantities of petrified wood, and prehistoric remains. Confined behind an 8-mile fence along the face of the preserve, deer, buffalo, and elk roam at will. A wood and stone shelter house (L), 5 *m.*, has a fireplace and picnic facilities. Embedded in the inner walls are rare and curious stones and crystal formations found locally.

Left from the shelter house on a rough dirt road into NO THOROUGHFARE CANYON to the foot of THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN (L), 0.5 *m.*, a huge sandstone formation named for its resemblance to a cluster of old-fashioned square chimneys. Across the canyon (R) is the UMBRELLA ROCK, a stone toadstool about 30 feet high.

The highway passes the mouth of No Thoroughfare Canyon and begins a steep ascent, known here as The Trail of the Serpent Drive, to COLD SHIVERS POINT, 7.5 *m.*, on the brink of a 1,000-foot precipice overlooking COLUMBUS CANYON, a tributary to Red Canyon (*see below*).

At 7.7 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road is GLADE PARK, 6.3 *m.* (6,496 alt., 150 pop.), a store and post office.

1. Right from Glade Park a dirt road winds through a scenic region to rejoin the main road, 5.2 *m.*

2. West from Glade Park the road crosses a level section of Piñon Mesa to (R) ELA NATURAL BRIDGE, 7.2 *m.*; here the waters of Trail Canyon Creek have tunneled through the soft sandstone to form a red rock arch. At 8.5 *m.* is the junction with a semicircular drive leading past MIRACLE ROCK, 10.2 *m.*, a colossal boulder 80 feet high and weighing 12,000 tons, balanced on a narrow point of the underlying stratum.

South of Cold Shivers Point the route winds along RIMROCK DRIVE, on the edge of RED CANYON. The drive reaches the upper end of UTE CANYON (R), 12 *m.*, and skirts the rim of the gorge for several miles, overlooking cavernous depths hemmed in by sculptured walls. In May, June, and July, this section of the drive is bright with wildflowers—cacti, yucca, wild geraniums, and Indian pinks; scrub pine and cedar predominate on the mesa top.

At 16 *m.* is the western junction with the Glade Park Road (*see above*).

The highway skirts the edge of (R) MONUMENT CANYON, with nothing to be seen from the road but the canyon floor 1,000 feet below; miles of this highway have been hewn from solid rock. Weird formations of red sandstone rise from the sagebrush-sprinkled valley floor. The road passes above the SQUAW'S FINGERS (R), 18.4 *m.*, a formation resembling the fingers of a hand.

At 18.5 *m.* is the junction with a trail.

Right down this trail to the COKE OVENS, 50 *yds.*, a row of great red and yellow sandstone masses resembling kilns or beehives.

Along the drive appear (R) CLEOPATRA'S COUCH, 19.7 *m.*, and MONOLITH PARADE and KISSING COUPLE, 19.9 *m.* INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT (R), 21.4 *m.*, the largest monolith in the park, juts abruptly from the flat canyon floor to a height of 1,000 feet.

At 23 *m.* is the junction with a circular drive.

Right on this road to PARK HEADQUARTERS, 0.1 *m.*, a modern four-room sandstone building in landscaped grounds; throughout the park are camp and picnic grounds. Opposite Park Headquarters it is possible to descend to the valley by a series of ladders.

Proceeding along the rim of Monument Canyon, the road overlooks PIPE ORGAN and the PRAYING HANDS, 0.4 *m.*

At 0.5 *m.* is a footpath.

Right here *200 yards* to the KEYHOLE, a projecting part of the canyon wall which terminates in a natural bridge; from the top of the bridge is an excellent view of Monument Canyon and its scattered formations.

The drive circles back to Park Headquarters, 0.7 *m.*

The highway descends to Fruita Canyon, passing through two tunnels that enable the road to cross over itself. Beyond DOUBLE BALANCED ROCK (R), 25 *m.*, the road crosses the western boundary of Colorado National Monument, 27.4 *m.* Vast dinosaur beds here (R) contain fossilized pink snail shells. Although these were fresh-water animals, the formation in which they are found is believed to have been laid down by a salt sea.

In FRUITA, 30.9 *m.* (4,512 alt., 1,053 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), is the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9c*).

Tour 10

La Junta—Thatcher—Trinidad; 81.5 *m.*, US 350.

Oil-processed road the entire distance.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. parallels route.
Good accommodations.

US 350 is a section of the National Old Trails Highway, a transcontinental route between New York City and Los Angeles. Between La Junta and Thatcher the route is virtually that of the Military Branch of the old Santa Fe Trail that ran from Bent's Fort (*see Tour 9A*) to Taos, New Mexico. In the summer of 1846, during the war with Mexico, United States forces under command of Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, known as Kearney's Army of the West, traveled it from Bent's Fort to the Hole-in-the-Rock.

In LA JUNTA, 0 *m.* (4,100 alt., 7,193 pop.) (*see Tour 9a*), US 350 branches southwest from US 50 (*see Tour 9a*), traversing arid prairie country; sagebrush, cacti, yucca, and mesquite cover a somber land, the habitat of prairie dogs, jack rabbits, and lizards.

TIMPAS, 17 *m.* (4,200 alt., 80 pop.), consists of a few weather-beaten houses, a station, and general store. Far in the distance (R) rise the Spanish Peaks, the Wet Mountains, and Pikes Peak. South of Timpas a 20-mile belt has been ravaged by floods; deep gorges slash the prairies, and once-rich grazing land has been ruined. Only a few stunted cedars, sagebrush, and cane cacti relieve the desolate scene. The cane cactus, a giant in regions farther south, grows to a height of three or four feet here; during June it bears red and yellow blossoms.

At 44 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road 0.5 *m.* to the HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK; although dry since 1929, this was one of the few watering places available to early trappers and traders traveling from Bent's Fort to Santa Fe. The trail, used by ox teams and horses, and also for cattle herds, crossed from the Arkansas to Timpas Creek and followed that stream to the point where it turned west.

In THATCHER, 45.5 *m.* (5,398 alt., 142 pop.), named for M. D. Thatcher, southeastern Colorado banker and business man, are the HELIUM WELLS AND PLANT. The wells have been capped since the Federal Government started operations at its own plant in Amarillo, Tex.

South of Thatcher the prairie is broken by a low line of hills, their slopes matted with buffalo and grama grasses, nesting places of the melodious black-and-white lark bunting, Colorado's State bird, and the yellow-breasted lark.

TYRONE, 54 *m.* (5,544 alt., 50 pop.), is a station on the railroad.

Right from Tyrone on a dirt road to HOLE-IN-THE-PRAIRIE, 0.5 *m.*, a series of miniature lakes in a natural bowl, a watering place on the old Santa Fe Trail and the Chisholm Trail from Texas. Vast northbound herds of longhorns, pack and wagon trains, painted Indian war parties, and troops of cavalry rested here, or met and clashed for possession of the water. In the days of the Chisholm Trail as many as two thousand head of cattle were watered here at one time. Deep-cut depressions left by old wagon wheels are visible along the sides of the little lakes. Many old cow-country ballads were sung by punchers driving their herds north. Among the songs still popular in this region is "The Old Chisholm Trail," which ends with the cowboy's lament:

> I went to the boss to draw my roll;
> He figgered me out nine dollars in the hole.
> So I'll sell my outfit as fast as I can,
> And I won't punch cows for no damn man.
> With my knees in the saddle and my seat in the sky,
> I'll quit punching cows in the sweet bye-and-bye.

At 59.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to PURGATOIRE CANYON, 23 *m.*, its walls eroded into grotesque shapes. Fossils dug from the cliffs and river bed belong to the age of giant reptiles, and hieroglyphics carved on the rocks have been identified as the work of prehistoric Indians.

The highway traverses a vast sagebrush-and-mesquite plain, frequented by desert horned larks and sage hens, dotted with prairie dog "towns." These colonies, honeycombing large areas, are identified by hundreds of mounds of earth dug from the burrows. The favorite pose of the furry little animal is to sit erect on the edge of a mound, tiny forepaws uplifted. When alarmed, he shakes his bushy tail and, with a ludicrous flirt of hind legs, dives from sight. Although called a dog, probably from its shrill bark, the animal is a rodent of the marmot family. During the early 1890's enterprising ranchers killed, dressed, and shipped prairie dogs to eastern markets as "mountain squirrel." For several years they appeared on hotel menus in New York and Philadelphia; not until a buyer came west to contract for larger shipments was the hoax discovered.

The comical little burrowing owl, also known as the "Billy" owl, occupies many of the abandoned holes and lives on good terms with the prairie dog; the popular belief that these two share their underground quarters with rattlesnakes has no basis in fact.

South of EARL, 63.5 *m.* (5,673 alt., 15 pop.), a shipping and supply center, is Sunflower Valley, a prosperous farming district. Sheltered by cottonwood groves, farmhouses appear among rolling green fields of sugar beets, alfalfa, and beans. This area is notable for its pinto beans; as high as 2,500 pounds have been raised on an acre.

At 65.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is HOEHNE, 5.5 *m.* (5,705 alt., 320 pop.), named for Bill Hoehne, a German who settled here in 1865. The ditch he built from the Purgatoire River that year was the first extensive irrigation project

in this region. The original 60 acres irrigated from the ditch are still watered from the same channel.

Left from Hoehne 7 *m.* on a dirt road to the old DEBUSK FARM, laid out by Sam DeBusk, who in 1882 filed the first petition for adjudication of water rights in Las Animas County. Crossing this farm is the HATCHER DITCH, later known as the Lewelling-McCormick Consolidated Ditch, the oldest irrigation project in continuous operation in Colorado. John Hatcher, Indian fighter and plainsman, worked for Kit Carson, the Bent brothers, Jim Beckwourth, St. Vrain, and others of the time. He was sent to this district in 1846 by the Bents and St. Vrain to establish a farm, but was driven out when Indians killed his cattle and burned his crops.

South of Hoehne, the long winding trenches on both sides of the highway represent Colorado's incessant activity to prevent the destruction of rich lands by erosion.

At 74.5 *m.* is the junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11a*), which unites with US 350 as far as TRINIDAD, 81.5 *m.* (5,999 alt., 11,732 pop.) (*see Trinidad*).

In Trinidad is the junction with US 85 (*see Tour 12c*), US 160 (*see Tour 11a*), and State 12 (*see Tour 11A*).

Tour 11

(Johnson, Kans.)—Springfield—Trinidad—Walsenburg—La Veta Pass — Alamosa — Pagosa Springs—Durango—Cortez—(Monticello, Utah); US 160.

Kansas Line to Utah Line, 540.4 *m.*

Gravel-surfaced or graded dirt between Kansas Line and junction with US 350, and between Wolf Creek Pass and Pagosa Springs; elsewhere oil-processed. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. parallels route between Springfield and Pritchett; Colorado & Southern Ry. between Branson and junction with US 350; Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R. between Trinidad and South Fork; Rio Grande Southern R.R. between Durango and Mancos.
Accommodations limited between Kansas Line and Trinidad.

US 160, most southerly of trans-State highways, crosses two great mountain ranges and passes such notable points of interest as the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, the old Spanish settlements of the San Luis Valley, the Consolidated Ute Reservation, and the cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park and Hovenweep National Monument.

Section a. KANSAS LINE to WALSENBURG; 222 m. US 160

Crossing a dry-land farming area, this section of the route traverses a once-prosperous mining region now devoted to cattle raising and agriculture. The region was the habitat of the bison, chief food supply of an Indian race that left traces of its primitive culture in the form of petroglyphs, arrowheads, and other artifacts on the broad plains and mesas.

The highway crosses the KANSAS LINE, 0 *m.*, 22 miles west of Syracuse, Kans. (*see Kansas Guide*), and proceeds through barren plains broken by occasional arroyos and buttes to BUCKEYE, 6 *m.* (3,900 alt., 5 pop.). This is a part of that section loosely known as the Dust Bowl, which includes portions of southeastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas, and northern Oklahoma and Texas; it is frequently clouded by heavy spring dust storms. These storms are of recent origin, caused by the plowing up of the protective grass mat to plant wheat during the World War. Wind erosion was augmented by the long drought of the early 1930's. For several years almost no rain fell in the summer, and in the winter the fields lay dry and bare without their usual covering of snow.

Great dust storms here are at once magnificent and terrifying. They move forward in sky-high walls, black and ominous, and plunge the land into darkness. Sand sifts into houses and automobiles, even into intricate working parts of fine machinery. Often these storms cover vast areas. That which harried Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas on May 12, 1934, carried dust eastward across the United States to fall on ships far out at sea.

Scores of families were driven out by drought and wind. The dust piled up in drifted ridges, buried fences and idle machinery, swirled high about sun-warped buildings. But the wheat farmers of the ravaged Colorado plains are a hardy stubborn breed; most of them stayed on, believing that droughts occur in cycles. During the worst periods nothing could be grown; the air was hardly to be breathed. Even travel was sometimes precarious, for when the storms descended, cars were marooned on the highway, their drivers forced to wait until visibility returned. The wind that scoured the land to the raw subsoil drew from these men and women a grudging and bitter humor.

"Part of my farm blew off into Kansas yesterday, so I guess I'll have to pay taxes there, too," said one. "The wind that blew south Wednesday passed over my place came back yesterday and dropped some of the land it took away," said another. They told stories of "black snow" storms so dark they couldn't see to lace their shoes. A drop of water fell on a man, said one of his neighbors, "and we had to throw two buckets of dust in his face to revive him." A stranger driving through the region stopped at a farm house to remark at a cloud in the blazing sky. "Think it'll rain?" he inquired. "Hope so," said the farmer, "not so much for my sake as the children's. I've seen rain."

Since 1937 increasing moisture has fallen in the dust bowl, and many

farmers are convinced that the drought is ended. The storms of 1938 and 1939 were nothing like those of preceding years. In cooperation with engineers and experts of the Department of Agriculture, the farmers are fighting to reclaim their land; three-fourths of Baca County, which constitutes the southeastern corner of Colorado, is now organized in soil erosion districts under the auspices of the State Soil Conservation Board with an integrated program for returning the land to grass. Planting of sorghums and other wind-resistant crops, contour farming, basin listing, and furrowing are being used in an effort to lessen wind damage, and considerable success has attended these efforts.

TWO BUTTES, 20.7 *m.* (4,075 alt., 158 pop.), was founded in 1909 by the builders of a reservoir north of the village.

Right from Two Buttes on a zigzag dirt road are the TWO BUTTES, 20 *m.*, for which the town is named. At their base TWO BUTTES LAKE (*boating and fishing*) has been created by the damming of Two Buttes Creek, its water used to irrigate adjoining territory.

West and south of Two Buttes the highway crosses almost level prairie land to SPRINGFIELD, 43.6 *m.* (4,400 alt., 1,393 pop.), seat of Baca County, settled by residents of Springfield, Mo., who named it for their home. Large fields west of Springfield are planted to winter wheat, and during midsummer small hills of threshed grain, bright yellow in the sun, are seen along the road, waiting to be trucked to market. Many here are "suitcase" farmers, residents of other districts, who appear in September and October to sow their wheat and return the following June and July to harvest the crop.

Baca County produces almost all of the broomcorn grown in the State, having some 30,000 acres of it under cultivation in 1938. Although it resembles field corn in leaf and stem, this variety bears, in place of tassels, a stiff brush of slender stalks from which brooms are manufactured.

PRITCHETT, 59.8 *m.* (3,900 alt., 451 pop.), is the center of a large farming and dairying district. Only a mound of stones beside the road marks the SITE OF JOYCOY, 62.7 *m.;* the origin of its curious name is not known. West of Joycoy the highway traverses a country dotted with prairie dog towns and broken by sandstone bluffs and mesas covered with a scant growth of piñon and juniper. These singular rock outcroppings provide nesting places for the swift-flying prairie falcon, most splendid of Colorado's small birds of prey, which hides its brick-red eggs on the ledges and in the numerous potholes in the cliffs.

KIM, 96.3 *m.* (5,680 alt., 200 pop.), named for Kipling's boy hero, was founded by Olin D. Simpson in 1918 when he established here on a corner of his homestead a store and a post office. The large stone COMMUNITY BUILDING, with gymnasium, was completed under the Work Projects Administration.

1. Left (southeast) from Kim on a dirt road to CARRIZO MOUNTAIN, 18 *m.;* at the eastern foot of this large butte, 20 *m.*, is the SITE OF CARRIZO SPRINGS, which flourished in the 1880's when the copper mines to the south

were in operation. The site is commonly known today as The Tubs, because the big wooden tanks that still stand here are used by stockmen.

2. Right from Kim on another dirt road to POTATO BUTTE, 21.8 *m.*, jutting up from the surrounding prairie land; on the cliffs an ancient people carved petroglyphs.

Visible (L), 105 *m.*, are the steep slopes of Mesa de Maya (*see below*), covered with juniper and piñon. West of TOBE, 112 *m.* (5,500 alt., 20 pop.), a combined filling station and post office, the road crosses CHACUACO CANYON, 120.5 *m.*, a fissure created by torrents from Mesa de Maya, which in places have cut several hundred feet through sedimentary strata to red bedrock, sculpturing mesas, chasms, towers, and other fantastic formations. Not impressive at this point, the canyon reaches a width of two miles near the junction with the Purgatoire River to the north.

BRANSON, 138.5 *m.* (6,000 alt., 237 pop.), was first settled by Spanish-Americans from New Mexico, who brought in small flocks of sheep, cattle, and chickens, and built their houses of sun-dried brick along small streams and springs. Descendants of the pioneers still occupy these dwellings. Lack of moisture, overgrazing, and farming of submarginal lands have transformed this country into practically desert land.

1. Left from Branson on a graded dirt road to TOLLGATE CANYON, 1.5 *m.*, on the New Mexico State Line. In the days when few trails crossed the mountains, Bill Metcalf, an early settler, erected a tollgate here between two tall pillar-like stones on each side of the road. In the narrow canyon the traveler could neither proceed nor turn around with his ox team, and was glad to pay a 75¢ toll. Metcalf also established a profitable saloon near his tollgate. Metcalf was not the only man to make the most of what nature offered along the old highway. A desperado known as Black Jack stationed dummy men with wooden guns along the road to assist in his holdups.

One of the trails used by Colonel Charles Goodnight in driving cattle from Texas into Colorado entered the State through Tollgate Canyon and followed Trinchera Creek to the Purgatoire and the Hole-in-the-Prairie (*see Tour 10*).

2. Left from Branson on a graded road to MESA DE MAYA, 16 *m.*, named, according to one story, by a Spanish explorer who found mayflowers abundant on the slopes and draws of the great tableland. Petroglyphs, easily accessible by trail, are chiseled in the cliffs; arrowheads, stone axes, and other relics have been found near by. Abundant buffalo grass once covered the mesa top, and grama grass grew waist high in the draws and valleys, making ideal pasturage for the longhorn steers brought by cattlemen into the area during the 1870's.

West from Branson, US 160 traverses a cattle-grazing territory. To the south (L) is a long low escarpment, known as PIÑON RIDGE, which extends more than 30 miles westward. Above the ridge are NIGGER and HARDESTY MESAS, which give way in turn to the higher tablelands of JOHNSON and RATON MESAS.

TRINCHERA, 149.6 *m.* (7,567 alt., 200 pop.), a Spanish-American settlement, is a shipping point for cattle.

BARELA, 162.5 *m.* (5,739 alt., 15 pop.), was named by Casimiro Barela, known as the "Perpetual Senator," who served Las Animas County as its representative for 40 years (1876-1916). He owned extensive properties in Las Animas County, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and a coffee plantation in South America. His home at Rivera, near Barela, was maintained with all the pomp and state of a feudal lord.

Left from Barela on a dirt road, which follows San Francisco Creek Valley through foothills heavily overgrown with scrub oak, cedar, and a scattering of piñons, to CORTESE'S RANCH, 3 *m.*, and DUTTO'S RANCH, 5 *m.*

South from Dutto's Ranch 7 *m.* by trail to a GOAT RANCH. More than 6,000 goats are pastured annually in Las Animas County, and the home manufacture of goat-milk cheese is a leading industry; the cheese is shipped to domestic and foreign markets. Ascending the steep side of RATON MESA (Sp. mouse), the road crosses and recrosses SAN FRANCISCO CREEK (*good fishing*). Scrub oak increases in size, willows give way to aspens and cedars, piñons to pines and firs. This isolated section has many wild flowers, ferns, and shrubbery not found elsewhere in the State. Brown bears, coyotes, timber wolves, skunks, badger, deer, grouse, and pheasants are encountered on the mesa. The luxuriant grasses on the SUMMIT OF RATON MESA (9,450 alt.), 10 *m.*, fatten large herds of white-faced Herefords. Kanyatche, a chief of the Southern Ute, led his tribesmen on successful hunts over Raton Mesa. The territory was contested by the Comanche, who placed their dead in tree-tops along San Francisco Creek. Hunters, fishermen, and cowboys occasionally come upon these relics.

The highway passes through a region of deep arroyos cut by summer freshets to a junction with State 206, 171.8 *m.*

Left on this dirt road over Frijole Hill and through fields of beans, where prairie lands have been plowed in contour lines designed to retain moisture, to C. C. C. CAMP BUILDINGS, 7 *m.* The corps is engaged in combating soil erosion in the surrounding country.

At 8 *m.* is TRINIDAD (*see Trinidad*).

BESHOAR JUNCTION, 176.5 *m.*, is at the junction with US 350 (*see Tour 10*), which unites with US 160 for 7 miles.

Huge slag piles at the eastern entrance to EL MORO, 179.8 *m.* (5,841 alt., 206 pop.), are refuse from coke ovens operated in the 1880's when coal from the district was converted into coke for use in the Pueblo smelters and steel works; the ovens were abandoned early in 1900. El Moro was a one-time rival of Trinidad.

SAN RAFAEL HOSPITAL, 181.5 *m.*, a large gray stone building, Trinidad's only hospital, is operated by the Catholic Sisters of Charity.

TRINIDAD, 183.5 *m.* (5,999 alt., 11,732 pop.) (*see Trinidad*), is at the junction with US 85 (*see Tour 12c*), US 360 (*see Tour 10*), and State 12 (*see Tour 11A*).

US 160 is united with US 85 as far as WALSENBURG, 222 *m.* (6,200 alt., 5,503 pop.) (*see Tour 12c*).

Section b. WALSENBURG to ALAMOSA; 75 m. US 160

This section of the route crosses the Sangre de Cristo Range and traverses the San Luis Valley, largest of the four great mountain parks

in Colorado. Politically and economically, the valley is part of Colorado, but culturally the southern extremity is an integral part of New Mexico. Shut off on all sides from the rest of the State by mountains, the valley developed almost as a minor principality. A large proportion of the inhabitants are descendants of early Spanish settlers, who retain many of their old customs and manners of living.

West of WALSENBURG, 0 *m.*, the highway passes through a region of dry grass-covered hills. In scattered park-like valleys crops of vegetables, hay, and grains are grown; some cattle are pastured on the slopes, but primarily this is an industrial district, its life centering around the coal mines that normally employ hundreds of workers.

Dominating the landscape are (L) EAST SPANISH PEAK (12,683 alt.) and WEST SPANISH PEAK (13,623 alt.), twin mountains standing well away from the Culebra Range, of which they are a part. Because of their isolated position, the Spanish Peaks served as landmarks for early explorers and fur traders, and their imposing bulks were regarded with superstitious awe by the Indians (*see Tour 12c*).

West of the Junction with State 111 (*see Tour 11C*), 15.1 *m.*, the route traverses foothill country near the southern edge of the Sangre de Cristo Range; forest growth becomes heavier as the road ascends by long curves to OJO HOT SPRINGS, 21.8 *m.* (*cabins, bathing*). The highway makes a sharp half-circle at MULESHOE, 26.2 *m.*, ascends by twists and loops to LA VETA PASS (9,378 alt), 29.1 *m.*, a low, heavily-timbered saddle between the Sangre de Cristo and Culebra Ranges, then descends through foothills into the SAN LUIS VALLEY, a stretch of level prairie 125 miles long, with an average width of 50 miles. Once disputed by the Ute and Comanche, it was finally captured by the former. Irrigation canals are constructed in straight lines for long distances across the flat terrain. The valley was one of the first sections in Colorado penetrated by the Spanish, and many residents today are of that origin. The first recorded Spanish expedition northward along the Rio Grande into Colorado was that of Juan Maria Rivera in 1761. In 1779 the military expedition of Bautiste de Anza, pursuing the Comanche chief Cuerno Verde (*see Tour 12c*), traversed the valley from south to north and named several streams in the valley—among them, the Conejos and La Jara.

The first white man to enter from the east, it is believed, was James Purcell, a Kentucky trader, who was forced into the mountains here by hostile Indians in 1803. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike's expedition entered by way of Mosca Pass in 1807, and proceeded southward to the Conejos River (*see Tour 15c*); 40 years later Frémont crossed the valley in search of a route for a transcontinental railroad.

Settlement began about 1850 with the establishment of several small villages on Mexican land grants. Population rapidly increased after gold discoveries in 1870.

West of La Veta Pass, US 160 crosses a section of the 240,000-acre TRINCHERA RANCH, largest private estate in Colorado. The ranch

is a fragment of the 1,038,000-acre Sangre de Cristo Grant given by the Mexican Government to Stephen Louis Lee and Narcisco Beaubien in 1843. When the grant was made, Beaubien was 13 years old. He and Lee were killed four years later during the Pueblo Indian revolt in New Mexico that cost the life of the New Mexico Territorial Governor, Charles Bent (*see Tour 9A*). Beaubien's share of the grant passed to his father, Charles Beaubien, owner of a considerable part of the Maxwell Grant near Trinidad (*see Tour 12c*), and Lee's half was sold to the father for $100. After the elder Beaubien's death virtually all of the Sangre de Cristo Grant was purchased by William Gilpin, first Territorial Governor of Colorado, and his associates. In 1937 the Trinchera Ranch was bought by Mrs. Ruth McCormick Simms of Santa Fe, New Mexico, at a reported price of $500,000. Herds of cattle and sheep are grazed here, and the ranch has more than 6,000 acres of hay lands.

RUSSELL, 35.9 *m.* (9,105 alt., 85 pop.), a mountain community clustered about a post office and general store, was founded as a placer-mining camp in the 1860's.

At 48.1 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved dirt road.

Left on this road to the unmarked SITE OF FORT MASSACHUSETTS, 6 *m.*, the first United States settlement in the San Luis Valley, and, so far as known, the first military post established by the U. S. Army in Colorado. Founded in 1852 to protect immigrants in the valley from Indians, the fort lay in a swampy hollow surrounded by foothills; soldiers not killed by the Indians were sickened by stagnant waters. The post was abandoned in 1858, and what was left of its garrision was removed to Fort Garland (*see below*).

FORT GARLAND, 50 *m.* (7,996 alt., 250 pop.), is a drowsy little farming town on the flat and arid eastern floor of the valley. Most of its buildings are of adobe; constructed of bricks about twelve inches long, six inches wide, and three inches thick, they are typical of such structures throughout the San Luis Valley. A mixture of adobe clay and water, into which straw has been worked for reinforcement, is molded by hand into bricks and dried in the sun. Adobe of a thinner consistency is used as mortar. In early days foundations were of stone bonded with this mortar; modern adobe structures are usually built on concrete foundations. Beams hewn from long logs are laid across the tops of the walls; usually they project two or three feet on each side, and the roofs consist of boards laid across the beams and thickly covered with adobe mud. The Spanish call the projecting timbers *vagas,* and on them string long ropes of red peppers, which add a touch of color to the gray walls.

Interiors are finished with adobe plaster. Contemporary buildings are usually brightened with stucco and whitewash; original settlers were usually content with hard-beaten earth as floor, but newer dwellings have wooden flooring. Undecorated, modest in design, adobe houses usually have but one room. Sometimes window sills and door jams are painted a brilliant blue, a custom originating in the Spanish belief that

the devil abhors this color, sacred to the Virgin Mary, and will not enter where it appears.

Named for Brigadier General John Garland, a fort was built here in 1858 when Fort Massachusetts (*see above*) was abandoned. The post was maintained until 1883 when the command was removed to Fort Lewis in the San Juan Basin (*see below*). The fort was rather a threatening gesture to check the Ute, a refuge and social center for settlers, than an actual base for military operations.

Jim Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Pfeiffer (*see below*), and Tom Tobin, noted frontier figures, lived here from time to time; Kit Carson commanded the post in 1866-67. In this vicinity Tobin killed the last of the Espinosas, fanatic assassins (*see Tour 5b*), and to prove it and claim the reward offered by the Territorial Legislature, cut off the man's head. As the legislature was not in session at the time, Tobin kept the trophy pickled in alcohol. A physician, so it is said, stole the head and departed for Pueblo. Discovering his loss, Tobin set out in pursuit and recovered it, for the doctor had dropped and broken the jar containing it. Tobin proceeded to Pueblo, where "a most unusual situation confronted him, because for the first and last time in the history of that city there was neither whisky nor alcohol enough to re-pickle the head." A supply train soon arrived with "strong waters," and Tobin claimed his reward.

OLD FORT GARLAND, on the southern edge of town, consists of a series of long low adobe buildings about a central plaza, or parade ground, shaded by huge cottonwood trees. The highway cuts across the old parade grounds, a portion of the old adobe walls having been destroyed to provide a right-of-way. In the center of the plaza are an old cannon and a tall flagpole. Part of the former post headquarters has been incongruously reroofed with tar; the walls have been covered with a white clay plaster.

In the CENTRAL HALL (*private; open daily*) have been preserved the journals in which the commanders, including Kit Carson, kept their records. Old muzzle-loading guns, an ox-yoke brought by some forgotten settler, a wooden plow, Indian arrowheads, and early-type bullets are displayed in cases.

Left from Fort Garland on State 159, across a tableland, to SAN LUIS (7,596 alt., 750 pop.), 15.5 *m.*, seat of Costilla County, one of the oldest communities in Colorado. The town lies at the center of the Sangre de Cristo Grant (*see above*). The first successful attempt to found a town on the grant was made in 1851 when six Spanish families settled north of the present town. Their adobe houses were built around a square, both for protection against Indians and promotion of social life. The outer walls were without openings, and all doors and windows faced the square, in which wells were dug. The surrounding land was divided into ranches. A tract of 860 acres, reserved as a town common in accord with the system then in vogue in Mexico, has been retained. The Ute made numerous raids on the colony, stealing livestock and supplies, until the establishment of Fort Massachusetts (*see above*).

San Luis has changed little since its early days. The inhabitants have preserved their culture, social life, foods, and dress, drawing inspiration from

Spain and New Mexico. Families have not intermarried with the Americans in the valley. Although many beautiful handicrafts of these people have been lost with the passing of the years, efforts are being made to restore them by the Work Projects Administration, which hopes to revive the almost-vanished arts of rug weaving and wood carving.

The Americans of Spanish descent are a religious people, most of them being of the Roman Catholic faith. Some belong to the Society of the Penitentes (*see Tour 11B*). Adobe churches, highly ornamented, are the dominating buildings in all old valley towns. The stone CHURCH OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD, erected in the ealy 186o's, still stands here. A general store, established in the same year by the Gallegos family, later kept by D. Salazar and known as the SALAZAR STORE, is said to be the oldest continuously operated business enterprise in Colorado. Salazar is credited with bringing the first mower and threshing machine into this section in 1864. The OLDEST HOUSE, in the eastern part of town, completed in 1852, has adobe walls covered with pink stucco.

West of Fort Garland, US 160 traverses the heart of the San Luis Valley, carpeted with sage and greasewood, a silvery plant that grows prolifically throughout the arid regions of the Southwest. Much of this area, splotched with alkali, is unfit for cultivation. North of the highway loom the overpowering bulks of MOUNT BLANCA (14,363 alt.) and OLD BALDY (14,125 alt.), rising abruptly from the level plain at the southern edge of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Visible from all parts of the San Luis Valley, these jagged peaks are among the highest in Colorado; they are, in reality, one mountain connected by a high saddle, and on many maps are shown as one. Geologists believe that a higher summit was torn away ages ago, either by glaciers or by volcanic action, leaving the two lesser stumps. Mount Blanca has been the object of awe and superstition to the Indians since the earliest times; it is particularly impressive, due to the absence of intervening foothills.

BLANCA, 54.5 *m.* (7,870 alt., 252 pop.), a community of adobe and stucco buildings, was born of a land drawing held in August 1908. People throughout the country bought small tracts of land here when offered a chance to draw for larger tracts. On the morning of the lottery hundreds of persons were encamped along Ute Creek. Difficulties in obtaining water rights and the generally unproductive soil prevented growth of the town.

The highway crosses the sluggish RIO GRANDE, 74.6 *m.*, more properly the Rio Grande Del Norte (Sp. Great River of the North). Rising above Creede and flowing in a southeasterly direction through the San Luis Valley, the stream marked the boundary between Texas and Mexico in 1836-48, and later marked the eastern limits of the territory obtained from Mexico after the Mexican War of 1848.

ALAMOSA (Sp. cottonwood grove), 75 *m.* (7,500 alt., 5,107 pop.), largest and most important town in the valley, is a shipping center and the headquarters of many potato brokerage concerns. Among its enterprises are a creamery, ice plant, flour mill, meat packing plant, and stockyards. Alamosa was founded in 1878 by Ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, president of the Denver & Rio Grande Construction Company.

The railroad arrived that year from Garland City, once terminus of the line, which uprooted itself and moved to Alamosa. Stores, churches, and houses were transported on flat cars, set up and occupied within a few days. A rowdy wide-open settlement frequented by gamblers, prospectors, and railroad construction huskies, the town saw many lynchings, and a large cottonwood tree on the river provided a convenient scaffold. From one of its limbs, in 1880, a Mexican cattle rustler was hanged. His body remained dangling throughout the day "to present, with its distorted features, a hideous spectacle to the passengers on the train as it left the city."

Alamosa is typical of the larger towns of the western farm-ranch country. Potato growers in blue jeans, cowhands in high heeled boots and Stetsons, walk the busy streets. Although seat of Alamosa County, the town was without a courthouse until 1938, largely because the county was forced to share part of the bonded indebtedness of Conejos County, from which it was created in 1913. The Alaredo, a three-day fiesta with parades, carnival, and a pageant presenting the early history of the San Luis Valley, is held here annually in July.

ADAMS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, on the western edge of town, founded in 1925 to meet the educational needs of this rather isolated area, has a dormitory and a three-story brick study hall.

Alamosa is at the junction with State 17 (*see Tour 11C*) and US 285 (*see Tour 15c*).

Section c. ALAMOSA to UTAH LINE; 243.4 m. US 160

Proceeding through an agricultural belt into mountain country, this section of the tour descends into a region of sagebrush plateaus broken by mesas and many canyons. The route passes centers of a prehistoric culture and the last home of the once-powerful Ute, traverses grazing country where the customs of early cattle days are practically unchanged, and crosses desolate areas where the scattered inhabitants live in a more primitive manner than the ancient Cliff Dwellers.

West of ALAMOSA, 0 *m.*, US 160 traverses the intensively cultivated floor of the San Luis Valley. Almost all farms are under irrigation. The chief crop is potatoes, although many acres are sown to wheat, barley, oats, lettuce, cauliflower, alfalfa, and field peas. Pea-fed hogs from the San Luis Valley command top prices on the Pacific Coast. Potatoes are of high quality, and yields range from 400 to 700 bushels an acre. The long low buildings frequently seen from the road, built partly underground, are potato cellars.

At 16 *m.* is the junction with an oiled road.

Right on this road to the COLORADO STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME (*open 9-4 daily*), 1.5 *m.*, for the aged and disabled who have served in some branch of military service. The State furnishes inmates lodging, food, spending money, and all other living costs, the only stipulation being that they are not permitted to claim pensions. The red-roofed, white-tiled buildings, at the edge of a lake, house a hospital and living quarters. Although the primary purpose of the lake is for irrigation, it has been de-

veloped as a recreational center. The institution is virtually self-supporting, with large farming tracts, greenhouses, and an electric light plant.

MONTE VISTA (Sp. mountain view), 17.5 *m.* (7,500 alt., 2,610 pop.), founded in 1887, was once known as Lariat and later as Henry. In the heart of a fertile agricultural district the town is an important vegetable-shipping point, the center of one of the State's largest potato-growing areas; more than 5,000,000 bushels of Brown Beauty and Red McClure potatoes were harvested in the county in 1938. Among other enterprises in the town are flour and feed mills, and creameries. The town is one of the few in the State where deeds provide for the forfeiture of land if intoxicating liquor is sold on the premises. Monte Vista has no water system; houses and business buildings have individual artesian wells.

The Ski-Hi Stampede, a three-day rodeo, has been held here annually in July since 1919, being an outgrowth of the days when cowboys gathered under the standards of cattle barons and matched their strength and skill for personal glory and the aggrandizement of their employer's outfit. Events include riding broncos and wild cattle, bareback riding, bulldogging, roping, lassoing of running animals, intricate tricks with one or more lariats, and trick riding by horsemen who swing under the neck and belly of their mounts—a feat learned from the Indians who used such tactics in warfare. Indians are sometimes brought from the reservations to perform their dances and ceremonials. Visual color is not lacking on the rodeo grounds; the sun blazes down upon the brilliant silk shirts, scarfs, and huge hats of the riders, and the elaborate trappings of the horses. Most performers in modern rodeos are professionals who travel from one local celebration to another, but many are cowhands employed by various flourishing outfits in the West. Both men and women compete in events, and usually one of the cowgirls is elected Queen and crowned with appropriate ceremony.

Monte Vista is at the northwestern junction with US 285 (*see Tour 15b*).

Left from Monte Vista on an unnumbered country road to the PICTURE ROCKS, 10 *m.* (*private property; apply to C. P. Grasier, Monte Vista Garage*). These cliffs lining Rock Creek have been carved and painted with petroglyphs or pictographs. Until 1935 these were believed to be the work of contemporary Indians, but in that year prospectors seeking gold stumbled upon a human skeleton and a well-preserved fragment of pottery. Archeologists now believe that the designs were the work of a people closely akin to those who lived on Mesa Verde (*see Mesa Verde National Park*).

West of Monte Vista the highway traverses the level irrigated valley, its prosperous farms watered by a series of canals established by a cooperative association. Almost all the area is subirrigated; water is run through ditches about 300 feet apart, which raises the water table to within two feet of the surface and provides a continuously even supply. In all directions the green valley is fringed with the hazy blue-and-white of distant mountains. To the west are the jagged San Juans; to the east, the Sangre de Cristos.

National Forests and Parks



National Park Service

BIGHORN RAMS

BUFFALO, GENESEE MOUNTAIN, DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS

U. S. Forest Service





Colo. Convention and Visitors Bureau

NIGHT CAMP



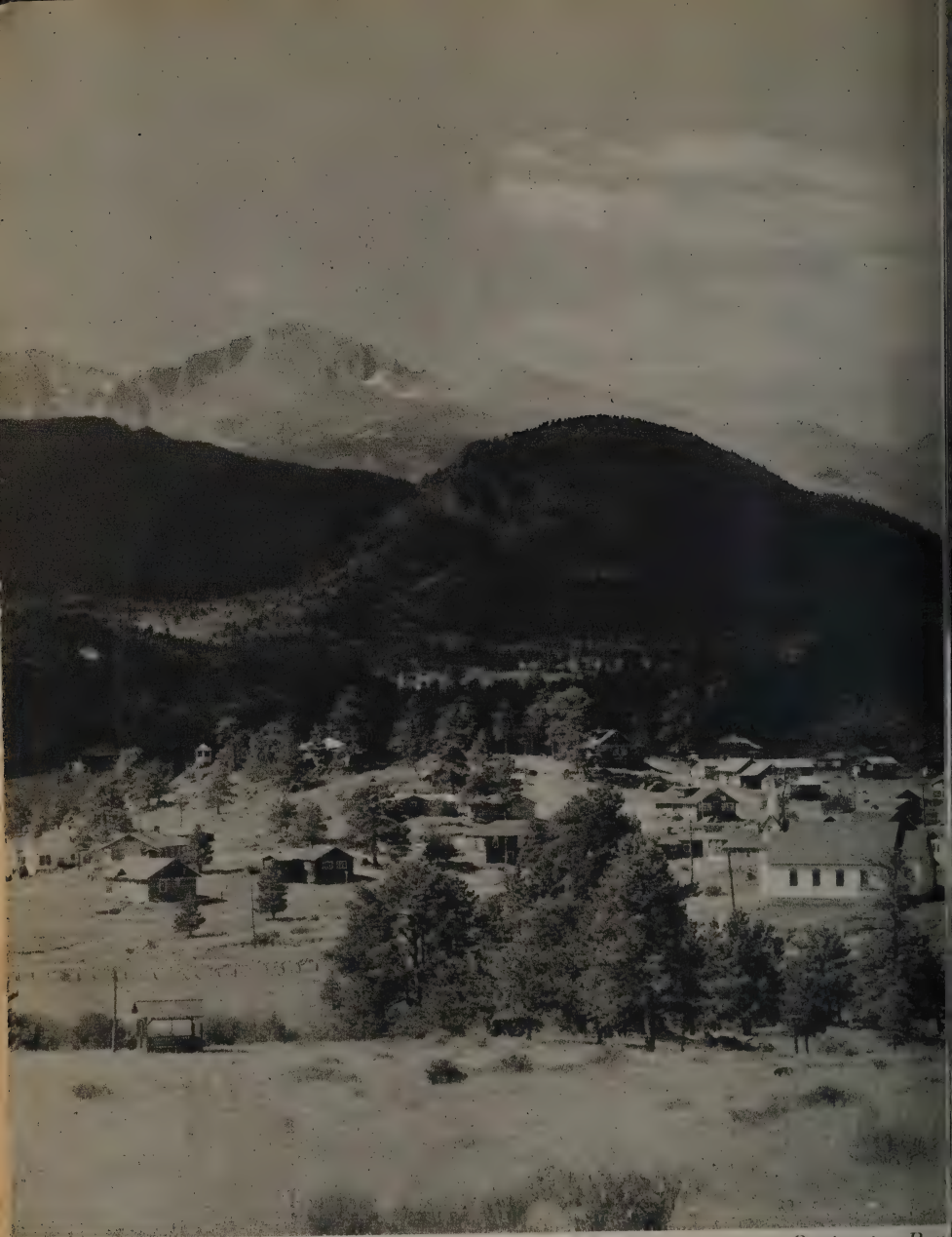
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RIDING PARTY

ROUT FISHING

Colo. Convention and Visitors Bureau





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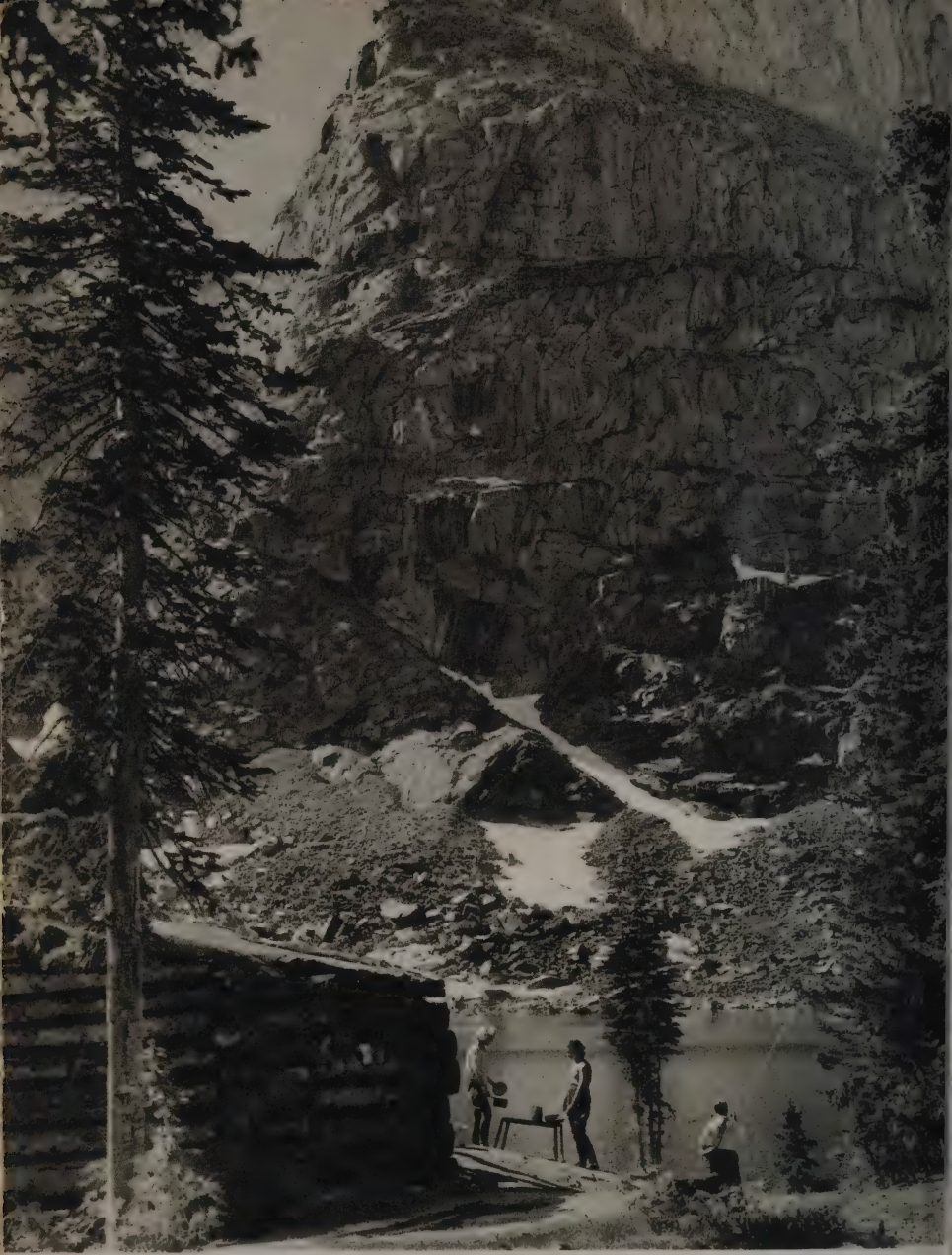
LONG'S PEAK (14,225 FT.), ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



ESTES PARK AND OURAY

MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY, ESTES PARK





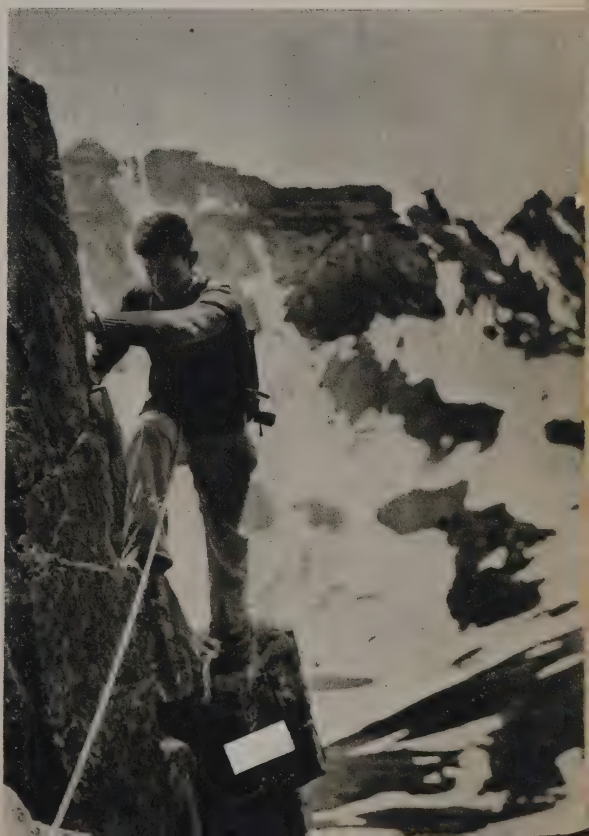
Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

CAMPING IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



U. S. Forest Service

SKIING, WOLF CREEK PASS, RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING
IN THE SAN JUANS



Department of the Interior

COLORADO RIVER: MIDDLE PARK

RODEO SCENE: ROPING A STEEI

Colo. Convention and Visitors Bureau



DEL NORTE, 31.2 *m.* (7,778 alt., 1,410 pop.), seat of Rio Grande County, founded in 1860, was a convenient rendezvous for freighters who formerly hauled supplies from the eastern slopes to the mines in the San Juan district. The settlement was built of stone, and many of the business structures of that day still stand. Vigilantes were active here for a time in early days. One night, so the story goes, they raided the jail, determined to hang two cattle rustlers; the prisoners, armed with chair legs and chunks of firewood, clubbed their way through the mob and escaped. The dismayed Vigilantes proceeded to shoot up the town, and in the melee succeeded in killing one of their own number, wounding many others, and vigilante enthusiasm subsided.

The road proceeds across dry sage flats, broken at intervals by narrow water courses fringed with willows and cottonwoods. Here and there abruptly rise rough tors, formed by the breaking of underlying granite strata during the volcanic period when the San Juan Mountains were created.

SOUTH FORK, 46 *m.* (8,250 alt., 250 pop.), is at the confluence of the Rio Grande and South Fork River.

At 47 *m.* is the junction with State 149 (*see Tour 21*).

US 160 crosses the eastern boundary of RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST, 47.4 *m.*, with 1,221,140 acres of Federal, State, and private land that almost entirely cover the eastern slope of the San Juans. There are few roads, but the forest is crisscrossed by trails, and camp and picnic grounds are numerous. The highway follows the South Fork River along a canyon darkened by lofty varicolored cliffs. The mountains are a natural setting for year-round sports; the slopes are so smooth that the construction of ski runs is unnecessary. In winter, dark green spruce stands out against the snow, and ice formed by freezing mists sparkles on trees, rocks, and canyon walls.

The route crosses the Continental Divide through WOLF CREEK PASS (10,850 alt.), 66 *m.*, climbing an ascent so steep that a motor highway was not constructed across the range until 1916, although the pass had long been used by Indians and pack trains hauling supplies to the mines. The pass marks the boundary between the Rio Grande and the San Juan National Forests.

Descending sharply through Wolf Creek Canyon, the highway follows the SAN JUAN RIVER (*trout fishing*) to WOLF CREEK CAMP GROUND, 74.5 *m.* Rising on the left is TREASURE MOUNTAIN (11,800 alt.), where, according to legend, a party of stormbound Frenchmen cached much bullion about 1750, intending to recover it later. They never returned, and the gold presumably remains hidden somewhere on the mountain slope.

PAGOSA SPRINGS (Ind. healing water), 89 *m.* (7,077 alt., 804 pop.), seat of Archuleta County, was named for its hot mineral springs, the largest of which is called Great Pagosa. They were discovered in 1859 when an expedition of the U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps under Captain J. N. Macomb explored the region. A military post,

established here in 1878 and named for Colonel Lewis, remained until 1882, when the garrison was removed to a point on La Plata River near Durango (*see below*).

The mile-square area surrounding the principal springs was designated by the Federal Government as a townsite and platted in 1880; lots were sold from the land office of the district. The extensive timber resources of the area brought in several sawmills, and for a period Pagosa Springs was the center of the largest lumber-producing region in Colorado.

The medicinal springs attracted many health-seekers, and with the decline of lumbering the town prospered as a spa. Until hotels were built, visitors occupied tents and cabins along the creek. Today the spring waters, with an average temperature of 153 degrees, are used to heat the town's courthouse, schools, and several business buildings.

The medicinal value of the springs was known to the Indians, and possession of them was long disputed by the Ute and Navaho. The two tribes at length agreed to settle the matter by a duel between a representative of each tribe. The champion selected by the Ute was Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Pfeiffer, Indian scout and aide of Kit Carson, who had been adopted by the tribe. Pfeiffer's stipulation that he be allowed to name the weapons was agreed upon, and he chose bowie knives. Story has it that as the two men rushed at each other, Pfeiffer hurled his knife at the Navaho, killing him instantly, and the springs became the undisputed property of the Ute.

Albert Henry Pfeiffer, born in Scotland in 1822, came to America in 1844, joined a freighting outfit at St. Louis, and worked his way to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was appointed captain of the mounted militia in 1859. His wife, a Spanish girl, was slain by Indians four years later. A life-long friend of Kit Carson, he served several years in the latter's regiment, operating in what was known as the Navaho country, and in 1865 was appointed lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Having served as Indian agent in New Mexico, he took up a homestead near Granger, Colorado, where he was adopted into the Ute tribe, receiving the name of "Tata" Pfeiffer.

West of Pagosa Springs, US 160 follows the abandoned grade of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The highway winds across a series of barren hills where weather stumps and a sparse growth of grass are all that remain of a once-dense forest.

At 91.4 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road across the southern boundary of the San Juan National Forest, 3.4 *m.*, and upward through mountain forest to DUTTON CREEK, 3.5 *m.*, MARTINEZ CREEK, 5.5 *m.*, and O'NEIL CREEK, 13.5 *m.*, all good trout streams. North of GORDON CREEK, 13.6 *m.*, the road swings west to the PIEDRA CAMP GROUND (*free; information at Bridge Ranger Station*), 16 *m.*, on the PIEDRA RIVER, also noted for its fishing.

At WILLIAMS CREEK, 18 *m.*, the road turns again northwest, following the trout stream to the junction with a dirt road, 21 *m.*; R. here 3 *m.*, along

Williams Creek, to the edge of the SAN JUAN PRIMITIVE AREA, at the foot of the Continental Divide.

The route passes DYKE, 101.5 *m.* (6,081 alt., 10 pop.), a rural community, and crosses another boundary of the San Juan National Forest, 103.5 *m.*, to a junction with State 151, 105.3 *m.*

Left on this unimproved road is ARBOLES, 18 *m.* (6,005 alt., 48 pop.), the only railroad outlet in Archuleta County.

At CHIMNEY ROCK FILLING STATION, 107.8 *m.*, is a foot trail.

Left on this trail to CHIMNEY ROCK, 1.5 *m.* (*approximately 1½ hours each way*), a formation standing on a high mesa that contains architectural remains believed to date back more than 1,000 years. These ruins are important as they indicate the limits of the territory inhabited by the prehistoric people of the Southwest. A pueblo chamber, 200 feet long and 80 feet wide, the only one excavated, is in a fair state of preservation. In the vicinity are approximately 100 mounds believed to cover other structures containing stone relics of archeological importance. Remains of signal fires indicate the manner in which these tribes communicated with each other.

US 160 crosses the RIO PIEDRA (Sp. stone river), 111.5 *m.*, a clear stream named, it is believed, by the Escalante expedition in 1776. At its headwaters lies untouched wilderness, one of the popular pack-trip regions of the State. There are no roads, and horse trails are few and difficult to follow. The country at the source of the Piedra has been set aside as a primitive area in which no commercial development is permitted. Box canyons, dead-end chasms, are a peculiarity of the region. Waters fall into the upper ends of these gorges in roaring cataracts and foam across the stony floors between sheer granite walls to emerge in the foothills. Wild game is abundant; bear are seen in numbers, although the grizzly, most ferocious of the species, has disappeared. Deer, elk, and antelope are also found; as few fishermen penetrate this high country, fishing is exceptionally good.

The road winds up and down foothills that form the divide between the drainage basins of the Piedra and Los Pinos. The hills are covered with rich stands of pine interspersed with aspen. The San Juan is the only forest in the State in which the aspen is not native; all have been planted in reforestation operations.

The route crosses the southwest boundary of the San Juan National Forest, 129.3 *m.*, to BAYFIELD, 131.5 *m.* (6,500 alt., 277 pop.), in a grove of cottonwoods and willows on Los Pinos River; the community resembles a New England village.

Right from Bayfield on a graded dirt road, which parallels Los Pinos River and crosses the western boundary of the San Juan National Forest, to the VALLECITO CAMP GROUNDS (*free; information at Vallecito Ranger Station*), 15.3 *m.*; there is good trout fishing here in the river and its tributaries.

At 132.1 *m.* is the junction with State 284.

Left on this road to the junction with State 172, 4.1 *m.*; L. here 3.9 *m.* to IGNACIO, (*see Tour 11D*), headquarters of the Consolidated Ute Agency.

At 147.2 *m.* is the junction with US 550 (*see Tour 18*).

CARBON MOUNTAIN (L), 148.8 *m.* (7,834 alt.), has been one of the most discussed mountains in North America since it first showed signs of tumbling headlong into the valley. Fear that the mountain will some day engulf the city of Durango, or will dam the Animas River so that the backing waters will flood the town and make it uninhabitable, are pronounced groundless by scientists; nevertheless, its strange proclivities have given birth to the nicknames "moving mountain" and "walking mountain."

In 1932 sections of the mountainside began to slide toward the river, and the movement has since continued intermittently. Volcanic activity, earth tremors, and the burning of coal veins have been cited as causes for the phenomenon. But experts of the National Park Service and the Geological Survey ascribe the movements to the fact that Carbon Mountain is composed of three rock formations differing greatly in their resistance to natural forces. The Animas River, having cut into the mountain's side, has exposed a stratum of tilted sandstone on which rests a stratum of shale; these shale beds, cut loose from their sandstone anchorage, are sliding toward the river under the pull of gravity. Water has seeped into the shales, "greasing" the surface on which the slide moves, so that the ordinarily slow process of nature has been speeded.

DURANGO, 151.6 *m.* (6,505 alt., 5,400 pop.), seat of La Plata County and center of the San Juan Basin, is the chief shipping point of the rich farming section along the Animas River and the cattle ranges in the mountains and plateaus to the west. The Spanish Trails Fiesta, similar to other western rodeos, but with many Ute and Navaho Indians in attendance, is held here annually in mid-August.

The town was founded in 1880 by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which avoided Animas City (*see Tour 18*) when building through this region and established its own town here to profit from the business created by the building of the road. This provoked the Animas City *Daily Southwest* to comment, "Where the new town of Durango is to be, or not to be, God and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad only knows."

The first mail was carried in by anyone who happened to be coming this way, and was dumped into a cracker box in a store, where those expecting letters were at liberty to rummage. Water, hauled from springs several miles away, sold at 40¢ a barrel. Court was held in a large room over a general store, and on one occasion when the jury in a murder trial was out, the spectators cleared the floor and had a dance. When the jurors returned, the judge ordered silence while the verdict of guilty was pronounced, after which the dance was resumed, with the judge, lawyers, and jurors, but presumably not the prisoner, participating in great glee.

The town was a rough-and-tumble community during its early days, and the cattle industry played a large part in its development. Cowhands rubbed shoulders with prospectors, miners, gamblers, freight

ers, and railroad construction hands. Feuds were many, and the notorious Stockton-Eskridge gang of desperadoes carried their warfare throughout the county, rustling cattle and jumping claims. They clashed with Vigilantes one day on the main street and engaged in an hour's gun fight. A street car line ran less than a year because "the crews were abusive and insulting to patrons, and the cars invariably pulled away from the railroad station before all incoming passengers could get aboard."

The Durango *Idea* reported in 1885 that a group of local men, organized in military formation with a major, captain, and several lieutenants, had left to explore recently discovered ruins near La Boca, New Mexico, where they were to "dig up Aztecs." A caravan of 30 horses and 15 burros was required to transport the "explorers" and "the following necessities to military life: 5 cases of chewing tobacco, 3 cases of beer, 10 gallons of heavy liquids, 4 burro-loads of the stuff that busted Parliament, 7 reels of fuse, a box of soap, 2 boxes of cigars, a fish line, 20 pairs of rubber boots, 200 loaves of bread, a can of lard, and one pound of bacon." In a footnote the editor added: "Ranchmen, beware! These folks are bad after chickens and other ranch truck."

The Durango *Herald-Democrat* was formerly published by "Dave" Day, pioneer editor, who established it in 1892, moving his printing plant from Ouray where he had previously published *The Solid Muldoon*. Both newspapers were widely quoted for Day's salty and often rather profane wit; at one time he had forty-two libel suits pending against him as a result of his stinging paragraphs. Stories about him are legion. On one occasion, it is said, Congressman "Jim" Belford was addressing a local political rally, and as his remarks were more and more extended, Day stretched himself out full length on some chairs just below the speaker's platform. Noting this, Belford rather apologetically observed that he would soon conclude his remarks. "Don't hurry, Jim," said Day, who championed the political opposition. "We can lie down here as long as you can lie up there."

The PUBLIC LIBRARY (*open 9-9 daily; 2-6 Sun., Sept. 1-June 1*), corner of Second Ave. and 12th St., a one-story building of brown brick and stucco, built in 1907, contains 18,700 volumes, including a good collection on the archeology of southwestern Colorado.

The walls in front of KIMBALL'S INDIAN STORE, 700 Main St., bear pictures of prominent Ute chiefs, including Ignacio, Buckskin Charlie, Ouray, and Ute Jack. On exhibition are peace pipes, bows and arrows, head-dresses, buckskin squaw dresses, blankets, and numerous modern articles made by the Ute and Navaho Indians.

West of Durango the highway traverses the flat cultivated valley into low rolling hills. On the west the granite LA PLATA MOUNTAINS are a saw-tooth edge against the horizon, sloping southward to fade into the high plateau country of Mesa Verde. Much of this country is good grazing land, and cowhands are occasionally seen rounding up cattle. In early days the native Ute were regarded as

nuisances by cattlemen, who viewed "trespassing" Indians with suspicion, particularly when stock was missing. While searching for a horse, so runs the story, a rancher met and questioned a Ute who said that he was headed for the reservation. "You just come from the timber?" The Ute nodded. "Seen anything of a bell horse?" The Ute grunted and nodded. "Hobbled?" Another nod. "A light bay with U-X brand on the left shoulder?" Again the Indian nodded. "Well, he's mine," the rancher declared. "Where'd you run across him?" "No see um," the Ute responded.

At 159.5 *m.* is the junction with State 140.

Left on this road to the FORT LEWIS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (*open*), 4 *m.*, originally a military post, now a State institution. The post, established in 1880, was garrisoned with troops moved from Fort Garland (*see above*) to protect the first white settlers in this region. After the Ute had been confined to reservations in 1892, the garrison was withdrawn, and the buildings at Fort Lewis utilized as an Indian school. For a time the Indian children could not understand and did not take kindly to "white-man schooling." They started fires that destroyed many buildings, including the barracks and most of officers' row. The 6,300-acre grounds included in the military reservation and the remaining buildings were turned over to the State by the Federal government in 1910 as part of the land grant college system, with the proviso that "Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to such school, free of charge for tuition, and on terms of equality with white pupils." The State maintains a junior college here as a branch of the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, offering coeducational courses in agriculture, engineering, home economics, and rural education.

Passing HESPERUS, 164.5 *m.* (8,113 alt., 125 pop.), a farm village, the route crosses the southern boundary of Montezuma National Forest, 169.3 *m.*, and ascends into higher plateau country to the crest of the divide between the watersheds of the Rio Mancos and Animas River. To the west is SLEEPING UTE MOUNTAIN; according to Indian legend, the Ute of this region were once a tribe of giants as large as this prostrate form. One year, departing to hunt in the north, they left a lone brave to guard their possessions. The faithful sentinel remained at his post day after day, year after year, for centuries. Finally, he stretched out on the ground and slept. His tribe, whose return he had vainly awaited, had offended the Great Spirit, it seems, and as punishment they had been reduced in stature to that of ordinary mortals. Only the faithful watcher, fast asleep, was spared. When, after many ages, the Ute returned home, they found him recumbent upon the ground, and here he still sleeps.

MANCOS, 182.5 *m.* (7,035 alt., 646 pop.), a shipping point for stock, is also an outfitting place for tourists, miners, and prospectors bound for La Plata Mountains, noted for their silver lodes. Much mining was done above timberline, lending support to the old prospectors' maxim: "A good silver mine is above timberline ten times out of nine."

West of Mancos the highway traverses what is known as the purple sage country, a broad level plateau. The sweep of purple and gray,

accented by flashes of bright green where juniper or scrub cedar has found root, lends the region an indescribable beauty. The first impression is one of extreme monotony, but under the play of sunlight and shadow the brush changes from gray to an almost metallic silver, or deepens to dusky purple; the pungent scent of sage permeates the air.

At 190.1 *m.* is the junction with State 146, leading into MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK (*see Mesa Verde National Park*).

The route continues across the plateau and descends into a pleasant valley watered by one of the many small tributaries of the Dolores River. Small farmhouses are scattered among the cottonwoods along the stream, and green slopes provide excellent range for livestock.

At 198.5 *m.* is the junction with State 145 (*see Tour 20*).

CORTEZ, 200.5 *m.* (6,198 alt., 921 pop.), seat of Montezuma County, is a trading center for sheep and cattle raisers who pasture their herds on the sage flats to the west. The town was founded in 1887 when ranchers first pushed into the Montezuma Valley; many of the tan sandstone buildings were erected during that period. Cortez is interesting on Saturday nights, when its main street is filled with ranchers, farmers, and Indians; the latter are usually dressed in brilliant velveteens and calicoes, and aglitter with silver and turquoise jewelry. Ordinarily an Indian family, including many children, arrives in a body to examine and trade for trinkets. The majority are Ute, although there is a sprinkling of Navaho and Piute.

In Cortez is the junction with US 84 (*see Tour 11E*).

Veering to the northwest, the highway traverses sage-covered plateaus for almost 100 miles. Sheep and cattle, fed on the meager grass among the sage, are the basis of economic life in the region, one of the most sparsely settled in the State. Dugouts, occupied by herders, are sometimes seen. These pits, 10 to 12 feet wide, 14 to 20 feet long, and about four feet deep, are roofed with boughs and brush, covered with dirt, and topped with a layer of sod. The door, often a flap of canvas, is the only aperture, as most of the cooking is done outside.

YELLOW JACKET, 215.6 *m.* (7,035 alt., 7 pop.), a general store and post office, was named for a near-by canyon, the walls of which are plastered with numberless yellow jacket nests.

ACKMEN, 218.9 *m.* (7,000 alt., 50 pop.), is a trading post for Indians and tourists. Stock raising is the principal occupation of the surrounding country, which is slashed with dry arroyos and rocky canyons.

Left from Ackmen on a dirt road to RUIN CANYON (*inquire directions locally*), 6 *m.*, site of one of the many groups of prehistoric ruins of southwestern Colorado. Here in what at first appears to be a mound of quarried stones are discernible the crumbling walls of a 22-room pueblo.

Northwest of CAHONE, 225.8 *m.*, is DOVE CREEK, 235 *m.* (6,600 alt., 120 pop.), a frontier town resembling a movie set with its false front frame structures—one bearing in faded two-foot letters "Dove Creek Opera House." In new buildings are tractors and farm

implements displayed for sale. Development of the area was slow until the completion of the new highway in 1936. Farmers from the Dust Bowl in eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and Texas, have come in and grubbed sagebrush from the rich productive soil; the area is experiencing a small boom.

In his younger days Zane Grey, writer of western fiction, lived for a time in Dove Creek, and much of his novel *Riders of the Purple Sage* is said to have been written here. There are several elderly townsfolk who identify themselves with characters in the book.

US 160 crosses the UTAH LINE, 243.4 *m.*, 10 miles east of Monticello, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

Tour 11A

Trinidad—Stonewall—Junction US 160; 66.3 *m.*, State 12, State 111. Oil-processed road between Trinidad and Stonewall; graded dirt between Stonewall and La Veta.

Limited accommodations.

This tour traverses the picturesque Stonewall country and affords an opportunity for study of Spanish-American communal life. In the region around Stonewall Gap and Monument Lake are summer houses of many Trinidad residents; trout fishing is good; there is small game hunting in season in all sections outside San Isabel National Forest.

In TRINIDAD, 0 *m.* (5,999 alt., 11,732 pop.) (*see Trinidad*), State 12 proceeds westward by way of Robinson Hill. The road passes between low chalk bluffs wooded with cedar; the Purgatoire River (*see Tour 12c*) lies (L) just beyond a narrow strip of cultivated land.

JANSEN, 2.5 *m.* (6,085 alt., 30 pop.), a farm community settled in the 1860's, derives its income from garden truck and sugar beets.

West of Jansen the highway follows the northern bank of the Purgatoire River through higher foothill country, covered with a thick growth of juniper and piñon; numerous small farms and truck gardens dot the narrow valley.

At 4.8 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road across the Purgatoire; on the hills above the road is (L) PIEDMONT, a former coal camp. Old weather-beaten houses are occupied by a few Spanish-American families.

SOPRIS, 0.7 *m.* (6,166 alt., 300 pop.), a small coal town founded by E. R.

Sopris, pioneer, was originally known as the Sopris Coal Camp, and was at one time the largest producer in Las Animas County. Adobe huts along the road, built during the late 1870's, are occupied by Spanish-American coal miners.

At 6.8 *m.* is the junction with another dirt road.

Right on this road is COKEDALE, 1 *m.* (6,350 alt., 500 pop.), founded in 1906 by the American Smelting and Refining Company on land belonging to Sam Thor, whose old adobe house stands at the north end of town. Coke from ovens here is shipped to the smelter at Leadville.

TIJERAS PLAZA (Sp. scissors), 9.5 *m.*, a small community of adobe huts occupied by Italian and Spanish-American coal miners, was so named because early settlers left the roof poles of their houses projecting beyond the walls in a "V" shape suggestive of scissor blades. A large adobe church (L), dedicated to the Child Jesus of Atocha, was erected in 1874 and is interesting for its unrelieved severity of design. The thick walls are pierced by narrow windows and surmounted with a simple wooden spire crowned with a white cross. An adobe building (R) on a low hill, survival of an experiment of early Spaniards in communal housing, is divided into cubicles, the compartment doorways facing the road. Each apartment was occupied by a member of the family. When a son married, he built his one-room house against the wall of the family dwelling and thus had to erect only three walls instead of four. As the family's children grew up and established their own households, the size of such apartment buildings increased correspondingly. At the western edge of town is (R) an old graveyard, where several piles of small stones, some surmounted with wooden crosses, mark resting places on which coffins were temporarily placed while pallbearers rested.

At 10.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road, across the Purgatoire, is VALDEZ, 0.5 *m.* (6,000 alt., 250 pop.); the FREDERICK MINE here, with some 30 miles of underground tunnels, is one of the largest coal mines in southern Colorado. East of the camp several hills of black slag have been burning for years, having been ignited by spontaneous combustion.

SEGUNDO, 12.3 *m.* (6,220 alt., 600 pop.), on the banks of the Purgatoire, has many dwellings and store buildings constructed of crudely fashioned red clay brick; window frames and doorways are painted bright blue, a color that inhabitants believe keeps the devil away. In the fall, strings of small dried pumpkins and red peppers hang from porch beams.

Right from Segundo on a dirt road to the ghost town of PRIMERO, 1 *m.*, a flourishing coal camp with a population of 2,000 in 1902. Until 1925, when the town was abandoned, it produced more than 68,000 tons of coal a month. Most of the buildings have been torn down for salvage; only the walls of a church and the concrete bases of the mine tipple remain.

SAN JUAN PLAZA, 12.8 *m.*, and ZARCILLO PLAZA (Sp. earring), 13.8 *m.*, are family communities; the latter was named for two large rock formations in ZARCILLO CANYON, 14.3 *m.*

VELESQUEZ, 15.1 *m.*, and MEDINAS PLAZA, 16.2 *m.*, are likewise family communities; in the latter is GUADALUPE CHURCH (*inquire at Velesquez for key*), built sometime before 1872 and dedicated to Our Lady of Guadalupe. Three generations of the Medinas family live in this settlement.

The highway traverses Purgatoire Valley through luxuriant fields of alfalfa to CORDOVA PLAZA, 17.8 *m.*, another family community ruled by the white-haired grandfather. It is virtually self-supporting; even the weaving of cloth was done by the women at one time. The MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH (*open*), built of adobe in 1872, is kept spotlessly clean; linens embroidered by the women of the family cover the altar. A priest comes from Trinidad each Christmas and again on July 16 when the founding of the church is celebrated. On the northern outskirts of the settlement, in an old MEXICAN CEMETERY (L), is a Penitente cross, constructed of poles eight inches in diameter and eight feet long, marking the spot where a Cristo fell while carrying a cross during one of the Good Friday rites of this cult (*see Tour 11B*).

West of Cordova Plaza the road winds between foothills into a valley largely devoted to stock raising. The wide meadows provide excellent pasturage during summer; alfalfa grown in the irrigated sections is cured for winter feeding.

WESTON, 19.6 *m.* (6,976 alt., 510 pop.), a hamlet built of wood instead of adobe and named for Sam Weston, pioneer settler, is the center of an extensive lumbering and farming area.

West from Weston is the STONEWALL, a long gray rock barrier stretching across the valley like an enormous dam. Beyond is a striking view of the Culebra range; granite crags and deep fissures sweep down sharply to the forests below. The highest peak in this section of the range is CULEBRA (14,069 alt.), noted for its double peak. To the left of Culebra is RED PEAK (13,600 alt.), prominent with its red sandstone cap.

STONEWALL, 30.1 *m.* (7,640 alt., 11 pop.), a resort town, was established in 1867 by Juan Guitterez, who grazed cattle in the valley. During the 1880's the settlement was the scene of many cattle and timber wars, during which grazing and lumbering interests bitterly fought homesteaders. A park here (*free campgrounds; cottages*) is maintained by the City of Trinidad.

In Stonewall is the junction with State 111, which the route now follows (R) north.

Left from Stonewall on a dirt road across the Middle Fork of the Purgatoire and through high meadow lands to DULING'S LODGE, 1 *m.* (*meals, rooms, saddle horses*).

Right from the lodge 5 *m.* on wagon road to the junction with a foot trail; R. here 2 *m.* to LOST LAKE (*trout*). Far above timberline, its rocky shores fringed with alpine vegetation, kinnikinnick, creeping phlox, and stunted grass, the cold blue waters have never been fathomed.

State 111 passes through STONEWALL GAP, 30.4 *m.*, a natural opening in the dike that juts up at intervals across the United States from Mexico to Canada. According to geologists, the Stonewall was thrown up by the volcanic action that created the Sangre de Cristo Range, at which time great masses of lava were forced up through crevices in the granite understrata; only in this vicinity does it attain any considerable height; here the eastern face of the wall rises abruptly more than 250 feet high. On the steep dirt slope on the western side, trees, shrubs, and grasses find a precarious foothold. Waters of the Middle Fork of the Purgatoire River pour through the gap.

At 35.8 *m.* is the junction with State 152, also known as the Whisky Creek Pass Road.

Left on this dirt road over numerous switchbacks to the SUMMIT OF THE CULEBRA RANGE, 12 *m.* The road ascends Culebra Mountain through dense forests of aspen, fir, pine, and spruce. Turbulent Whisky Creek is crossed, recrossed, and finally lost as the highway climbs above timberline to the base of the gray granite crags of Culebra's precipitous peaks, reaching an altitude of 12,270 feet. This road, completed in 1937 as a Work Progress Administration project, will be connected with a highway on the other side of the range by a tunnel drilled through the mountain top.

At 36 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to MONUMENT LAKE, 0.5 *m.* (*cabins, dining hall and commissary, dance pavilion; boats; riding horses*), named for a monolith rising from its center. Trinidad and Las Animas County maintain a game preserve here for deer and buffalo.

The highway passes CITY HOUSE, 38.4 *m.*, a pumping station for the Trinidad Waterworks, ascends over hairpin curves to NORTH LAKE, 39.1 *m.*, part of the Trinidad water system, and crosses the eastern boundary of San Isabel National Forest, 45.1 *m.* (*see Tour 8b*). From CUCHARAS PASS (8,500 alt.), 46.5 *m.*, is a wide view of the towering Sangre de Cristo Range to the north and west, and the massive Spanish Peaks to the northeast. At the northern boundary of San Isabel National Forest, 54 *m.*, is a view of the huge walls that radiate from the Spanish Peaks like spokes of a wheel. One known as the DEVIL'S STAIR STEPS approaches the highway at this point. State 111 follows the widening valley of Cucharas Creek. Scrub oak and piñon replace the fir and pine of the higher mountain region, and wild meadows give way to irrigated fields of lettuce, peas, and alfalfa.

LA VETA (Sp. vein), 63.5 *m.* (7,024 alt., 782 pop.), is a trading center for neighboring farms. According to an old Aztec legend, the valley in which La Veta lies, at the foot of the Spanish Peaks, was once a Paradise on earth, where no man suffered pain or cold, or was ever unhappy. This blissful state continued until the first Spanish arrived, when the gods of Huajotolla, as the Spanish Peaks were known to the early Indians, became angry and made the valley as other parts of earth.

At 66.3 *m.* is the junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11b*), 10 miles west of Walsenburg (6,200 alt., 5,503 pop.) (*see Tour 12c*).

Tour 11B

Walsenburg—Westcliffe—Texas Creek (Junction US 50); 85 *m.*, State 69.

Graded or graveled road throughout.
Limited accommodations.

This route traverses a region once the stronghold of the Ute, whose trails crisscrossed mountains and valleys where game was abundant and sheltered parks provided excellent winter camp grounds. Spanish explorers followed these trails into the wilderness to build forts and search for treasure. This is a country of ever-changing mountain and river vistas, with high forests of spruce and pine, and numerous clear streams well-stocked with trout.

In WALSENBURG, 0 *m.* (6,200 alt., 5,503 pop.) (*see Tour 12c*), State 69 branches northwest from US 160 (*see Tour 11*) and passes through extensive bituminous coal fields.

BADITO, 18 *m.* (6,387 alt., 12 pop.), on the Huerfano River, is at the entrance to the Huerfano Valley.

Left from Badito on a dirt road paralleling Oak Creek, to the crumbling ruin of an old SPANISH FORT, 7 *m.* The faint triangular outline of the walls crowns a hill overlooking Oak Creek and commands a good view of the valley where the old Taos Trail wound from Badito south to Sangre de Cristo Pass. The fort was built between 1819-20 at the order of Don Facundo Melagres, Spanish Governor of New Mexico, to guard the pass against American invasion. An encounter occurred a few months after the fort was constructed, when six members of the garrison were killed by an attacking party of white men reputedly disguised as Indians. The fort was abandoned after a treaty with the United States fixed the boundary along the Arkansas River.

State 69 crosses rough hilly country, skirting the southern edge of the Wet Mountains. The most prominent peak in this range is GREENHORN MOUNTAIN (12,334 alt.), named for the Comanche chieftain, Cuerno Verde (*see Tour 12c*).

FARISITA, 21.2 *m.* (6,700 alt., 300 pop.), was once known as Talpa, but the postmaster, John Farris, renamed it for his daughter, Jeanette, called "La Farisita" (the little Farris lady) by the Mexican inhabitants. FORT TALPA, an adobe outpost established by the Spaniards about 1820, still stands next to the general store.

A *morada* (meeting house) of *Los Hermanos Penitentes,* or the Penitent Brothers, appears (L) among the trees across the river. While many members of this cult, all men, live in the Huerfano Valley, there is no general organization of supreme authority, each local society being

independent. The chief officer, *hermano mayor* (elder brother), has absolute authority, and as a rule holds office for life.

Their grim practices, brought to New Mexico in 1598 by Don Juan de Onate, spread rapidly, although practiced secretly through fear of excommunication. In 1886 the Catholic Church attempted to abolish the flagellation ceremonies, but they still survive, a somber mixture of Christianity and Indian paganism.

During Holy Week their Passion Play is enacted up and down the Huerfano Valley, as in many other Southern Colorado communities, much as it was in the sixteenth century. The secret ceremonies start in the *morada,* where the freshly whitewashed adobe walls, it is said, are often splotched with blood after the flagellation rites have been concluded. Witnesses have testified that the brothers kneel before a *sangrador* (blood-letter), who gouges crosses on their bare backs with a piece of jagged glass. These wounds are kept open and bleeding, often by rubbing salt into them, until Easter. The Penitent Brothers whip themselves all Holy Thursday afternoon and night, chanting dismally as lashes of soapweed swish through the air.

Before dawn on Good Friday twelve chanting marchers leave the *morada* to the accompaniment of a wailing *pito* (flute) and march toward a secret *Calvario* in some mountain fastness; here the final ritual is enacted. Outsiders are not permitted to witness these proceedings; often deputy sheriffs are enlisted to insure privacy. Leading the procession are two men bearing lanterns to guide the bare, frozen, and bleeding feet of a brother clothed in flapping cotton drawers, with a black bag resembling a hangman's cap over his head. He stumbles along blindly, lashing his naked back and shoulders with a soapweed whip.

Behind him, similarly dressed, follows the *Cristo* elected to play the role because of his godly life. He staggers along under a huge wooden cross often five times his own weight. Trailing the *Cristo,* the other brothers continue to lash themselves with razor-sharp soapweed and cactus whips. Men have been known to tie the skull of a cow to a rope hooked with barbs into the muscles of their back, and drag the burden over the steep hills until the hooks are torn free.

Upon reaching the *Calvario* the procession halts. The *Cristo* is tied with ropes to the cross he has been carrying; the cross is then raised by attendants wearing headbands of thorns. Until half a century ago the man was nailed to the cross, but this is no longer done. Throughout this day-long ceremony the brothers continue to lash themselves until in pain or religious fervor they fall exhausted, or deliberately throw themselves into beds of cacti to increase their sufferings in penance for their sins.

At dusk the haggard and tortured brothers return to the *morada,* where others of the faith are waiting. As psalms are sung, the twelve candles burning on the altar are extinguished until only one remains lighted. The *amatrada,* a noise-making machine made with a flat piece of wood that rotates against a toothed wheel, is set in motion;

chains are dragged across the floor and rattled; the *pito* shrills loudly in this pandemonium, which is a command to the dead to arise. Abruptly there is silence as the *hermano mayor* lifts his arms and chants a prayer for the dead. Singing is resumed, and the candles, one by one, are relighted. The brothers then kneel in a last prayer, and the grim ceremonies are concluded for another year.

GARDNER CONE (L), 23.3 *m.*, an old landmark, is recognizable by its squat shape and prismatic coloring. To the north (R) the hills are dark with groves of piñon pine. This conifer differs from others of the species in that its seeds are large and edible; the gathering and marketing of piñon nuts provides a regular source of income for the Spanish-American folk of this district. The pungent smell of burning piñon wood comes from the chimneys of the small adobe houses that dot the slopes.

GARDNER, 28 *m.* (7,002 alt., 125 pop.), typical of the old Southwest, retains the spirit of the frontier; many of its business buildings and houses are of adobe. Gardner, named for Herbert Gardner, a farmer instrumental in introducing cantaloupe into the Rocky Ford region (*see Tour 9a*), is the chief outfitting point for excursions into the Sangre de Cristo Range to the south and west. This is one of the few sections of Colorado where Spanish holidays are celebrated almost as they were one hundred years ago. Among the festivals are *El Dia Santiago* (St. James' Day) and *El Dia de Santa Ana* (St. Ann's Day). St. James' Day, better known as *Gallo* (Sp. cock) Day, is celebrated on July 25; the day is devoted to rodeo and racing events, the night to dancing. In former years a cock was buried in the sand, with only his head showing; riders galloped by, leaning from their saddles, as they attempted the difficult feat of plucking the bird from the sand by his head. A gunny sack is now substituted for the rooster, although the old practice survives in some small villages. St. Ann's Day is celebrated on July 26 by the women; open house is held throughout the community, and women go on horseback to visit their friends.

Left from Gardner on State 150 is MALACHITE, 6 *m.* (7,600 alt., 18 pop.).

Right from Malachite 1 *m.* on a dirt road to TOM SHARP'S POST, a log trading station built in 1870. It contains the table and chairs used by Sharp in entertaining his friend Ouray, chief of the Uncompahgre Ute (*see Tour 11D*). Sharp, born in Hannibal, Missouri, served in the Confederate Army and later came West as a prospector and railroad worker. Later, he settled near Gardner, constructed the trading post, and built a large red adobe house, still standing west of the post, furnishing it with goods brought by ox teams from Missouri. Sharp, who died in 1929, was among the first to bring thoroughbred horses into the West. His place was long known as Buzzard Roost Ranch because a large number of these birds roosted in the cottonwoods along the stream. An old Ute Indian trail, which can still be followed on horseback over the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, ran through Sharp's ranch thence to Badito and Greenhorn Mountain.

Southwest of Malachite on State 150 is REDWING, 8 *m.* (7,800 alt., 22 pop.), and a dude ranch, HACIENDA DEL MONTE (*rooms and meals*), 10 *m.*, at the gateway to the HUERFANO PARK REGION, a mountain-rimmed valley known to the Indians as "the land where the grass is always green." In

this forested area are numerous deer, elk, mountain sheep, beaver, and game fowl, and more than 15 miles of excellent fishing streams.

West of Gardner, State 69 follows winding Big Muddy Creek through wild and broken country to the top of PROMONTORY DIVIDE (9,000 alt.), 47 *m.*, separating the upper drainage basins of the Huerfano and Arkansas Rivers, affording a view (L) of the SANGRE DE CRISTO MOUNTAINS (Sp. Blood of Christ), named, so one story goes, by the Spanish explorer Valverde. One morning he broke camp in the Purgatoire Valley just as the sun was rising, led his band over a small hill, suddenly reined in his horse, and bowed his head in wonder at the prospect before him. Every snow-capped peak was bathed in a deep red glow against a bank of dark clouds. From Valverde's lips burst a fervent "Sangre de Cristo!" The Sangre de Cristo Mountains, extending in an unbroken chain from Salida southward to Santa Fe, N. M., are among the youngest mountains in the Rockies. Many of the great upthrusts have never been named or measured; eight rise more than 14,000 feet.

Directly west of Promontory Divide are the lofty peaks known as the CRESTONE NEEDLES, a group of almost unscalable points that challenge skilled climbers. Only foot and pack trails penetrate this region, which is being developed by the Forest Service as one of the great recreational areas of the State. Fishing is good in the many lakes and streams, and game is plentiful. In the valleys numerous stock ranches still range their herds much as they did when this was frontier country. Here the Ute clashed with their hereditary enemies, the Comanche, and adventurous Spanish soldiers and monks sought the gold of legendary mines in the hills. In January 1807, Zebulon Pike and his small party almost lost their lives in the snow fields on the high elevations when crossing Medano Pass into the San Luis Valley, where they were later captured by the Spanish. French and American trappers, the Mountain Men, followed mountain trails here to trap beaver. Silver Cliff, Rosita, Querida, and other mining towns of the region, many now vanished, contributed a colorful chapter to Colorado history when silver was king.

North of Promontory Divide State 69 descends into Wet Mountain Valley, drained by Grape Creek, which flows into the Arkansas River near Salida. Most of the place names of this region are English, for the Spanish did not colonize the valley to any extent. The country differs from that along the Big Muddy; productive farms extend from the highway to the base of the mountains; luxuriant stands of alfalfa and fields of lettuce, celery, and potatoes, for which the valley is noted, surround well-kept houses flanked with barns and silo.

At 58 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road through the San Isabel National Forest to the HENDRICK RANCH, 7 *m.*, nearest automobile approach to Marble Mountain (*see below*) and its mysterious caves in the heart of the Sangre de Cristo Range.

West of the ranch (*inquire here for directions and guides*) a trail ascends

4 *m.* through a canyon to the MARBLE MOUNTAIN CAVES. In the marble formation are embedded numerous prehistoric plant and animal fossils, including those of the crinoid, a sea lily that moved about in pursuit of its food.

Seven caves have been discovered in this vicinity—among others, the BRIDAL CAVE, 300 feet deep; WOODMAN CAVE, 68 feet deep and shaped like a gallon jug; and MARBLE CAVE, never fully explored. The Forest Service has done little to publicize or develop the caverns, and warns against exploration without competent guides. Old Spanish legends refer to the Marble Cave as *La caverna del Oro* (the cave of gold) and have it that the Conquistadores entered it from another opening on the western or San Luis side of the range and worked rich mines in its depths. According to another tale, the fabulously rich Three Steps Mine of the Spanish was near the cave.

The blast of wind from the mouth of Marble Cave is very cold and so strong that it will extinguish a lantern or even a carbide light if unprotected by a reflector. A large Maltese cross is painted on a large rock at the entrance.

The cave was discovered in 1920 by Forest Ranger Paul Gilbert, who thus describes it: "I first heard of Marble Cave in 1919 from a Mexican woman who at the time was 105 years of age—she died at the age of 110. The woman stated that the Spanish obtained gold from it, that if one were to descend to a sufficient depth, a set of oak doors would be found, which forced open, would disclose a tunnel leading to the source of the gold. She said that when she was a child her people used to take a blanket, wrap it around a heavy stone, and throw it down the shaft. In a short time the blanket would be blown back, minus the rock, by the strong winds that come from the hole." Following the woman's directions, Gilbert found Marble Cave the next spring. The cavern is rather a volcanic fissure than a cave. It is entered by a vent; at 90 feet is a circular shaft 20 feet in diameter. Gilbert failed to interest anyone in further exploration until 1929, when a party of ten from the Colorado Mountain Club and Ranger Truman of Westcliffe undertook the most extensive exploration yet made.

The party descended far down the shaft without finding bottom. At 70 feet, on a small offset, they discovered the remains of a crude ladder that scientists in the party judged to be at least 200 years old. At approximately 300 feet was found a hand-forged hammer, believed to be of seventeenth century manufacture. Two of the party made their way down the shaft to a depth of some 500 feet, at which level, according to Gilbert, "the hole was little more than a cold and muddy shaft-like cave with dangerous loose rock in the walls. Upon returning from the Marble Cave, the party discovered, some thousand feet below on the side of the mountain, the remains of an old log and stone fort, the purpose of which is a matter of conjecture."

North of the junction State 69 traverses a farming region originally developed by German colonists. In 1870, after a committee appointed by a group of Germans living in Chicago had selected Wet Mountain Valley as a site for colonization, several hundred settlers came here to take up homesteads on a cooperative basis, each member paying $250 into the general fund. Most of the newcomers were artisans and laborers, not farmers; they knew nothing of irrigation or of growing conditions at this altitude. Early crops were failures, money and supplies ran low, and finally the group broke up. Many drifted away to Pueblo, Canon City, and Denver. Those who remained, however, prospered in time, and today the valley is one of the richest agricultural districts in the State. In 1870 a number of Mormon families from Utah settled on Taylor Creek, a tributary of the Grape, adjacent to the land taken up by the Germans.

WESTCLIFFE, 61 *m.* (7,800 alt., 335 pop.), was founded in

1885 by Dr. J. W. Bell, a large landowner, who named it for his birthplace, Westcliffe-on-the-Sea, England. The town is a base for hunting and fishing parties. The white frame HOPE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH here was built by German colonists in 1872.

At 62 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to the DEWEESE RESERVOIR (*boating, fishing*), 6.3 *m.*, an artificial lake fed by Grape Creek and its principal tributaries.

North of the junction the highway pursues an up-and-down course across hills spotted with piñon and cedar. Passing HILLSDALE, 73.6 *m.* (7,473 alt., 40 pop.), State 69 follows Texas Creek to TEXAS CREEK, 85 *m.* (6,198 alt., 20 pop.) (*see Tour 9b*), at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9*).

Tour 11C

Alamosa—Mosca—Great Sand Dunes National Monument; 38 *m.*, State 17, State 150.

Graveled road between Alamosa and Mosca; dirt between Mosca and the Dunes.
Limited accommodations at Mosca; campground 0.5 miles south of the Dunes. A bathing suit is the best costume for sand skiing, but the wearer should guard against sunburn.

The Great Sand Dunes, established as a national monument by President Hoover in 1932, cover an area of 80 square miles along the western base of the Sangre de Cristo Range, between Mosca Pass on the south and the Crestone Needles on the north. Rising more than 1,500 feet, these changing mounds are large enough to cover all but the largest of cities and their highest buildings. Many legends and superstitions are associated with the region.

In ALAMOSA, 0 *m.* (7,500 alt., 5,107 pop.), State 17 branches north from US 160 (*see Tour 11b*).

MOSCA (Sp. fly), 13.7 *m.* (7,562 alt., 75 pop.), was named for Mosca Pass.

At 14.5 *m.* is (R) the junction with State 150, which the route follows east across desolate alkali-spotted prairie country. The view includes the steep wall of the SANGRE DE CRISTO RANGE, with the great bulk of SIERRA BLANCA PEAK (14,363 alt.) its most prominent feature. Curving northeastward the road reaches a campground, 38 *m.*, in a cottonwood grove at the foot of the GREAT

SAND DUNES—naked, barren, and mysterious, encroaching upon the mountains beyond.

The dunes rise so abruptly and so surprisingly in this corner of the San Luis Valley that they seem to have been scooped up by a giant's hand. One explanation of their presence is that the sands once constituted the bed of a great inland sea and were blown by the prevailing winds against the western wall of the Sangre de Cristos, where they piled higher and higher through the ages. Others ascribe them to the wear and tear on the sandstone of the so-called Santa Fe formation in this region, augmented by sand blown in from the valley.

The sand of the dunes, for the most part, is of extremely fine grain. Under a magnifying glass the particles appear white, red, pink, green, gray, and of mixed hues, which accounts for the dunes' remarkable coloring. To a hiker on the smooth slopes, the sand masses are tawny, but from a distance—they are visible for 70 miles—the colors change constantly with the light; in the glare of the sun they are creamy white, but shadows bring out chocolate and purple tones, and the setting sun paints them a brilliant red. By moonlight, the shadowed and whispering ridges present a cold, eerie, and forbidding appearance; on such nights the legends of the dunes are told anew, in appropriate setting. The only vegetation on the dunes are long coarse grasses and sunflowers that grow in the shallows between hillocks.

At the end of the road a river runs down from the base of the mountains at certain seasons of the year, skirting the dunes, only to sink suddenly from view in a dry expanse. A few miles to the west the river reappears at INDIAN SPRINGS, once a water hole for game. When the river is dry, no bed marks its course.

The best view of the dunes is obtained by walking across a half mile of sandy waste and climbing upward along the slopes; it is not advisable, however, to penetrate far into them alone, or without water, as there is danger of becoming lost. The dunes are never static; a constant breeze stirs the surface, and the hiker may be walking through an ankle-deep sandstorm while his head is in clear air. When the wind is blowing strong, or sliding occurs on the steep lee sides of the dunes, weird moaning sounds are heard. When persons slide down the long slopes between the hummocks, a deep rumbling sound sometimes reverberates through the sand and is audible a quarter of a mile away. Informal skiing tournaments are held on the slopes; sweeping down from one of the higher crests provides a thrill said to be unsurpassed by the snow sport. During electrical storms the air above the dunes becomes so charged that a man's hair "stands on end."

The first white men to look upon the Great Sand Dunes undoubtedly were Spanish explorers who came northward up the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike marveled when he crossed the Sangre de Cristos and came upon the sea of sand in 1807. Travelers, artists, geologists, and naturalists from many countries have since viewed this phenomenon. As the ridges and summits shift under constant wind pressure, skeletons of Indians and perhaps of whites have been exposed.

That this place held a fascination for the Indians is proved by the number of arrowheads and other artifacts found in the vicinity.

One of the strangest legends about the dunes is that of the web-footed horses. On bright moonlight nights, or just before sunrise, so it is said, large horses can be seen against the horizon, manes blowing in the wind, heads uplifted in challenge. In place of hoofs, they have great webbed feet that enable them to race over the sands with ease. There is some truth in this, for bands of wild horses do roam the edges of the dunes. They have developed broad hoofs and usually are able to outdistance ordinary steeds in racing across the sands. The only other animals that frequent the dunes are coyotes, foxes, and an occasional skunk.

Other stories concern the mysterious disappearance of sheepherders and their flocks, presumably in the trackless wastes of the ever-shifting hills. Many of these disappearances can be explained by the fact that sheepherders formerly used Mosca Pass, which crosses the high Sangre de Cristos above the dunes, in taking their flocks to summer pasture. No doubt many flocks were sold or kept permanently on the other side of the mountains, and thus "were never seen again." One spring, Peter Hansen, an early rancher in the San Luis Valley, ordered his herders to different parts of the range. The most difficult assignment, that of moving sheep past the dunes, was given to an old Mexican herder who set out with 1,000 sheep and a pack train. Two men accompanied him to the foot of Mosca Pass, from which point he went on alone. When weeks had passed with no word of him, Hansen instituted a search. As far as could be determined, the Mexican never reached the other side of the pass, and nothing was ever heard of him.

At the time the San Luis Valley was being settled, rough and dangerous Mosca Pass was much used as a freight route. A long wagon train reached the bottom of the pass one night and halted at the edge of the dunes. The River of the Dunes, apparently shallow, was flowing smoothly across the waste, and the wagons were drawn up together beside it; the mules hobbled and turned out to graze, and the teamsters rolled up in their blankets a short distance away. Next morning both mules and wagons had vanished, and were never found. It is probable that the train dropped into quicksands that occasionally form here, but many persons still credit the disappearance to the supernatural.

Told and retold around campfires is the story of the Mystery Family of the Dunes. Years ago the Martinez family—father, mother, and a small son—lived on a homestead near the sands. They were not friendly with their neighbors, and little was known of them until one day the boy, dazed and unable to speak, stumbled into a ranch house some miles from his home. Neighbors found the mother and father dead in their cabin, but the cause of their death could not be ascertained. The boy refused to say a word about the tragedy. A farmer provided a home for the lad, who took a hand tending sheep. When he was out one day, a dust storm arose. When he did not

return, the farmer and his men went in search of him. They tracked the boy and his flock to the edge of the dunes, where the trail was lost. The last member of the Mystery Family had vanished.

Tour 11D

Junction US 160—Consolidated Ute Agency—Ignacio; 8 *m.*, State 284, State 172.

Graveled road.
Summer or fall season recommended for visiting Consolidated Ute Agency.

This route into the only Indian reservation in Colorado winds through sage- and grass-covered hills on which graze herds of cattle and sheep. A sparse scattered growth of juniper and scrub cedar forms a spot of green here and there on the brown landscape, but this is barren country, the least attractive and desirable section of the great empire of mountains, plains, and valleys over which the powerful Ute once roamed. Gradually they had to retreat before the whites until only this part of their domain was left to them because it was attractive neither to miner nor farmer (*see The People*).

Branching south from US 160 (*see Tour 11*), 0 *m.*, 0.6 miles west of Bayfield (*see Tour 11c*), State 287 crosses the northern boundary of the CONSOLIDATED UTE AGENCY, 0.8 *m.*, a strip of land across the southwestern corner of the State containing 16,000 acres of farm land and a great expanse of grazing country, with minor resources of coal, natural gas, and oil. The Consolidated Ute Agency has two divisions. The Weminuche, or Ute Mountain, Ute, live on unallotted tribal lands in the western part of the reservation (*see Tour 11E*); the Southern Ute occupy allotted lands around Ignacio. The reservation is a region of mesas, canyons, foothills, and some mountains, attractive in spring when the wild flowers color the hills.

The Ute are slowly increasing in number. In 1935 there were 834 members of the tribe, 6 per cent more than in 1925. They have retained their tribal unity, although some intermarriage with other tribes has taken place and a few Navaho and Pueblo Indians have migrated to the reservation. For the most part, these are not enrolled in the tribe; in cases of intermarriage, however, the children are regarded as Ute.

The old command of the tribes by the chief and his council of elders has been replaced among the Southern Ute, who elect the coun-

cil by popular vote. The Southern Ute constitution provides for internal self-government through this council, which maintains law and order, establishes rules for judicial procedure, and governs the disposition of tribal lands. The constitution, adopted in 1936, has not yet been fully tested.

Although many old Ute customs are fast disappearing, their language has persisted with little apparent change. All younger Indians speak both Ute and English, and most can speak Mexican-Spanish. Like other Indians, the Ute employ sign language, and depend on frequent and expressive gestures to make themselves understood.

Most of the Southern Ute live in frame or adobe houses. Floors, doors, windows, and some kind of heating apparatus are usually found in their winter dwellings. As farmers, they are more inclined to establish permanent dwellings than the pastoral Mountain Ute, although they still use temporary summer houses of poles covered with branches of oak, cottonwood, birch, or willow. Tepees are made of canvas laid over a circular structure of 12 to 14 poles, and have only two openings—a flap for a doorway, and a flap at the apex, through which escapes the smoke from the fireplace in the center of the tepee. Food is cooked on stoves with modern utensils. The only native food much used is a bread made of Indian corn pounded to a heavy paste, but even this is being displaced by white wheat bread.

Southern Ute families have an average of 40 acres on which to raise alfalfa, wheat, and oats. The majority have gardens and occasionally a milk cow. Modern farming methods and equipment are the rule rather than the exception.

The Ute tribes never possessed great skill in the handicrafts, and such arts as they had are largely disappearing. One remaining handicraft of importance is leather work, in which the tribe excels. Excellent buckskin leather is made by scraping hair from hides with a knife or sharp bone; sheep brains are then rubbed into it and allowed to remain until it dries in the sun; manipulation with the hands, or pounding with rocks, renders the buckskin soft and pliable.

Weaving of willow baskets is another of their remaining arts. Their medicine and wedding baskets are similar in shape to a wooden chopping bowl. The names of the two baskets are used interchangeably, although some Ute declare that the wedding basket differs from the medicine basket in that it is slightly larger and has a touch of yellow in its design. The wedding basket is still used to serve ceremonial cornmeal mush to bride and groom. A heavy stalk is used for the inner framework of the baskets; around this are woven lighter willow strands, obtained by splitting a willow reed and removing the pith. The reeds are laid away in a damp place for a time, and during the weaving process are kept pliable by moistening with saliva. The practice of holding the strands between the lips results in chronic sores around the mouth. Ute baskets possess great strength and are cream-colored, the natural color of the willows, but red and black com-

mercial dyes are generally used in their ornamentation. Woven willow jugs are coated with piñon pitch to render them watertight.

The Ute do no fabric weaving, no pottery or metal work, but make belts, hat bands, purses, dolls, moccasins, and arm bands, all intricately embellished with beads. Some magnificent war bonnets are fashioned by sewing eagle feathers to cotton caps. Twelve feathers are always used, and beadwork and weasel tails are additional decorations. Feather fans, used in the ceremonial dances, are manufactured. Some work is still done with porcupine quills, although this is almost a forgotten art.

The Ute have two ceremonial dances (*see below*), the Bear Dance and Sun Dance, both of which last several days. According to agency officials, the dances are fast losing their original significance and esteem.

At 4.1 *m.* is the junction with State 172, which the route now follows.

At 5.4 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to (R) the SUN DANCE FIELD (*adm. 25¢*), 2.2 *m.;* admission fees are used to feed Indians who come to witness the Sun Dance held in mid-July. This religious rite is performed by men, who abstain from food and water throughout the ceremony, which lasts from three to five days. Fasting, it is believed, bestows upon the dancers a supernatural power drawn from the sun.

The dance is held in a circular corral about 150 feet in diameter, constructed of cedar, piñon, or cottonwood branches woven between poles set in the earth. In the center stands a tall pole, topped with a bundle of twigs arranged to resemble a sheaf of wheat. Small resting places for the participants are partitioned off with boughs, and each has a small pathway before it. Facing the pole at all times, the dancers move forward and backward along their individual paths, but not simultaneously. Each carries an eagle-bone whistle upon which he blows when not chanting. Dangling from wrists, ankles, elbows, ears, are feathers, silver objects, animal teeth, and beads. Now and again a dancer lingers a moment at the pole, gesticulating and bowing, at which time he is said to be communing with the sun. No words are spoken, and no instructions given. The rhythm of the dance produces in the dancers a kind of auto-intoxication; each dances until he has acquired supernatural power, which is evidenced by his falling into a faint.

At 7.5 *m.* is the junction with the Agency Road.

Left on this road to the CONSOLIDATED UTE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS (*open 8-5 daily*), 0.3 *m.,* where the Federal Government maintains a co-educational boarding school and hospital for the Indians. The hospital is well staffed and equipped, and field nurses are employed. Of the 1939 student enrollment only 10 per cent were Ute, 90 per cent being Navaho from New Mexico. The school supplements academic studies with courses in manual training, domestic science, and instruction in Indian arts and crafts. Athletic events, farm extension work, and demonstration projects arouse considerable interest. Approximately 60 Ute children attend regular schools in the surrounding towns.

Here is the BEAR DANCE FIELD (*adm. 25¢.*), an inclosure similar to that used for the Sun Dance (*see above*), except that it has no center pole. The dance, held annually late in May or early in June, was formerly held in March to celebrate the emergence of the bear from hibernation; because it later came to interfere with spring farm work, the date of observance was changed. When the Ute were nomads, the dance was a meeting place and provided opportunity for courtship.

Women participate in the Bear Dance and select their partners; it is believed that a man who does not dance when invited will be harmed by the bear when alone in the woods. In the inclosure the men form a line facing the east entrance; the women form another line facing the musicians at the west. Music is provided by an "orchestra" seated around a sheet of tin laid over two logs or a pit. With two notched sticks, one pressed against the resonator and rubbed with the other, a rhythmic and not unpleasant humming sound is produced on this instrument, the *morache*. Children do not participate, but white men are allowed to join the dance, the usual fee being 10¢ to a young woman partner, or 25¢ to an old squaw, in addition to the regular admission fee.

Right from Agency Headquarters on a road that crosses Pine River to the junction with a dirt road, 0.2 *m.*

1. Right here through a cemetery to the GRAVE OF CHIEF OURAY, 200 *yds.*, indicated by a small marker placed on the boundary between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections in order to satisfy both sects on the reservation. Another chief, Capote, is buried here, but his grave is without a marker, and only one or two Ute know its site.

Ouray, best known of Ute chiefs, was the son of a Ute father and an Apache mother. Born in 1820 in a tepee near the present town of Ignacio (*see below*), he was adopted into the Uncompahgre Ute tribe and became its outstanding figure. Ruling at a time when the great mining districts were being opened, Ouray had frequent contacts with the whites. Perhaps realizing the futility of resisting encroachment, Ouray always counseled peace and undoubtedly prevented many bloody clashes. One of his acts of friendship was to persuade the rebellious Northern Ute to return the women and children taken captive in the massacre at White River Agency in 1878 (*see Tour 17*). Unable to preserve any desirable part of his people's domain, largely because of the massacre, Ouray died a broken man in 1883. His body was smuggled away by Buckskin Charley, another Ute chief, and buried in a secret cave. Not until 1924 were the Ute induced to disinter the body and bring it here to the Agency cemetery, where it was reburied with great ceremony.

2. Left from the junction 2.5 *m.* on a dirt road to the junction with an unimproved side road (*passable by automobile*); L. here 2.7 *m.* to the HOME OF ANTONIO BUCK, SR. (*visitors welcome*), present chief of the Southern Ute. Antonio Buck, aged 58, son of Buckskin Charley who ruled the Southern Ute from 1884 until his death in 1936 at the age of 95, was elected chief of the tribe to succeed his father. A farmer and stockman, Buck has spent most of his life on the reservation, although he once accompanied his father to Washington, D. C. Educated at Fort Lewis (*see Tour 11c*) and having been an interpreter for a time, he speaks fluent English.

South of the junction with the Agency road is IGNACIO, 8 *m.* (6,432 alt., 464 pop.), named for a Ute chief. A small farming, livestock, and trading town, it does a lively business in Indian articles. The Ute do not make jewelry, but, unlike the Navaho, are excellent traders. Sheep, buckskin, beadwork, and headdresses are exchanged with the Navaho for jewelry and blankets, which are then traded to visitors for money or goods. For this reason Ignacio is one of the chief Navaho markets. The Navaho, curiously, are very fond of machine-woven rugs bearing the stamp "Navaho," and will happily trade their own rugs for more brightly colored cheap imitations.

Tour 11E

Cortez — Hovenweep National Monument — Yucca House National Monument—(Shiprock, N. M.); US 84.
Junction US 160 to New Mexico Line, 27 *m.*

Narrow graveled road; during winter, ask road conditions locally.

One of the routes through the Indian country of Colorado, this highway crosses the western section of the Consolidated Ute Agency. Somewhat off the beaten path, it offers more than the usual in the way of wild, rough scenery and human color. On side roads are two national monuments, Hovenweep and Yucca House, established for the preservation of ancient pueblo dwellings.

US 84 branches south from US 160 in CORTEZ, 0 *m.* (6,198 alt., 921 pop.) (*see Tour 11c*).

At 3 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is McELMO, 25 *m.*, a store and filling station.

At 27 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Right here through rough and picturesque country into HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT, four groups of prehistoric dwellings probably of the same culture as the ruins at Mesa Verde (*see Mesa Verde National Park*) and Yucca House (*see below*). Two of the groups are in Hackberry and Keely Canyons in Colorado (*see below*).

The KEELY CANYON GROUP, 3.5 *m.*, includes five large buildings set on the rim of a canyon spur and clustered about its base. Other smaller structures are scattered along the canyon walls. After centuries of weathering, the ruins still evidence fine masonry.

The HACKBERRY CANYON GROUP, 5 *m.*, is distinguished by the HORSESHOE HOUSE, a ruin formed by two concentric walls, a curved outer wall on the north, about four feet from a curved inner wall and connected with it by partitions. The compartments between these partitions are well preserved.

The ruins of Hovenweep (Ind. deserted canyon) are of special interest to archeologists for their fine state of preservation and for certain architectural features found in no other buildings of this culture, chiefly the multiple chambers in some of the towers. Nothing comparable to this construction has been noted in other dwellings of an approximate period, or in modern pueblos.

West of the junction with the Keely Canyon turn-off, the dirt road from McElmo crosses the Utah Line, 28.5 *m.*, 42 miles east of Bluff, Utah (*see Utah Guide*). The RUIN CANYON GROUP of the monument lies (L) just across the line; to the south is the CAJON CANYON GROUP of 11 buildings centered about Hovenweep Castle, with walls 66 feet long and 22 feet high.

US 84 traverses Montezuma Valley, walled in by great cliffs; in the distance (R) is Sleeping Ute Mountain (9,884 alt.) (*see Tour 11c*).

At 9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT, 2.5 *m.*, created to preserve what archeologists believe are the remains of a prehistoric village. Huge mounds of dirt cover the ruins, the two most conspicuous being Upper House and Lower House. Little preparatory excavation has been done (1939), but buildings constructed of fossiliferous limestone, probably taken from an outcrop along the base of Mesa Verde, have been revealed. Preliminary work reveals that the inhabitants had a highly developed artistic skill, using exceptional patterns both in pottery and weaving.

The highway crosses the northern boundary of the CONSOLIDATED UTE AGENCY (*see Tour 11D*), 10.8 *m.*, a barren stretch of grassland. This division of the agency is that of the Ute Mountain, or Weminuche, Ute, distinguished from the Southern Ute by the fact that their tribal land is held in common. The Southern Ute are mostly farmers, but this branch of the tribe remains a nomadic people, living in tents and driving sheep across the sage. Occasionally, as the highway winds cross this forbidding land, a Navaho hogan, or conical mud hut, is seen. Usually the only opening in this primitive habitation is a doorway covered with a canvas flap. Except for the few educated in Government schools, these Indians speak little English, although most of them can converse in broken Spanish. They object to being photographed, and visitors attempting to photograph a child, especially a boy, often have their cameras smashed. Trading with the Indians is almost impossible, as they invariably raise prices to strangers. To a greater extent than the Southern Ute, the Weminuche cling to old customs; they still do most of their cooking over a campfire and preserve meat by cutting it into strips, salting it, and drying it in the sun.

The Ute Mountain Ute elect their chief and have organized cattle associations, but they have not yet come under the Indian Reorganization Act entitling them to a written constitution such as governs the Southern Ute Agency (*see Tour 11D*). Since 1913 their chief has been John Miller, now (1940) about 70 years old.

At 11.6 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to TOWAOC (toy-yak), 3 *m.*, headquarters for the Ute Mountain reservation, consisting of the agency buildings, a hospital, and the UTE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL (open), attended by sixty day students.

At 24.6 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved road.

Right on this road to the MANCOS CREEK TRADING POST, 2 *m.*, where the Ute sell Indian jewelry and souvenirs.

US 84 crosses the NEW MEXICO LINE, 27 *m.*, 18 miles north of Shiprock, New Mexico (*see New Mexico Guide*).

Tour 12

(Cheyenne, Wyo.)—Greeley—Brighton—Denver—Littleton—Castle Rock—Palmer Lake—Colorado Springs—Pueblo—Walsenburg—Trinidad—Raton Pass—(Raton, N. M.); US 85.
Wyoming Line to New Mexico Line, 312 *m.*

Oil-processed road.
Union Pacific R.R. parallels route between Wyoming Line and Denver; Colorado & Southern Ry., between Denver and Trinidad; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. between Denver and Pueblo, and between Trinidad and Raton, N. M.; Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. between Denver and Pueblo.
Good accommodations.

US 85, the most heavily traveled north and south highway in Colorado, skirts the Rockies for its entire distance, passing through the most populous cities of the State and traversing rich irrigated areas. Only at Palmer Lake does it enter the higher foothills. Historically, it is of less interest than the routes followed by explorers and pioneers.

Section a. WYOMING LINE to DENVER; 93 m. US 85

This section traverses arid and sparsely settled hill country which gradually merges with fertile farm lands watered by the State's first and largest irrigation system.

Crossing the WYOMING LINE, 0 *m.*, 10 miles south of Cheyenne, Wyoming (*see Wyoming Guide*), US 85 traverses broken grassland, a continuation of the Wyoming plains country, a region of high wind-swept hills, picturesque in its desolation. To the west the peaks of the Rockies rise in glittering contrast. This area is chiefly used for cattle grazing.

NUNN, 21.6 *m.* (5,186 alt., 196 pop.), a farming center, was named for "Bob" Nunn, who forestalled an accident on the Union Pacific Railroad by flagging a train in time to prevent its running into a collapsed culvert.

The highway crosses the northern boundary of the Weld County irrigated area at PIERCE, 26 *m.* (5,041 alt., 281 pop.), and traverses miles of sugar beet fields to AULT, 30 *m.* (4,940 alt., 737 pop.), at the junction with State 14 (*see Tour 2*).

EATON, 33.5 *m.* (4,750 alt., 1,221 pop.), in the Cache la Poudre Valley, was founded in 1881 by Governor B. H. Eaton, who established the flour mill and grain elevator still operating here. The town's greatest development followed the introduction of sugar beets. Surrounding farms produce a diversity of crops, and there is considerable livestock feeding.

Left from Eaton on a dirt road to the GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 daily on application*), 0.5 *m.*, the town's largest industrial plant, with a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,600 tons (*see Tour 1a*). East of GALETOWN, 7 *m.*, the road crosses dry hill country through great sand drifts piled up by dust storms to CORNISH, 16 *m.* (6,708 alt., 140 pop.), a farming hamlet in Crow Creek Valley.

Here, between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago, was the homeland of a prehistoric people (*see The People*). Little is known about these ancient hunters whose arrowheads and other artifacts have been uncovered here as high winds have swept away the topsoil. Collecting these articles became a popular local pastime, and George Bowman, local school teacher, and Oscar Shirk, a member of the school board, arranged an exhibit of artifacts, sponsored by the local grade school. The first Stone Age Fair, as it was called, was held July 10-15, 1934, at which were displayed 25,000 artifacts of the Yuma and the Folsom man, as anthropologists have named the prehistoric peoples of the Southwest. The fair attracted 5,000 visitors; 20,000 attended the fair in 1935, and again in 1936, when archeologists throughout the West contributed exhibits; lectures were given by a staff headed by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, archeological authority of the Smithsonian Institution. The fair is now an annual event, August 6-9. The Cornish collection is said to be one of the largest of its kind in the world.

In GREELEY, 41 *m.* (4,637 alt., 12,203 pop.) (*see Greeley*), is the junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3*).

South of Greeley the highway traverses the valley of the South Platte, richest agricultural section in eastern Colorado, to EVANS, 44.5 *m.* (4,647 alt., 540 pop.), founded in 1869 by promoters of the Denver Pacific Railroad, headed by Governor John M. Evans. For a time the terminus of the railroad which was to connect Denver with the Union Pacific R. R. at Cheyenne, it was a busy loading point for wagon trains hauling supplies to numerous mining camps. In 1879 Evans was chosen for settlement by the St. Louis Western Colony, established by parishioners of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church. That same year the railroad was extended to Denver, the county seat was removed to Greeley, and Evans' boom period was over.

The route crosses the SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, 45.5 *m.*, which has a drainage basin of approximately 24,000 square miles and contains the oldest extensively cultivated and irrigated area in the State. The stream has been called Dry River, Sand River, Silver River, and "the river that is upside down." The Mallet brothers, French trappers who penetrated Colorado as far as the present site of Julesburg, named it the Riviere la Platte (shallow), a translation of the Spanish Rio Chato, given it by Juan de Saldiver. According to Washington Irving, the river was once designated as the Ne-braska by the Otoe Indians.

LA SALLE, 46.5 *m.* (4,700 alt., 564 pop.) an irrigated agricultural center, is a junction point on the Union Pacific Railroad.

GILCREST, 52.5 *m.* (4,752 alt., 324 pop.), is at the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to ST. VRAINS, 3 *m.*, a substation of the Public Service Company of Colorado.

Right from St. Vrains 0.2 *m.* to the SITE OF FORT ST. VRAIN, indicated by a granite marker. Fort St. Vrain, the first and largest of the South Platte

trading posts, the third largest in the Rocky Mountain West, was exceeded in size and importance only by Fort Laramie on the North Platte and Fort Bent on the Arkansas (*see Tour 9A*). This post was established in 1838 by William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain, agents of the American Fur Company, to compete with Fort Lupton and Fort Vasquez (*see below*) of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Built of adobe, the fort was 125 feet long and 100 feet wide, with walls 2 feet thick and 14 feet high. Half way between Fort Bent and Fort Laramie, it was a popular rendezvous of traders, emigrants, and adventurers. Kit Carson spent several months here, and Lieutenant John C. Frémont visited the post in 1842 and again in 1843. The post was abandoned in 1844 when the American Fur Company and Lancaster P. Lupton (*see below*) agreed to give up their competing South Platte Valley posts.

South of Gilcrest the road is bordered with irrigated fields of alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, and garden truck. Throughout this area ring-necked pheasants, native to China, known locally as "stubble ducks," are seen in the fields and along the highway. The long-tailed males are brilliantly colored, with iridescent orange, red, and bronze plumage. The birds were introduced into Colorado in 1894 by W. F. Kendrick of Denver, who later released 100 pairs in Weld and Larimer Counties; from these have sprung the present stock. Protected for many years, the birds multiplied rapidly, to the annoyance of farmers who had difficulty in keeping them out of grain fields and from fighting with domestic fowls. An open season on them was at last declared in December 1938, when an army of hunters invaded the countryside, tramped down the fields, banged away at everything in feathers, frightened livestock, and occasionally winged one another.

PLATTEVILLE, 58 *m.* (4,820 alt., 533 pop.), is the center of a large irrigated farm area; dairying is an important occupation; a condensed milk factory here maintains a large receiving station. The town was founded by the Platte River Land Company in 1871 when several thousand acres of ground were purchased from the railroad and platted as farms and townsites.

Right from Platteville on a graveled road is MEAD, 10.5 *m.* (5,280 alt., 152 pop.), another of the many towns that sprang to life with the sugar beet industry.

Reconstructed FORT VASQUEZ (*open daily*), 59.5 *m.*, is built on the site of the original post destroyed by Indians in 1842. The fort then stood on the bank of the South Platte, but the stream now runs five miles farther west. The large court of the reconstructed fort, 125 feet long and 100 feet wide, is surrounded by heavy adobe walls pierced with loopholes. At each corner are towers for riflemen; footpaths extend along the top of the walls.

Louis Vasquez and Andrew Sublette, who built the fort in 1836, conducted the fur-trading post for four years as agents of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company; in 1840 it was sold to Locke and Randolph two years later Indians captured and looted it. Although never completely rebuilt, the fort was used as a base by troops during the Indian wars of the 1860's. Directly south of the fort is the OLD WELD

COUNTY COURTHOUSE, some fifteen feet square, built of hewn logs.

IONE, 63 *m.* (4,858 alt., 100 pop.), is a scattered farm settlement. When a Union Pacific official arrived in 1890 he asked who owned the land west of the contemplated station site. "I own it," answered W. A. Davis, a local resident. "To the north?" the official queried. "I own it," Davis repeated. And so it was for all points of the compass, which is said to have led to the naming of the town. Ione once had a ghost; as the phantom habitually took midnight rambles along the tracks, the railroad ran "ghost trains" from surrounding towns; the specter in the end proved to be two frolicsome cowboys in sheets.

Right from Ione to the unmarked and approximate SITE OF FORT JACKSON, 3 *m.*, least known of the Platte Valley fur posts, founded by Peter Sarpy and Henry Fraeb in 1833, for Pratte, Chouteau & Company of St. Louis. According to company records, the post shipped furs valued at $10,000 in one season. The post, bought by St. Vrain in 1838, was later abandoned.

South of Ione the serpentine course of the South Platte River (R) is marked by cottonwood trees. A fieldstone monument (R) marks the SITE OF FORT LUPTON, 65 *m.* (*open by permission of owner*), on the farm of H. H. Ewing, whose dairy barn is built around some of the original adobe walls. This fur trading post, founded in 1836 by Lancaster P. Lupton, formerly a lieutenant in the Army under Colonel Henry Dodge, was the first permanent settlement in northern Colorado. At times hundreds of Indians gathered here for a council, and the air pulsed day and night with the rumble of ceremonial drums. The fort was never attacked, but numerous battles between enemy tribesmen were fought nearby. John C. Frémont, Kit Carson, and Francis Parkman visited the fort, which was abandoned in 1844.

Surrounded by immense beet fields is a three-story red brick GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays on application*), 66.4 *m.*, with a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,200 tons.

FORT LUPTON, 67 *m.* (4,906 alt., 1,578 pop.), was founded about 1872; free lots were offered to home builders, and an acre of ground to anyone putting up a hotel, blacksmith shop, or saloon. The town is a trading center for a rich farming country. A beet sugar factory, a vegetable cannery, and a condensed milk plant are the principal industrial enterprises. Fort Lupton celebrates Tomato Day annually in August.

BRIGHTON, 74 *m.* (4,979 alt., 3,394 pop.), seat of Adams County, was originally named Hughes Station for General Bela M. Hughes, promoter of the Denver Pacific and other railroads. Platted as a town in 1889 by D. F. Carmichael, it was named for the birthplace of his wife in Massachusetts. The town is one of the largest sugar beet centers in the State, and the GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 weekdays on application*) has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 1,800 tons; there is also a pickle plant and a vegetable cannery. The town yearly ships about 700 cars of produce. Brighton is on the

trail once used by fur traders in their passage between Fort Bent (*see Tour 9A*) and Fort Laramie, Wyoming. The first Fourth of July celebration in Colorado was held here when Major Stephen Long's expedition camped on the site of the town in 1820.

HENDERSON, 80 *m.* (5,230 alt., 150 pop.), is at the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to the DENVER FARM (*open 9-4 daily*), 0.8 *m.*, an institution maintained by the City and County of Denver for unemployables and indigents. The two-story main building of brick contains dormitories accommodating 180 inmates and the superintendent's quarters. The farm, which includes 320 acres of irrigated land, is largely self-sufficient. Inmates are allowed, but not required, to work in the fields.

South of Henderson the highway traverses a Denver suburban section to a junction with a graveled road, 85.3 *m.*

Right on this road to a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open 9-5 daily*), 0.5 *m.*

In DENVER, 93 *m.* (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.) (*see Denver*), are junctions with US 6 (*see Tour 1*), US 40 (*see Tour 7*), US 87 (*see Tour 13*), and US 285 (*see Tour 15*).

Section b. DENVER to PUEBLO; 115 m. US 85

This section of the tour leads through a pleasant rural area filled with prosperous farms and country estates. Broken pine-clad hills appear as the highway approaches Colorado Springs. To the south the route traverses windy plains, broken by outcroppings of stony hills, to industrial Pueblo.

In DENVER, 0 *m.*, US 85 proceeds south by way of Santa Fe Drive.

At 6.2 *m.* is the junction with a paved road.

1. Left on this road is ENGLEWOOD, 0.3 *m.* (5,200 alt., 7,980 pop.), a residential suburb of Denver and trading center for a rich irrigated farming and dairying district. The town is connected with the metropolis by bus and street car lines.

2. Right on this road is the junction with Federal Boulevard, 1.3 *m.*

Right here 0.6 *m.* to LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE, a Roman Catholic school for girls, built on a high hill overlooking Denver.

Left (straight ahead) from the junction with Federal Boulevard to FORT LOGAN, 2 *m.*, the only garrisoned military post in Colorado. Headquarters of the Second Engineers, it is used as a summer training center by the Citizens Military Training Camp, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and units of the organized reserve of the U. S. Army. The grounds embrace 1,000 acres, with 136 buildings, including barracks, warehouses, administration buildings, and officers' houses. The site, a barren knoll near the foothills, was selected by General Philip H. Sheridan, and the fort was established Oct. 20, 1887, at which time the Federal Government abandoned its other military posts in Colorado—Forts Garland, Crawford, Lewis, Lyon, and Uncompahgre. The first soldiers quartered at the post were two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry. Then the fort was garrisoned for short periods by various regiments, and was a recruiting depot for a time. Since 1927 it has been occupied by the Second Engineers.

LITTLETON, 9.9 *m.* (5,362 alt., 2,019 pop.), seat of Arapaho County, is the center of a prosperous irrigated farming area.

South of Littleton the highway swings away from the South Platte Valley and crosses a country of broken rocky hills. To the west (R) rise the even walls of the foothills, with the glistening cone of Mount Evans (14,259 alt.) beyond.

WOLHURST (R), 12.6 *m.*, is a large country estate; its white mansion with bright green roof was built by Senator E. O. Wolcott, and later was the home of Thomas F. Walsh, bonanza king, who amassed a fortune from the Camp Bird Mine near Ouray (*see Tour 18*).

At 20.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is LOUVIERS, 0.8 *m.* (5,800 alt., 350 pop.), a Du Pont powder town. Across the river is the DU PONT POWDER PLANT (*open by special arrangement*), largest manufactory of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region, built in 1907 for production of explosives used in mines.

The highway traverses broken hill country, most of it belonging to the Diamond K Ranch, last of the great cattle holdings in this section, and skirts SEDALIA, 24.1 *m.* (6,000 alt., 202 pop.). Neighboring creek bottoms were favorite camping grounds of the Plains Indians, particularly the Arapaho. After the town had been founded, Indians continued to frequent the region, occasionally raiding isolated farms and ranches. One of the first sawmills in Colorado was set up in the pine stands on Plum Creek here in 1859 by D. C. Oakes and supplied lumber for the then raw town of Denver.

1. Right from Sedalia on State 105 is an alternate route to PALMER LAKE (*see below*), 24.1 *m.*

2. Right from Sedalia on graveled State 67, an alternate route to Colorado Springs, through rolling country to the mouth of JARRE CANYON, 5.1 *m.* The road crosses the eastern boundary of Pike National Forest (*see Tour 6b*), 7.3 *m.*, to a junction with a dirt forest road, 10 *m.*

Left here 10 *m.* to DEVIL'S HEAD, a jutting mass of rock, crowned with a Forest Service fire lookout station.

State 67 passes PINE CREEK (*store and cabins*), 13.3 *m.*, swings in a wide circle to bring Mount Evans (R) into full view, and descends into the valley of the South Fork of the South Platte, which is crossed several times. The route passes a picnic ground, 23.6 *m.*, and the cabin resort of SNOW WATER SPRINGS, 26 *m.* DECKERS, 27.3 *m.* (6,250 alt., 50 pop.), a summer resort (*cabins*), is popular with anglers. Here the highway ascends along West Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, to camp grounds, 34.5 *m.*, and the junction with a graveled road, 36.2 *m.*

Right here 21 *m.* to FLORISSANT, at the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 6b*).

State 67 continues south, crossing a boundary of Pike National Forest, 39.9 *m.*, *to* WOODLAND PARK, 49.9 *m.*, at the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 6b*), 18 miles northwest of Colorado Springs (*see Colorado Springs*).

The highway crosses broken foothills to CASTLE ROCK, 31.2 *m.* (6,000 alt., 478 pop.), seat of Douglas County, named for the high outcrop of salmon-colored stone (L) that served Indians, explorers, and

early settlers as a landmark. This curiously eroded formation, resembling a medieval castle, was noted by Major Stephen H. Long's expedition in 1820 and was named by Dr. Edwin James, historian of the party. The village is a Gretna Green for Denver *enamorati*.

South of LARKSPUR, 42.2 *m.* (6,580 alt., 150 pop.), the road ascends the divide separating the drainage basins of the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers. Here the route, winding through pine-clad hills, approaches the mountains. This area is subject to sudden violent storms.

PALMER LAKE, 50.1 *m.* (7,237 alt., 244 pop.), built around a spring-fed lake at the top of the divide, was one of the first resort towns in Colorado; many residents of the larger cities still have summer houses here. When the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached the town in 1872, it was known as Weisport, but in 1889 it was renamed for General William J. Palmer, builder of the road, who did much to publicize the resort. During the 1870's columbines grew profusely in the vicinity, and travelers spoke so often of the beauty of the flower that it was made the State flower in 1889. Each year, the Sunday before Christmas, the ancient ceremony of hunting and burning the Yule log is held at Palmer Lake.

South of Palmer Lake the highway passes (L) ELEPHANT ROCK, 51.7 *m.*, a mass of curiously eroded sandstone.

At 53.5 *m.* is the junction with State 50, a graveled road.

1. Right on State 50 is MONUMENT, 0.5 *m.* (6,895 alt., 192 pop.), founded in 1859 and named for the stone formation west of the town.

Left from Monument a graveled road, known as the Mount Herman Road, crosses the eastern boundary of Pike National Forest (*see Tour 5b*), *1.5 m.*, and passes (L) the MONUMENT NURSERY (*open*), 2.8 *m.*, maintained by the U. S. Forest Service. Approximately 5,500,000 pine, spruce, and cedar seedlings are planted here each year, and are transplanted when they are from two to four years old. Early pine tree growth is slow, as evidenced by the fact that seedlings several years old resemble small tomato plants.

Ascending a high ridge west of the nursery, the road reaches (R) the great MOUNT HERMAN BURN, 7.4 *m.*, which has been entirely reforested from the Monument Nursery. Here 10,000 acres of forest were burned in 1879, but young and hardy evergreens are now growing between the stumps.

Mount Herman Road continues to WOODLAND PARK, 19 *m.*, at the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5b*).

2. Left on State 50 to the BLACK FOREST, 6 *m.*, an extensive area of rolling hills and gulches covered with heavy stands of pine. Indian tribes once found this spot ideal for summer encampment, and today many residents of eastern Colorado have summer houses on the shaded hills. Most of the clearings made by lumber operations have been utilized as fox farms.

South of the junction with State 50, US 85 parallels Monument Creek.

At 65.3 *m.* is the junction with an oiled road.

Right on this road is WOODMEN, 3 *m.*, a small community built around the MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA SANITARIUM (*open 8:30-11, 1-4 daily; guides*). The Modern Woodmen of America is a fraternal society with

529,000 members who carry $742,000,000 of insurance underwritten by the order. Tubercular patients are cared for here in 180 individual tent-cottages, painted red, white, and green, the colors of the order. The community has its own post office; water, sewer, heating, and refrigeration systems; store, laundry, dairy, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and auditorium. The expense of building and maintaining the sanitarium costs each member of the order less than 4¢ a month. Since its establishment in 1909, approximately 11,000 patients have been treated here.

In COLORADO SPRINGS, 71.8 *m.* (5,900 alt., 33,237 pop.) (*see Colorado Springs*), is the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5*).

At 73.7 *m.* is the junction with Cheyenne Boulevard.

Right here through a suburban district to the CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, 2.4 *m.*, a public school with an unusual curriculum embracing sports, folk dancing, and dramatics. Students give performances of folk dancing throughout Colorado and in States as distant as California.

The route follows Cheyenne Canyon to a toll gate (*50¢ per person*), 3.7 *m.* The waters of South Cheyenne Creek break over ledges of a narrow gorge in a series of cascades known as SEVEN FALLS, 4.5 *m.*; a stairway of 295 steps leads to the top of the falls. On INSPIRATION POINT, 200 yards southeast, is the FORMER SITE OF HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S GRAVE. Before the body was removed to Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs in 1894, hundreds visited this spot. It was the custom to leave a stone on the grave, and the cairn reached great proportions.

At 73.9 *m.* is the junction with Broadmoor Road.

Right on this road to the BROADMOOR HOTEL, 2.3 *m.* (*see Colorado Springs*).

Left from the hotel 0.3 *m.* on Walnut Avenue to a junction with a graveled road; R. here to a toll gate (*adults 50¢, children 25¢*), 4.3 *m.*, at the beginning of the Cheyenne Mountain Highway. Just inside the toll gate is (L) the CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, established in 1921 when a Hindu rajah contributed an elephant named Tessie. In the zoo are camels, lions, leopards, kangaroos, elephants, and zebras, 36 species of snakes, and 52 of birds; back from the road are game parks pasturing buffalo, elk, and deer.

South of the gardens the road, electrically lighted, passes between two great masses of granite known as HELL'S GATE, 5.2 *m.*, and makes a stiff zigzag climb up the face of Cheyenne Mountain to (L) the WILL ROGERS SHRINE OF THE SUN MEMORIAL, 6.3 *m.*, on a knoll about 200 yards from the highway, reached by a side drive. The tower of rose-pink local granite, 100 feet high, resembles a medieval donjon keep, erected by the late Spencer Penrose in memory of the noted journalist and actor. No wood or nails were used in construction of the tower, which contains 15,000,000 pounds of steel reinforcement. In one of four rooms in the tower, reached by a spiral staircase, is a bust of Will Rogers by Jo Davidson. The interior walls are adorned with frescoes of western American life by Randall Davey, of Santa Fe, N. M. The tower is surmounted with an observation balcony that affords a good view of Colorado Springs and the plains. A sodium mercury light, visible at night for 125 miles, is intended to burn perpetually; the entire memorial is floodlighted after dark.

From the SUMMIT OF CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN, 10 *m.*, is a wide view of mountains, foothills, and plains.

At 74.8 *m.* is the junction with State 115.

Right here to the MYRON STRATTON HOME (*open 9-5 daily*), 0.8 *m.*, built in 1913, eleven years after the death of Winfield Scott Stratton, mining millionaire and philanthropist, who founded the home in memory of his father.

The greater part of his fortune, approximately $4,000,000, was willed to this institution, established to care for those physically incapable of earning a livelihood. On the 5,000-acre estate is a 98-acre landscaped tract on which stand a hospital, administration building, community house, dormitories for boys and girls, and housekeeping cottages for aged married couples. About 100 adults and 85 children, ranging from 5 to 20 years of age, reside here. To be eligible for admission, a child's parents must have lived in El Paso County for six years; aged persons must have lived in the county for five years, and must have been residents of the State for 10 years. Children are offered an education through senior high school.

On the grounds is the bronze WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON STATUE, erected as a memorial by Colorado Springs citizens. Born in Indiana in 1848, Stratton was a carpenter and contractor in several parts of the Middle West before coming to Colorado Springs in 1872. He prospected throughout Colorado for many years, but not until 1891 did he make his rich strike at Cripple Creek (*see Tour 5B*). After his first strike, it is said, he sent a $1,000 check to a friend who had once given him a dollar when he was hungry. He gave a coachman an equal amount for averting a runaway, and on another occasion bestowed a bicycle upon every laundry girl in Colorado Springs. Stratton died in Colorado Springs in 1902.

The highway crosses FOUNTAIN CREEK, 77.5 *m.*, named Fontaine qui Bouille (fountain that boils) by early French fur traders, because of the bubbling mineral springs at Manitou Springs that feed it.

At 78.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (*open 8:30-5 weekdays*), 4 *m.*, a private boarding school for youths between 16 and 18 years old; it attracts students from many States. Several of the interior walls are decorated with murals by Boardman Robinson, art master of the school.

FOUNTAIN, 84.9 *m.* (5,500 alt., 577 pop.), one of the oldest settlements in central Colorado, is the only town of importance between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Once its only trade was with surrounding ranches, but today it is an important shipping point for alfalfa and sugar beets grown in the irrigated section of the valley. On May 14, 1889, a car loaded with dynamite broke loose in the railroad yards at Colorado Springs and rolled down the tracks, exploding at the Fountain depot; four persons were killed, and the village was almost leveled by the blast.

South of Fountain the route crosses windy arid country, in places almost devoid of vegetation, to BUTTES, 92.9 *m.*, a railroad station named for the conical hills in the vicinity. South of the railroad station in WIGWAM, 96.4 *m.*, are (L) the remains of a STAGE STATION CORRAL. The extensive forests of piñon that once covered the hills southwest of PIÑON, 102.6 *m.*, were long ago cut down by charcoal burners who supplied fuel for Pueblo steel mills. When oil was struck near Florence and Canon City in the 1870's, oil was piped to refineries here. Near EDEN, 109.2 *m.*, a train of four cars was caught in a flood in 1893 and washed downstream for three miles. Many passengers were drowned; one of the cars, buried in quicksands, was never found. South of Eden the highway traverses a desolate region spotted with yucca and sagebrush. The Wet Mountains (R) are a dark

shadow against the western horizon; smoke from the Pueblo mills rises directly ahead.

In PUEBLO, 115 *m.* (4,700 alt., 50,096 pop.) (*see Pueblo*), are junctions with US 50 (*see Tour 9*), State 96 (*see Tour 8*), and State 273 (*see Tour 8A*).

Section c. PUEBLO to NEW MEXICO LINE; 104 m. US 85

South of Pueblo, US 85 passes through a region touched with the romance and legends of early Spanish occupation. The Spanish-American people, representing a large proportion of the population of this section, retain many of their old traditions and customs. There are few towns of importance.

In PUEBLO, 0 *m.*, the highway proceeds south by Lake Avenue, skirting (R) the tree-fringed shore of LAKE MINNEQUA, a municipal playground. The blast furnaces and high smokestacks of steel mills are visible at this point. On the open prairie slag dumps parallel the road for some distance. At night the molten dross, tipped along the dump by ladles carried on railroad cars, lights the sky with a red glare. The countryside is windy, arid, and desolate, broken by abrupt small hills and rocky outcroppings.

CROW, 27 *m.* (5,100 alt., 25 pop.), occupies the site of one of the first ranches in southeastern Colorado. Alex Hicklin, the founder, came with Kearney's Army of the West in 1846 and remained to marry the daughter of Charles Bent, then Governor of New Mexico. As a wedding present from his father-in-law, Hicklin received a large tract of land on the Greenhorn River; for years his ranchhouse stood alone in this region. Hicklin dug one of the first irrigation ditches in Colorado to water his fields. One of the old adobe buildings of the Hicklin Ranch, now used as a cow barn (R), stands just south of the general store.

At 28.5 *m.* is the junction with State 165, a graveled highway.

Right on State 165 is a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open daily*), 3.5 *m.*, where trout and other fish are raised (*see Tour 5b*) for stocking streams in this vicinity.

RYE, 4.8 *m.* (6,700 alt., 250 pop.), is a farm village and summer resort.

Left (straight ahead) at Rye on a graveled road to the junction with a dirt road, 0.5 *m.*

Right here to RYE PARK, 1 *m.*

The graveled road becomes a wagon trail, 2 *m.*, and continues to the base of GREENHORN MOUNTAIN, 5 *m.*

State 165 proceeds northwest of Rye to the junction with a dirt road, 8.3 *m.*

Left here 1 *m.* to CAMP CROCKET, a summer camp for boys maintained by the Pueblo Y.M.C.A.

State 165 traverses the deep CANYON OF THE MUDDY, its walls fantastically carved and honeycombed with caves, and descends by a series of serpentine curves to the junction with a dirt road, 13.1 *m.*

Left here 3 *m.* to MARION LAKE (*trout*).

State 165 crosses the St. Charles River below ST. CHARLES DAM, 13.8 *m.*, which impounds the waters of LAKE ISABEL (*boating and swimming*), in the heart of the St. Charles Recreational Area (*cabins, stables, boat houses, ski course, community camp*), developed by the C.C.C.

SAN ISABEL CITY, 14.1 *m.*, was once known as Willow Creek. The road crosses GREENHILL DIVIDE, 17.1 *m.*, and descends through Davenport Gulch, where unusually large aspen trees are found, to the junction with State 76 (*see Tour 8A*), 20.5 *m.*

US 85 crosses GREENHORN CREEK, 28.6 *m.*, where a monument commemorates the battle in which Cuerno Verde (Sp. Greenhorn), a Comanche war chief, was killed by Governor Anza of New Mexico in 1779. The name "greenhorn" was bestowed upon the chieftain because bull elk or deer are bold when their new antlers are growing and still "green." Cuerno Verde was the fiercest of all Comanche chiefs of his time and so troublesome to the Spanish that Anza determined in 1778 to end his power, following him through the lower San Luis Valley and across the Sangre de Cristos, finally overtaking him here at Greenhorn Creek. In the battle that followed the Indian leader was killed, with four of his sub-chiefs, his high priest, his eldest son, and 32 followers.

GREENHORN, 30 *m.* (6,200 alt., 15 pop.), was an early stagecoach station. A white frame house (R), south of the general store, was at one time the GREENHORN INN (*open*), frequented by Kit Carson and other notables of the frontier. In a ZOO (*open*) are animals native to this region.

The highway crosses the HUERFANO RIVER (Sp. orphan), 41.2 *m.*; HUERFANO BUTTE (L), an almost perfect cone of volcanic rock, long a landmark, was so named because it stands isolated and alone.

WALSENBURG, 51 *m.* (6,200 alt., 5,503 pop.), seat of Huerfano County, was originally a small Spanish village known as La Plaza de los Leones (Sp. square of the lions), named for a prominent Spanish family. In the seventeenth century the Conquistadores visited this region in search of gold. Later, Spanish-American farmers and American traders and trappers settled along the Cuchara River and its tributary creek. Much of the land was held by titled *hacendados* under the seal of the governor of Santa Fe; but increasing numbers of Americans finally dealt a death blow to the rule of the landed gentry.

The present city was laid out in 1873 by Fred Walsen, a pioneer German merchant, and was given his name. On a visit shortly after the town's founding, Helen Hunt Jackson noted caravans of "white-topped wagons, each drawn by 10 mules," and described them as "a pageant of epic proportions." Construction of the railroad and development of bituminous mines in the vicinity caused the town to prosper. Today, the vicinity produces large crops of beans, wheat, hay, and corn; cattle and sheep provide substantial revenues to neighboring ranchers.

The highway follows the foothills to AGUILAR, 69 *m.* (6,700 alt., 1,383 pop.), on the APISHAPA RIVER (Ind. stinking water), so named because its waters are stagnant during certain seasons. Southwest (R) of Aguilar, across several miles of broken hill country, are the SPANISH PEAKS, which the Indians and the Spanish called Huaja-

tolla, or breasts of the world. They were held in awe by the Ute Indians, who believed them to be the home of fearsome gods. In 1811 a traveler from Mexico reported that gaping fissures from which fumes arose indicated a recent earthquake in these mountains.

Many stories have been told of gold discoveries here. "Many years ago," according to an Indian legend recorded in the Mexico City archives, "before the first white man stepped ashore, even before the alliance of the three kingdoms, Alcolhua, Aztec and Tepance, gold was already an eagerly sought article. But it was not coined in those days, nor was it used in barter; it was offered to the deities only, and with it the shrines of Huitzilopochtli were decked. The bulk of it was taken to the cities of Mexico, Tezcuco, and Tlacopan. But when Nezhuatcoyotl reigned in splendor at Tezcuco, the gods of the Mountain Huajatolla became envious of the magnificence of his court, and they placed demons on the double mountain and forbade all men further approach."

Three monks and other followers of Coronado were left behind when the explorer returned to Mexico after his fruitless search for the mythical cities of Quivira, according to another legend. Two of the monks endeavored to teach the natives the doctrines of Christianity, and both died as martyrs. The third, Juan de la Cruz, so the story goes, overcame the evil spirits of the twin mountain and gained access to their hidden treasures. Indians of the Pecos region reported that their people were compelled by torture to enter subterranean passages here and bring forth the gold; when these slaves had served their purpose, all were killed. Juan de la Cruz, with his followers and a number of pack animals heavily laden with treasure, left the demon-haunted region at last, bound for the city of Mexico, but they never reached their destination. Gold nuggets that might possibly have been part of their treasure were found in 1811 by a Mexican traveler scattered along an ancient trail some distance south of the double mountain, far from any mine or mineral-bearing lodes. If fabulously rich mines once existed here on the Spanish Peaks, all traces have been obliterated by rock slides.

At 75.8 *m.* is the junction with a side road.

Right on this road to LUDLOW, 1 *m.*, where a monument commemorates the strikers and their families who lost their lives in the so-called "Battle of Ludlow" during the Colorado coal strike of 1913-14. The strike was called on September 23, 1913, after mine operators had refused demands for an eight-hour day, a check weighman, the right to trade in other than company-owned stores, a 10 per cent increase in wages, and recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. Here striking miners and their families, union officials, organizers, and sympathizers established a tent colony. At the request of county officials of Las Animas and Huerfano Counties, Governor Elias M. Ammons sent units of the Colorado National Guard to the scene and declared martial law. Ill feeling grew until a conflict was precipitated between striking miners and the militia. During hostilities several strikers were killed; on April 20, 1914, the tents were burned, causing the deaths of two women and 11 children, probably from suffocation. The monument stands on the site of the "tent dugout" where the women and children died. The "Ludlow

Massacre" was heatedly debated; while the strike was lost, the issue aroused public opinion and brought about improvement of working conditions and civil liberties in the coal camps.

Skirting the foothills, the road follows the general route of the old Goodnight cattle trail, leading south to New Mexico and Texas. FISHERS PEAK, named for Captain Fisher, a German artillery officer in General Kearney's Army of the West during the Mexican War, looms in the foreground. To the west, the peaks of the CULEBRA RANGE (Sp. snake) of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains (*see Tour 11B*), snow-covered most of the year, rise in purple and silver splendor.

Turning west, US 85 enters the PURGATOIRE VALLEY. In 1594-96 a band of Conquistadores, believed to have been in search of the fabulous Seven Cities of Cibola, or the village of Quivira, left Mexico on an ill-fated trek northward. A quarrel arose between Francisco Bonilla and Juan Hermana, leaders of the expedition; the former was slain and Hermana assumed command. A priest accompanying the expedition refused to continue under the leadership of a murderer, and turned back with a handful of followers. Hermana and his men went on, and nothing was heard of them until a second expedition, following much the same route, came upon the bones of Hermana and his followers along the banks of the Purgatoire River. The expedition apparently had been massacred by Indians. As no priest accompanied the party, the men died without administration of the last rites of the Church, and their souls were presumably wandering forever in purgatory. The Spaniards therefore named the stream El Rio de las Animas Perdidas en Purgatorio (*the river of the souls lost in purgatory*), a title shortened and subsequently corrupted, with the result that the names of Las Animas, Purgatoire, and Picketwire, the cowboy version of Purgatoire, are used interchangeably.

Until recently throughout this valley, and even now in some communities, festivals were held to celebrate episodes in the early history of the region. Along the upper Purgatoire River the pageant of Los Comanches, held by settlers who made their way here from Taos, celebrated the victory of the New Mexicans over the Comanche Indians. Young men formed into two groups, representing the New Mexicans and the Indians, the former in military dress, the latter painted and feathered, and engaged in a spirited battle in which the Indians were always defeated.

Old World marriage customs are followed by Spanish-Americans in this vicinity. Courtship and marriage are attended with little sentiment. When a young man decides that the time has come, his parents are the first to know of his intentions. They escort him to the family of the girl of his choice and make formal application for her hand. She is consulted, and if her answer is favorable, a time is arranged when the two can meet and agree upon the wedding date. The bans are announced in church on three consecutive Sundays or Holy Days. Weddings are invariably gay, and as lavish as the parents of the bride-

groom can afford. The offering to the priest is made by the best man, *valedor,* who also usually presents the bride with her wedding bouquet. After the ceremony the couple, their families, and their guests engage in feasting, singing, and dancing, sometimes lasting for several days.

In TRINIDAD, 89.5 *m.* (5,999 alt., 11,732 pop.) (*see Trinidad*), are junctions with US 160 (*see Tour 11*), US 350 (*see Tour 10*), and State 12 (*see Tour 11A*).

1. Right from Trinidad a road winds northwest to SIMPSON'S REST, 0.5 *m.,* a small hill containing the rock-bound crypt of George S. Simpson, pioneer. Simpson once sought refuge from an Indian war party here, hiding in the caves that honeycombed the crest; he was buried here in 1885. An electric sign near the crypt bears the word "Trinidad" in 8-foot letters.

2. Left from Trinidad on a wagon road across grassy prairies to MARSH'S MINE, 3 *m.,* now in part abandoned, at the foot of Fishers Peak (9,586 alt.) (*see below*).

Right from the mine a trail strikes upward through the foothills to FIRST SPRING, 2 *m.,* where icy mountain water bubbles from among the rocks, and wood violets grow profusely. From here can be seen a stretch of the Purgatoire Valley, the Spanish Peaks, and a wide sweep of the Sangre de Cristos. The trail ascends through heavy oak brush where grouse are often flushed from the undergrowth. A small lake, edged with iris in spring, is passed, and the trail turns steeply through loose gravel to the SUMMIT OF FISHERS PEAK, 9 *m.* (*the trip by foot or horseback requires a full day*). On the summit a surveyor's marker indicates the northeastern corner of the MAXWELL LAND GRANT, a large tract granted to Guadalupe Miranda and Charles Beaubien by Governor Armijo of New Mexico in 1843. When formal ownership was given, a magistrate took the grantees by the hand and "walked with them, caused them to throw earth, pull up weeds, and show other evidences of possession." After the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States in 1848, the Congress confirmed the owners' title to some 1,700,000 acres. Title soon passed to Beaubien's son-in-law, Lucien B. Maxwell, western trader and scout. Maxwell later sold out to an English syndicate, the Maxwell Land Grant Company, for more than $1,000,000. Squatters, pioneer farmers, and ranchers settled on the grant and in 1888 they resisted attempts of agents to dispossess them. Captain Richard D. Russell, who had taken up a homestead in the Stonewall Valley in 1871 and made many improvements, including a large lake for irrigation purposes, was ordered after 16 years of settlement to pay for his homestead or move off. United States marshals arrived and put up at a small hotel in Stonewall. Settlers burned the hotel in an effort to rid the country of the "varmits" who were annoying them, an act that precipitated hostilities between Government agents and Stonewall settlers, who barricaded themselves in their houses. Captain Russell was slain during a fight on August 28, 1888. His widow later purchased their homestead from the Maxwell Land Grant Company. The greater part of the Colorado section of the Maxwell Land Grant is now owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation.

The highway traverses a foothill area and winds over the route of the Mountain or Military Branch of the Santa Fe Trail to STARKVILLE, 92.3 *m.* (6,500 alt., 945 pop.), an old Mexican settlement. Many Spanish-American people still occupy adobe houses in the Lower Plaza. Sitting in the shade on warm days strumming their guitars, they sing "La Cucaracha," "La Paloma," "Rancho Grande," or other native songs in exchange for a glass of beer.

MORLEY, 100 *m.* (7,200 alt., 600 pop.), a model coal camp, has neat cement houses surrounded by attractive gardens; the company offers prizes each year for the most attractive yards.

WOOTTON, 101.2 *m.* (7,534 alt., 20 pop.), stands on the SITE OF THE OLD WOOTTON TOLL GATE, where, in 1865, Richens L. ("Uncle Dick") Wootton, a frontier scout with a good eye for business, built a road over Raton Pass and collected tolls, often at the point of a gun. He divided his patrons into five groups—stage companies, freighters, military authorities, Mexicans, and Indians. The last were usually allowed to pass free, at which "Mexicans" invariably but futilely protested. Entries in an account book show the following charges: "two wagons, $3; three horsemen, 75¢; one meal, 75¢; hay and meat, $5.50; for blanket of Mexican, $1.75; for knife, 50¢; for whiskey, 40¢, and for one candle, 10¢."

Wootton was one of the great figures of the mountain frontier. As a youth, he had trapped beaver with the Mountain Men and later served in the Mexican War. Times becoming dull, he established a buffalo farm near Pueblo, capturing buffalo calves and pasturing them with his cattle. During the gold rush to California he started overland with 9,000 sheep, and notwithstanding Indians and bad weather, succeeded in bringing 8,900 of them safely to Sacramento. In 1858, as the Pikes Peak gold rush gained momentum, Wootton opened the first saloon and general store in Denver; soon tiring of a merchant's life, he returned to southern Colorado to build his toll road. When the railroad entered the country in 1878, he sold his rights and retired.

From Wootton, by easy grades, the road climbs to RATON PASS (8,560 alt.), named by the Spanish for the small rock rats found here. The pass, originally on an old Indian trail that followed Raton Creek to the summit of the Raton Range, was later used by the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, which replaced the Cimarron Branch when the latter was abandoned because of its dangerous desert stretches. In 1718 and 1719 expeditions sent north by the governor of New Mexico to check the advance of the French, probably used the pass, as did La Lande, a French Creole from Kaskaskia, Ill., and James Purcell, of Bradstown, Ky., in 1803 and 1804. As early as 1846 much traffic between the Missouri River and Santa Fe passed this way, and the volume increased after the Mexican War. There had been little vehicular traffic until the supply trains and artillery of Kearney's Army of the West passed this way in August 1846.

The coming of the railroad was marked by a two-year controversy between the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe Railroads. In February 1878, the Rio Grande sent a construction crew to the pass on a train from Pueblo, to begin work extending the line from El Moro. A few hours later the Santa Fe chartered a special train for its working crew. They reached El Moro at 11 o'clock at night, and were immediately sent into the mountains, where the Rio Grande crew found them on their arrival the next morning. After some conflict a compromise was reached; the Rio Grande gave up its designs on Raton Pass

and the Santa Fe agreed not to contest the right-of-way through the Royal Gorge (*see Tour 9b*).

At 104 *m.* US 85 crosses the NEW MEXICO LINE, 11 miles north of Raton, New Mexico (*see New Mexico Guide*).

Tour 13

(Cheyenne, Wyo.)—Fort Collins—Loveland—Longmont—Lafayette—Denver; US 87.

Wyoming Line to Denver, 98.8 *m.*

Oil-processed road.
Colorado & Southern Ry. parallels route.
Good accommodations.

Between the Wyoming Line and Denver the highway skirts the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, traversing in turn a dry range country, the irrigated valleys of the Cache la Poudre and South Platte Rivers, and the northern Colorado coal fields.

US 87 crosses the WYOMING LINE, 0 *m.*, 13 miles south of Cheyenne, Wyoming (*see Wyoming Guide*).

This region is the southern extremity of the Wyoming highlands, with brown rolling hills broken occasionally by rocky outcroppings weathered into fantastic shapes. Herds of white-faced cattle graze along the highway, which passes (L) a group of WARREN RANCH BUILDINGS, 0.6 *m.*, a part of the estate of Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming (1844-1929), one of the most important ranch properties in the West, lying both in Colorado and Wyoming.

At 3.3 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the NATURAL FORT (*open on application to foreman of Warren Ranch*), 1.5 *m.*, an exceptionally large outcrop of gray sandstone characteristic of the region. Rain and almost constant winds have carved in it a deep recess, 30 feet wide and 80 feet long, protected on all sides by massive walls, forming a natural corral. The eastern slope is protected by rough broken terrain; on the west are heavy growths of underbrush along the creek. The natural breastworks on both the northern and southern sides of the formation have been leveled by souvenir hunters.

Here, in 1831, a battle was fought between the Crow and the Blackfeet, both driven from their usual hunting grounds by a long drought that sent the buffalo southward from the Yellowstone country. The Crow, led by their famous mulatto chief, Jim Beckwourth, and aided by a number of white trappers, inflicted a crushing defeat upon their ancient enemies. Tales are told of many other Indian battles here; of freighters seeking protection; of immigrant trains "holed-up" to avoid Indians and white outlaws; of fierce

battles fought until the gray walls were stained crimson; and of bandit gangs who hid their loot in its recesses and defied the law.

The road traverses a sparsely settled region to WELLINGTON, 22.3 *m.* (5,000 alt., 533 pop.), a supply point for the surrounding agricultural territory. The town experienced a brief oil boom in 1924 when wells were drilled in the vicinity.

The highway crosses BOX ELDER VALLEY, one of the first agricultural districts in the State. Many of the frame farmhouses along the route were built in the 1880's. The rich bottom lands produce large crops of sugar beets, hay, and grains; on the higher levels pasturing and turkey raising are important sources of income.

At 27.8 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this rough road to the LINDENMEIR SITE, 22.9 *m.*, where valuable archeological discoveries have been made. The area is licensed for digging, and unauthorized searching is forbidden. Investigations have been conducted since 1935 by the Smithsonian Institution. Artifacts were first uncovered in 1926, chiefly spear- and arrow-heads, believed to be 20,000 years old by archeologists. It is hoped to find remains of the prehistoric Folsom Man (*see The People*), who achieved great skill in fashioning stone implements of war.

TERRY LAKE (R), 30.2 *m.*, enlarged to provide additional storage of water diverted from the Cache la Poudre River, contains at its maximum 400,000,000 cubic feet of water, almost all of which is used for irrigating the valley. The discovery in 1919 that red clover produced heavy crops in the alkali soil, led to the reclamation of much marshy and alkalized land previously uncultivated.

At 30.5 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road to a CHERRY CANNING FACTORY (*open 9-5 daily during canning season*), 0.6 *m.* The juice, known locally as cherry cider, is also marketed. During the season wayside stands sell the juice by the drink and in gallon lots.

THE GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 daily on application*), 2 *m.*, the largest plant of its kind in the district, has a daily beet-slicing capacity of 3,100 tons.

At 31.7 *m.* is the junction with US 287 (*see Tour 13A*), which unites with US 87 for 1.8 miles.

The route crosses the EATON DITCH, 32.6 *m.*, an irrigation canal with the second oldest legally established water right in the State. The water laws of Colorado differ materially from those of Eastern States in that riparian rights are not recognized; based upon the principle of appropriation, rights depend upon the date of application of the water to beneficial use. The Eaton Ditch dates from April 1, 1864. On the southern side of the ditch (L) are the fields of INVERNESS FARM, laid out by Phillips Lariviere in 1860, the first patented land in the Fort Collins district. The highway crosses the CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER, 33.2 *m.*, just above the dam that furnishes power for (L) the FORT COLLINS MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT. This river

once ran high but now so much water is diverted for irrigation that the level is often low.

In FORT COLLINS, 33.5 *m.* (5,100 alt., 11,489 pop.) (*see Fort Collins*), is the junction with State 14 (*see Tour 2*).

The highway crosses a rich agricultural district devoted to apple and cherry orchards, sugar beets, and small grain; livestock graze in large numbers on the foothills. Although comparatively few sheep are raised in this section of Colorado, hundreds of thousands are shipped in from adjoining States each fall to be fattened here in the Fort Collins winter-feeding district, which extends approximately 40 miles from north to south, and 30 miles from east to west. A center of extensive winter feeding as early as 1880, it today (1940) receives annual shipments of 340,000 head from the semiarid ranges of Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, and Utah. The lambs, ranging from five to seven months old, are bought by the feeder at market prices, unloaded at the "docks," placed in yards, and fed for a period ranging from three to five months. The process of fattening is gradual. The animals are usually started on "third cutting" alfalfa, which approximates the diet to which they have been accustomed. This is followed with richer foods, including ensilage, cottonseed meal, beet pulp, molasses, and corn.

The feeder as a rule cannot contract in advance for feed needed during the season. Wet snows, rain, and cold weather often bring loss of weight and many deaths among the lambs. Transportation charges from the range to the feeding lots, as well as the cost of subsequent shipping to Missouri River points, are included in the price the feeder pays for his stock. The letters FPR that appear after lamb quotations mean "freight paid to the river." After the fattened stock reaches the river yards, the feeder's profit or loss depends upon the market.

HORSETOOTH MOUNTAIN (R), 36 *m.*, a sharply pointed foothill capped with two rock upthrusts, is easily distinguished by the great white "A" painted on its face by students of the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (*see Fort Collins*).

South and west of Horsetooth looms the northern section of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. On clear days the mountains appear to be but a short distance away, although they are separated from the highway by 20 miles of plains and foothills. FOSSIL CREEK, 38.1 *m.*, is a tiny trickle of water, along whose banks have been found many fossilized remains of small prehistoric fish. The highway traverses the Loveland cherry-growing district; straight rows of small green trees stretch for miles in every direction. In early spring the orchard-covered hills are a vast billowing cloud of pinkish-white blossoms; in fall they are almost black with the heavy ripe fruit.

LOVELAND, 46 *m.* (4,982 alt., 5,506 pop.) (*see Tour 3*), is at the junction with US 34 (*see Tour 3*).

South of Loveland orchards give way to the fields of sugar beets, grain, and hay that surround CAMPION, 49.6 *m.* The CAMPION ACADEMY, a parochial boarding school maintained by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, has an enrollment of 100 students.

Left from Campion on State 60, a graveled road, is JOHNSTOWN, 9.4 *m.* (4,820 alt., 767 pop.), and MILLIKEN, 13 *m.* (4,760 alt., 483 pop.), adjoining towns largely supported by THE GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR REFINERY (*open 9-4 week-days on application*). This plant receives molasses from all company factories; here it is put through the Barium process for the final extraction of sugar crystals; this is said to be the only refinery in the world so equipped.

BERTHOUD, 53 *m.* (5,240 alt., 811 pop.), named for Captain Edward L. Berthoud, Civil War officer and pioneer railroad construction engineer, is the oldest community in the Little Thompson Valley; the surrounding country produces sugar beets, potatoes, and grains.

At 54.1 *m.* is the junction with State 56.

Right on this road to the BERTHOUD OIL FIELD, 3 *m.*, where a few wells on the western slope of a long hogback are producing.

The route passes through an intensively cultivated hill country dominated (R) by the great mass of Longs Peak. The farms are comparatively old, and most of the frame houses are surrounded by tall cottonwoods.

At 62.4 *m.* is the junction with State 66 (*see Tour 4*).

LONGMONT, 63.9 *m.* (5,000 alt., 6,029 pop.), was founded about 1870 by the Chicago-Colorado Colony Company, which purchased virgin land, divided it into small tracts, and induced farmers to settle here. The town's name is a combination of the name of the discoverer of Longs Peak, Major Stephen H. Long, and the French term for mountain. The community is the center of a prosperous sugar beet, vegetable, and small grain area, and its largest industrial establishments are the GREAT WESTERN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (*open 9-4 daily by permission*), with a daily beet-slicing capacity of 3,100 tons, and a CANNING PLANT (*open 9-5 daily*), which processes peas, corn, tomatoes, and beans.

SUNSET PARK, one of four municipal recreational grounds contains a free swimming pool and 9-hole golf course (*greens fee 50¢*). At 4th and Kimbark Sts. stands the FIRST ORE MILL, brought into Boulder County in 1859 and used in the workings at Gold Hill (*see Tour 6*). This crude mortar-type mill consists of a granite block with a large cavity to hold the ore and an outlet for the pulverized rock.

At 64.6 *m.* is the junction with the Burlington road.

Right on this road to the junction with an unmarked dirt road, 5 *m.* L here 0.1 *m.* to the RYSSBY SCHOOL, a modern building on the site of the log cabin school of the old Ryssby settlement. The RYSSBY LUTHERAN CHURCH 1 *m.*, a small graystone structure built in 1882, is the only remaining landmark of a colony founded in 1872 by a group from Ryssby parish in the province of Smaland, Sweden. These settlers had little money; crop after crop failed first because there was no water, and again because there was too much, and finally because of a grasshopper plague. Largely due to the influence of the church through the years of trial, the Swedish colonists remained closely knit, retaining the language, dress, and customs of the Old Country.

Christmas was a gala occasion here, and for a week in advance there was much butchering, baking, and brewing. On Christmas Eve the scrubbed floors were strewn with pine needles, pine boughs were hung in the windows, and hand-dipped candles provided light. The tree was decorated with paper birds, butterflies, and flowers, and strung with popcorn and cranberries. *Kaffe Kalas* was served in the evening. This meal, starting with *fruit suppa,* a soup made of raisins, prunes, apples, and tapioca, was followed by a variety of sausages, cheese, and coffee. Church services were held early the next morning with the colonists in new finery. Then came a bountiful Christmas dinner of sausages, spareribs, *lut fisk* (a white fish with sauce), head cheese, many kinds of bread, *pan kaka* (a sort of custard), wines, and ale.

In late years the Swedish group has been absorbed into neighboring American communities, and the festivals have been abandoned. The church is open only one day a year, for the Mid-year Festival on the Sunday nearest June 24, when Swedish services are held. The Ryssby Record Book, dating from January 3, 1878, and written in Swedish, has been presented to the State Historical Society, Denver.

At 71.5 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road is ERIE, 3 *m.* (5,000 alt., 930 pop.), near the center of a productive lignite coal field. Here is the State Mine, with more than 20 miles of underground workings. The New Morrison and the Puritan are also large producers.

LAFAYETTE, 75.9 *m.* (5,176 alt., 1,842 pop.), is a coal town reflecting the declining prosperity of that industry. During a strike of miners in 1927, Lafayette was the center of agitation in the northern field, and strikers and strike-breakers clashed frequently here.

Left from Lafayette on an unimproved road to SERENE, 5 *m.,* another coal camp clustered about the COLUMBINE MINE (*visitors admitted only by pass from Denver office*). During the labor strike of 1927, this mine, which supplied coal to the Burlington Railroad, remained in operation, although it was picketed daily. On November 21, 1927, pickets were met by State police, who forbade trespassing on company property. In the dispute that ensued, the police fired into the crowd, killing five persons and seriously wounding many others.

The tragedy was followed by a reorganization of the company, during which Miss Josephine Roche, later Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, obtained control. A new labor policy was adopted with the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. The company's policy, directed by Miss Roche and her advisers, enabled the union to gain a foothold in the Colorado fields, which are now completely organized.

At 77.5 *m.* is the junction with a paved highway.

Right on this road is LOUISVILLE, 2.5 *m.* (5,350 alt., 1,681 pop.), a coal town similar in appearance to Lafayette.

Left from Louisville to the MONARCH MINE (*visitors not encouraged*), 4 *m.,* still a large producer despite the fact that a part of its workings was destroyed in 1936 by an explosion that killed eight persons.

The highway traverses a rich agricultural district; the Front Range of the Rockies rises beyond the rolling foothills.

At 78.4 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is SUPERIOR, 5 *m.* (5,512 alt., 160 pop.), a coal camp with its uniform box-like cottages clustered around a company store and pool hall. The INDUSTRIAL MINE (*visitors not encouraged*) is the largest producer.

In MARSHALL, 8 *m.* (5,500 alt.), a once-prosperous coal camp, the underground workings of an old mine have been burning since the early 1900's.

ELDORADO SPRINGS (*toll 10¢*) (*cabins, swimming pool*), 12 *m.*, is a resort at the mouth of South Boulder Canyon. Hiking and horseback trips are made from here into the surrounding hills.

BROOMFIELD, 81.8 *m.* (5,400 alt., 125 pop.), is a rural community named for the broom corn that was one of the first crops of the region. Traffic is exceptionally heavy between here and Denver; as much of the coal mined in the northern Colorado fields is trucked over this route, heavily-laden slow-moving vehicles are frequently encountered.

WESTMINSTER, 89.8 *m.*, a huge red-brick building with a high cupola outlined (R) against the sky, formerly a college of the Presbyterian Church, is now the Belleview Junior College of the Pillar of Fire Church. The school offers theological training to members of that denomination.

In DENVER, 98.8 *m.* (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.) (*see Denver*), are junctions with US 40 (*see Tour 7*), US 85 (*see Tour 12*), US 285 (*see Tour 15*), and US 6 (*see Tour 1*).

Tour 13A

(Laramie, Wyoming)—Virginia Dale—Fort Collins; US 287.
Wyoming Line to Fort Collins, 39.5 *m.*

Oil-processed road.
Good accommodations.

US 287 skirts the base of the Front Range of the Rockies and follows the routes of the old Overland Stage and the Fort Collins-Fort Laramie Stage lines through stark arid hill country, which gives way to fertile irrigated farm lands as the highway approaches Fort Collins.

The route crosses the WYOMING LINE, 0 *m.*, 27 miles south of Laramie, Wyoming (*see Wyoming Guide*), and traverses a region of rolling foothills broken by grotesque masses of sandstone.

On the BISHOP RANCH, 3.8 *m.*, founded by Thomas Bishop in 1873 and still occupied by his descendants, stands (L) a log building, one of the original structures. The VIRGINIA DALE MONUMENT (L), 4.5 *m.*, which bears a bronze tablet pointing the way to the old Virginia

Dale Station on the Overland Stage route (*see below*), is at the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the old VIRGINIA DALE STAGE STATION (*open*), 0.9 *m.* The original station house, 20 feet by 60 feet, was built of hand-hewn logs. Its great rock chimney is well-preserved, and the original andirons are to be seen. In the logs at the northeastern corner are numerous bullet holes. Under the house is a walled-in cellar, into which livestock were driven in times of Indian trouble. The wells that served the station are still used, but the stage barns that stood 200 feet south of the house have been dismantled.

The Virginia Dale Station, established in 1862 when the Overland Stage was forced by Indian depredations in Wyoming to operate through northern Colorado, was named for the wife of Joseph Slade, division manager of the line, who killed Jules Beni, his predecessor (*see Tour 1A*). Although the exact spot where Beni was kidnapped and slain is unknown, it was probably somewhere between Virginia Dale and Fort Laramie, Wyo. Slade remained as division manager for more than a year, but his violence—he was fond of shooting canned goods off grocery shelves—necessitated his discharge.

Construction of the railroad in 1867 put an end to the stage routes and the station was sold.

East of the station is LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, 0.2 *m.*, from the crest of which Indian smoke signals rose in the old days; and near by is ROBBERS' ROOST, a high hill with a bowl-shaped depression that served outlaws as a natural fortress.

VIRGINIA DALE, 5.1 *m.* (6,977 alt., 100 pop.), took the name of the old station and often is confused with it. South of Virginia Dale the highway traverses rolling country, crosses several creeks that are dry ravines most of the year, and penetrates more rugged country. STEAMBOAT ROCK (L), long a landmark, resembles an old-fashioned steamer with two funnels. The "funnels" were used by Indians as a lookout and a point for signal fires.

The SPRING HILLS RANCH, 17.3 *m.*, is at the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to the AMERICAN ONYX-ALABASTER COMPANY WORK SHOP (*open*), 1.9 *m.*, near one of two commercially developed North American alabaster beds; the other is on Owl Creek (*see below*).

The FORKS, 18.5 *m.*, also known as the Forks Hotel, was built in 1874 to accommodate workers in great lumbering operations, then a major industry in this section.

Right from the Forks on a graveled road through a region of steep hills to a junction with a marked dirt road, 2 *m.*

Right here 32 *m.* to the ALABASTAR SHOPS AND QUARRIES of the American Onyx-Alabaster Company (*see above*).

Left (straight ahead) the graveled road crosses the North Fork of the Cache la Poudre River on an old steel and frame bridge and continues to the almost-deserted town of LIVERMORE, 2.5 *m.* (5,733 alt.); the telephone exchange (L) is the only occupied building. Livermore was named jointly for the two earliest settlers in this country, Adolph Livernash and Stephen Moore. In 1863, when the first cabins were erected, Livermore embraced the entire district from Laporte west to the Continental Divide and from the southern boundary of Larimer County to the Colorado-Wyoming boundary.

At LOG CABIN, 16 *m.*, a post office and a rural supply center, the road forks.

1. Right from Log Cabin on a road that winds through a mountainous region to the old FLYING W RANCH, 21 *m.;* here is (R) a fire-warden station. The PARVIN RESERVOIR AND GAME PRESERVE (*open*), 23 *m.*, lies on South Lone Pine Creek, which feeds the reservoir, a propagation lake for trout. RED FEATHER LAKES VILLAGE, 23.6 *m.* (8,300 alt., 10 pop.), is a summer resort (*clubhouse, apartments, cabins, golf course*). Of the nine natural lakes that make up the Red Feather Group, Twin Lakes and Dowdy Lake are unlicensed and open to fishermen (*$1 a day on other lakes*).

2. Left from Log Cabin the road traverses rich cattle-grazing country, a region of comparatively low hills, broken by jutting cliffs carved into fantastic forms by wind and rain. Crossing Elkhorn Creek, tributary of the Cache la Poudre, the road reaches the ELKHORN SILVER FOX RANCH (*open daily upon application*), 5.4 *m.*, where, in open pens on the southern hill slope, foxes are bred and raised (*see Tour 7b*). At 7.1 *m.* is the MANHATTAN RANGER STATION.

At 20.7 *m.* is the junction with a foot trail.

Left on this trail 3 *m.* to a PIÑON GROVE, one of the most northerly growths of this tree in America. The age of some of the piñons has been fixed at 4,000 years, approximating that of the largest California redwoods. A few trees here are four feet in diameter—about 18 inches greater than that of any other known piñons.

At 22.3 *m.* is the junction with a narrow dirt road.

Right on this road to the RUINS OF BONNAR SPRINGS STAGE STATION, 3.5 *m.*, the outline of its foundations still visible. The road passes a massive bald rock and MUSGROVE CORRAL, 4 *m.*, a natural bowl-shaped inclosure on the North Fork of the Cache la Poudre, used as a corral and fortress by "Three-Finger" Musgrove, a bandit of early days.

US 287 penetrates the western mouth of OWL CANYON, twisting between limestone cliffs that wall in the narrow gorge. At the eastern mouth, 22.9 *m.*, is the OWL CANYON STORE.

INGLESIDE, 25.2 *m.* (5,400 alt., 45 pop.), founded in the early part of the century, occupies land owned by the Great Western Sugar Company, which quarries limestone near by for use in beet-sugar manufacture.

HOOK AND MOORE CANYON, 28 *m.*, a narrow valley between two hogbacks carved out by glaciers during the Ice Age, was once the property of H. M. Hook and James Moore, who harvested and sold hay to the U. S. Army, the Overland Stage stations, and local markets. Hook later became the first mayor of Cheyenne, Wyo. The great green stone (R), known as BIG ROCK, is believed to have been carried into the canyon by the ice mass.

On the southern limit of TED'S PLACE, 30.6 *m.*, are a number of log cabins built by forgotten pioneers.

Ted's Place is at the junction with State 14 (*see Tour 2*), which unites with US 287 for 8.9 miles.

ROCKY RIDGE (L), 30.9 *m.*, is an old Indian battleground where arrowheads are occasionally found.

At 31.4 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road, an alternate route to Fort Collins, into RIST CANYON, 1.2 *m.* The EARLY TRAPPERS MONUMENT (L), 2.2 *m.*, in the

grounds of a roadside country house, marks the approximate site where, in 1836, a party of French trappers were caught in a snowstorm and lightened their overloaded wagons. They cached their surplus supplies, including a great store of powder, hoping that it would not be discovered by a large party of Indians following them. Upon their return in the spring the food and supplies were found intact—the origin of the name Cache la Poudre (Fr. hiding place of powder).

Opposite (R) is the SAMUEL BINGHAM FARM, settled in 1860. Bingham's name was given to the steep hill over which the road leaves Pleasant Valley, as the district is locally known. Passing (L) CLAYMORE LAKE (*good fishing*), 3.4 *m.*, the road turns south to FORT COLLINS, 7.5 *m.* (*see below*).

South of the junction US 287 passes (L) the ANTOINE JANIS MONUMENT, 33.8 *m.*, a stone marker at the entrance to a narrow lane leading to the site where Antoine Janis, first white settler in Larimer County, established his home in 1854; the original cabin stands in the library grounds at Fort Collins.

LAPORTE (Fr. the gate), 34.6 *m.* (5,063 alt., 100 pop.), a rural supply center, came into existence as the permanent camp of a band of Canadian-French hunters and trappers. In 1860, when a town company was organized, the village took the name of Colona, which was later changed to Laporte. As headquarters of the mountain division of the Overland Stage Company, the town flourished and at one time aspired to be the capital of the Territory.

Left from Laporte to the BOETTCHER PLANT of the Colorado Portland Cement Company (*open upon application*), 3.3 *m.*, with a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels. Limestone deposits owned by the company are sufficient to operate the plant at capacity for more than 100 years.

US 287 crosses rich agricultural land to the junction with US 87 (*see Tour 13*), 37.7 *m.*, which unites with US 287 as far as FORT COLLINS, 39.5 *m.* (5,100 alt., 11,489 pop.) (*see Fort Collins*).

In Fort Collins are junctions with US 87 (*see Tour 13*) and State 14 (*see Tour 2*).

Tour 14

(Laramie, Wyo.)—Walden—Rand—Junction US 40 (Granby); State 127 and State 125.
Wyoming Line to Junction US 40, 80.3 *m.*

Graded and graveled road; poorly maintained.
Route paralleled by Laramie, North Park & Western R.R. between Wyoming Line and Walden.
Accommodations limited between Rand and Cabindale.

This route follows the North Platte River southward across North Park, a circular sloping valley walled in by lofty mountains. From an altitude of 7,700 feet near the Wyoming border, the park, approximately 40 miles in diameter, rises gradually to 8,700 feet at its southern extremity. The upper slopes are covered with sagebrush and scrub oak, but on the well-watered bottomlands grows wild hay. The park has always been a grazing ground, and certain place names, such as Bull Pen and Cow Lodge, are literal translations of Indian names given them when the region was dark with slow-moving buffalo herds. Their presence brought trappers and hide hunters, who named the park Buffalo Pasture, although it was also known as New Park, to distinguish it from South Park. Later, when Middle Park became well known, the name was changed to North Park. Hunters were followed by prospectors, who found gold, coal, and other minerals in the surrounding mountains.

Lieutenant John C. Frémont, who visited North Park in 1844, said of it: "The valley narrowed as we ascended and presently descended into a gorge, through which the river passed as through a gate—a beautiful circular valley of thirty miles in diameter, walled in all around with snowy mountains, rich with water, and with grass, fringed with pine on the mountain sides below the snow and a paradise to all grazing animals." Although the park's reputation as a natural game land has led to considerable exploitation, there is still good fishing and much small game.

State 127, traversing the northern end of the Medicine Bow Mountains, crosses the WYOMING LINE, 0 *m.*, 27 miles southwest of Laramie, Wyoming (*see Wyoming Guide*). Near the line the clear lazy North Platte River winds across the valley in a series of intricate loops. The wild beauty of mountains here accounts for the ancient belief that the hills were the abode of spirits. The route passes KINGS CANYON, 5.6 *m.*, a shipping point on the Laramie, North Park & Western Railroad, and winds through a gap. In spring the landscape is a tapestry of greens and blues; in late summer and fall it becomes a field of matted gold. A log blockhouse (L), 9 *m.*, built in 1876 by James O. Pinkham, a pioneer, was used as a refuge during numerous Indian uprisings. Pinkham panned gold in near-by hills, and his tales of rich placers brought other settlers into the valley.

At 9.5 *m.* is the junction with State 125, which the route now follows.

COWDREY, 14 *m.* (8,000 alt., 25 pop.), a village of log houses, is an outfitting point for fishermen on their way to the North Platte and its tributary, the Michigan. South of Cowdrey the road follows the Middle Fork of the North Platte, which meanders through high meadowlands. Above the green valley, slashed by the silver arabesques of the river, rise (L) monoliths of rose granite, resembling grotesque sand dunes.

BROWNLEE LOADING STATION, 20.2 *m.*, is a shipping point for products of the North McCallum Oil Field.

Left from the station on an improved road to NORTH McCALLUM, 3 *m.*, a recently developed oil field, its chief claim to distinction being an ICE CREAM WELL. Here at a depth of 5,000 feet drillers struck a mixture of oil and carbon dioxide gas having a temperature of 136° below zero. Even on the hottest summer day the machinery, pipe lines, and derrick are covered with a thick coating of pale yellow frost resembling lemon sherbet; it has been found impossible to reduce the gas to dry ice.

The highway crosses the MICHIGAN RIVER, 28.8 *m.*, a tributary of the North Platte, where (R) a small gray building houses machinery to regulate the flow of water for irrigation purposes. Water measurement is of much importance along the North Platte because it is an interstate stream over which Colorado and Wyoming have engaged in extensive litigation.

WALDEN, 23.5 *m.* (8,300 alt., 284 pop.), is at the junction with State 14 (*see Tour 2*).

RAND, 49 *m.* (8,900 alt., 100 pop.), named for J. A. Rand, a frontier scout, is a starting point for fishing trips along the Illinois River and tributary streams.

Left from Rand 20 *m.* to the SITE OF TELLER, accessible only by pack horse. This town was founded after a silver strike in 1879, and within a year its population exceeded 2,000. Lack of transportation prevented profitable development, and the mines were soon abandoned. Timbers of collapsed houses mark the site.

The highway traverses rolling sagebrush-covered foothills, crosses the northern boundary of Routt National Forest, 54 *m.* (*see Tour 7b*), and climbs the Rabbit Ears Mountains by way of WILLOW CREEK PASS, 59 *m.*, a densely forested rocky gorge at the boundary between the Routt and Arapaho National Forests. The timbered slopes at these altitudes abound in bird life. The three-toed woodpecker, the ruby-crowned kinglet, and the purple finch are perhaps less in evidence than the noisy Rocky Mountain jay. This friendly but mischievous bird is dubbed the "camp robber" for its habit of pilfering small articles left in the open. In its nests have been found rings, keys, silver coins, even watches.

South of the pass the route winds through Willow Creek Valley, hemmed in by towered hills. The GILSONITE RANGER STATION, 62.9 *m.*, is summer headquarters of the rangers. At intervals are seen traces of abandoned corduroy roads, relics of early logging days. The highway crosses the southern boundary of Arapaho National Forest.

At 80.3 *m.* is the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*), 3.6 miles west of Granby (7,935 alt., 90 pop.) (*see Tour 7b*).

Tour 15

Denver—Morrison—Platte Canyon—Kenosha Pass—South Park—Junction US 24 (Buena Vista)—Salida—Poncha Pass—Saguache—Monte Vista—Alamosa—Antonito—Cumbres Pass—(Chama, N. M.); US 285.
Denver to New Mexico Line, 315.9 *m.*

Concrete-paved between Denver and Morrison; elsewhere graveled or oiled. Denver & Rio Grande R.R. parallels route between Buena Vista and Salida, and between Alamosa and New Mexico Line.
Good accommodations.

The northern section of this tour leads through rugged, thinly populated country roughly paralleling the Continental Divide, a popular recreational area, with many camp sites and streams well-stocked with trout. The highway crosses South Park and the San Luis Valley. Much of the area, once rich mining country, retains some of the color of the boom days. The southern portion of the route traverses a region devoted to ranching and agriculture, and dotted with Spanish-American settlements.

Section a. DENVER to JUNCTION US 24; 122.4 m. US 285

Through rolling foothills dotted with farms, the road winds up through the Denver Mountain Parks Game Preserve, crosses Kenosha Pass into South Park, then climbs Trout Creek Pass to descend into the Arkansas Valley.

In DENVER, 0 *m.* (5,280 alt., 287,861 pop.) (*see Denver*), US 285 proceeds west by way of Alameda Avenue, striking directly toward the foothills of the Front Range through a suburban district of small farms and country houses, passing the green fairways and white-columned buildings of the GREEN GABLE COUNTRY CLUB (*private*), 7.4 *m.*

MORRISON, 14.7 *m.* (5,669 alt., 177 pop.), a resort at the mouth of Bear Creek Canyon, is one of the principal entrances to the Denver Mountain Parks System. The site was homesteaded by George Morrison in 1870. The town was laid out two years later "in one of the most romantic spots in Colorado," so ran an item in the *Rocky Mountain News* at the time, "where a beautiful mountain stream runs a sawmill, a plant for the manufacture of plaster of paris, and furnishes abundant water for irrigation." Golden near by was greatly disturbed for the moment, fearing the new town would become a dangerous rival. In the town is a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open 9-5 daily*).

Morrison is at the junction with State 74 (*see Tour 15A*).

Left from Morrison on a graveled road to the COLORADO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (*open daily by permission*), 3 *m.*, a State institution established in 1900 for juvenile offenders.

Southwest of Morrison the highway crosses the high ridge separating Bear and Turkey Creeks. The great red sandstone spires jutting through masses of evergreens are similar to those in the Park of the Red Rocks (*see Tour 15A*). The road ascends Turkey Creek Canyon, winding along tree-crowned slopes high above the brawling stream. In the canyon are numerous summer houses, ranging from one-room cabins to elaborate log and stone lodges.

TINY TOWN, 20.3 *m.*, a summer settlement, was named for a miniature city (*adm. 10¢*) on the bank of the creek. Here, built to scale, one inch to a foot, are stores, dwellings, a filling station, a church facing a park, a broadcasting station with aerial towers, a large terra-cotta office building, a railroad station, and an old-fashioned river steamboat on a diminutive pond. Five mines dot the surrounding hillsides; near by are an ore mill and supply house. The miniature city, built by George E. Turner of Denver as an attraction for children, has been twice destroyed by flood and once by fire, and promptly reconstructed.

At 22.6 *m.* is the junction with State 124.

Left on this road is PHILLIPSBURG, 3.5 *m.*, a scattered settlement, formerly a supply town. Of the original buildings only a log house and a clapboard general store remain.

Right from Phillipsburg 5.5 *m.* on a country road to the SITE OF HILL CITY, once a prosperous mining town and the first sizable settlement in the Deer Creek section, having been established in 1895. Much prospecting had been done in the Deer Creek region as early as 1888.

Right from the site 3 *m.* on a country road is the junction with an old wagon road (*ascent must be made on foot*); R. here 0.3 *m.* to the SAMPSON MINE, on the southeast slope of Sampson Mountain, once the largest and richest in the region. The mine is reputed to have been discovered in 1874 by a Negro minister named Sampson, who worked it successfully until its sale in 1880. Rich in gold and silver, it continued operations until 1900.

South of Tiny Town the highway ascends by easy grades to the ridge separating Turkey and Elk Creeks. From the rim of the broad valley the higher mountain ranges are visible. The principal peaks in the Park Range, from north to south, are MOUNT CAMERON (14,233 alt.), MOUNT LINCOLN (14,284 alt.), and MOUNT BROSS (14,170 alt.).

At the bottom of the canyon is SHAFFERS CROSSING, 36.2 *m.* (7,938 alt., 14 pop.), a summer resort and supply town. The old Denver-Leadville Stage Line forded Elk Creek here. Previously, the isolated country along Elk Creek had been a rendezvous of robbers and other desperadoes.

The road traverses a wooded ridge separating Elk and Deer Creek Valleys and ascends CROW HILL, 38.3 *m.*, from which can be seen traces of the old stage road at the bottom of the ravine; the highway

crosses the northern boundary of Pike National Forest (*see Tour 5b*), 47.8 *m.*, to the North Fork of the South Platte (*good fishing*).

In BAILEY, 47.9 *m.* (6,000 alt., 50 pop.), the highway crosses an abandoned narrow-gauge roadbed of the Colorado & Southern Railroad. When begun in 1873 as the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, it was an ambitious venture; plans were made to lay track to the Pacific Coast. Construction was hampered by the panic of 1873, but the delay was fortunate, for the Platte Canyon route was found to be more feasible than that originally planned up Bear Creek. By 1880 the line had been extended almost to Leadville, then at the height of its great boom.

Travel and shipping rates were exorbitant; passengers were charged 10¢ a mile from Denver to the terminus; freight rates ran as high as $29 per ton, more than charged for goods shipped from New York to California by way of Cape Horn. Furthermore, stage accommodations at the terminus being limited, travelers and their luggage were frequently shipped back to Denver to await another train. The lucrative enterprise was bought by the Union Pacific Railroad, backed by the millions of Jay Gould, and stockholders in the original company received $248 for every dollar invested. The Union Pacific extended the line to Leadville late in 1880, and a maze of branch lines was constructed. By 1886 capital stock had increased to $6,235,400. The collapse of the Leadville boom brought disaster to investors, and in 1889 the line was sold under foreclosure. Union Pacific interests bought it back and reorganized it as the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railroad, but this project also failed, and when the panic of 1893 again forced the line into receivership, it became part of the Colorado & Southern System.

West of Bailey the highway pursues a winding course through dense forest of spruce and lodgepole pines, home of the pine squirrel, or chickaree, cousin of the eastern red squirrel. This squirrel builds not one but many nests of grass and moss amid the branches of the pines. Only a few are occupied; the others are apparently constructed for the fun of doing it. Seeds of spruce and pine constitute their diet; cone scales stripped away and dropped to the ground often form mounds several feet high.

Passing SHAWNEE, 53.4 *m.* (8,125 alt., 50 pop.), a resort on a wooded slope, the road follows the river to SANTA MARIA CAMP CASSELS (*open daily*), 57.9 *m.*, a camp for girls, maintained by Mrs. John L. Dower of Denver. Each summer four groups of 160 girls, selected by charitable agencies among underprivileged Denver families, are brought here for two-week vacations. Much of the foodstuff used at the camp is grown on the terraced and cultivated hillsides. On a hill across the river (R) looms the 75-ton CHRIST OF THE ROCKIES, dedicated in 1934, modeled in cream-white glazed porcelain, 52 feet from base to top, flood-lighted at night. A life-size figure of the dead Christ, guarded by two angels, reclines in the crypt at the base of the statue.

The road follows the narrow canyon of the Platte and ascends to

KENOSHA PASS, 67.1 *m.*, a broad grassy saddleback between two comparatively low mountains, the divide between the North and South Forks of the South Platte. Since early days the pass has been an important route to South Park. The Leadville Stage Line used it, as did the railroad later.

From a broad curve of the highway is a magnificent view of the treeless, almost-level expanse of SOUTH PARK, which stretches away 40 miles to the south and west. Rimming the valley are snow-capped mountains, their lower slopes blanketed with pine forests, which terminate abruptly at the valley floor, leading geologists to believe that the park was once the bed of an ancient sea. Innumerable streams, tributaries of the South Fork of the South Platte, weave a network of silver through green haylands; the park is dotted with lakes.

The SOUTH PARK MARKER (R), 65.7 *m.*, erected by the State Historical Society, recounts briefly the history of the park. One of the first white men to enter the valley, James Purcell, a Kentucky trader, told Lieutenant Zebulon Pike that he had found traces of gold here in 1803—apparently the first report of gold in this section that was to prove one of the richest placer-mining regions of the State. Pike entered the park with his party in 1806; in 1844, Lieutenant John C. Frémont crossed the basin on his way to California, reporting it alive with "buffalo and other game." Bison and antelope made it a hunters' paradise for the Ute and the plains tribes, as well as for the Mountain Men, who knew it as Bayou Salado because of its salt marshes. George Frederick Ruxton, a young Englishman who visited the Rocky Mountains in 1847, met hunters and trappers here. In his *Life in the Far West* he described the process of "making meat," or butchering, as the Mountain Men practised it. Dead buffalo were turned upon their bellies, supported by their outspread legs, and by transverse cuts at the neck and along the spine the skin was stripped away. The shoulders were then severed, ribs chopped off, and the coveted back fat skinned from the spine. The tongue and entrails (*boudin*), choice portions, were removed last. Much was eaten during the process—liver and entrails, often raw—but most of it was "jerked," or cured by drying in the sun. In the form of sticks of almost wooden consistency, it was easily carried and became savory with cooking. Indian wives of the Mountain Men were expert in preparing pemican, a concoction of dried meat, blood, melted fat, berries, and certain roots, a nutritious and portable foodstuff.

Prospectors working southwest in 1859 from the overcrowded Gilpin County gold fields (*see Tour 6*) found "color" along the streams in the northern section of the park, founding the camps of Hamilton and Tarryall (*see below*) and Fairplay (*see Tour 16*). Other gold-seekers, among them H. A. W. Tabor, came in from the east by way of Ute Pass; his wife Augusta, one of the really remarkable pioneer women, found the park "gorgeously beautiful." Tabor and his party attempted to guide themselves by Frémont's published maps and letters, but without success; they finally tossed a stick in the air and proceeded

in the direction to which it pointed when it fell—a course that took them westward to the Arkansas River, along which they made their way to California Gulch (*see Tour 5b and Leadville*). Most of the placer mines in the park were short-lived, and within a few years only one or two camps remained. Gradually South Park filled up with cattlemen. The now-abandoned Denver & South Park Railroad entered it in 1879. Today (1940) most of it is broken up into large ranches; wild hay for winter feed is cut in the lush meadows. South Park is noted for its fine trout fishing; although many of the streams are overfished, some of the largest trout taken annually in Colorado are caught here.

At 67.6 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road through rough and uninhabited country to LOST PARK, 17 *m.*, surrounded on three sides by swamps, one of the most primitive areas in the State. Fishing is good; deer, elk, black and brown bear, and mountain lion are numerous. It was here that the last wild buffalo in Colorado, perhaps the last in the country, were killed in 1897, fifteen years after the enactment of the law forbidding the shooting of bison. The hides of the animals, three adults and a calf, were hidden in the hills, but were discovered and confiscated by the authorities. In 1928 they were mounted and sold to the Canon City Municipal Museum (*see Tour 9b*).

The highway descends across broad meadowlands to JEFFERSON, 72 *m.* (9,500 alt., 50 pop.), a shipping point for cattle and timber.

Left from Jefferson on State 77, a graveled road, to 700-acre TARRYALL LAKE, 16 *m.*, used by the State Game and Fish Department as a spawning place for trout. NORTH TARRYALL PEAK (11,400 alt.), 5 miles northwest, is the highest of a series of peaks along the route.

The road follows Tarryall Creek through a rugged canyon to TARRYALL, 30 *m.* (10,254 alt., 10 pop.), a diminutive offspring of the original camp that lay farther up the creek (*see below*).

At 41.5 *m.* is LAKE GEORGE (*see Tour 5b*), at the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5b*).

The road crosses Tarryall Creek, 76.8 *m.*, where a granite marker points (R) to the SITES OF TARRYALL AND HAMILTON, true ghost towns.

Right along Tarryall Creek 2 *m.* to the TARRYALL DIGGINGS (*accessible only on foot*), which extended west along the creek to the base of the mountains. During the 1860's both banks of the creek were lined with tents and cabins of miners. The rival camps of Hamilton and Tarryall were separated only by the creek, but refused to merge. Gold was plentiful; life, hard and exciting. Saloons and dance halls lined the crowded streets. A private mint was established at Tarryall in 1861 by John Parsons, who minted $2.50 and $5 gold coins. Gold deposits were discovered here in 1859 by prospectors from Central City who found all the good lodes there staked out. At first Tarryall Creek proved a disappointment, but pay dirt was struck just as they were preparing to leave. "Let us tarry all," said a miner, so the story goes, and thus the creek and camp were named.

Word of the strike brought a general rush into South Park. The chief pay streak at Tarryall was the course of an old creek channel where the

gravel was filled with scales of gold as large as watermelon seeds. Mining declined in the early 1870's, and population of the camps dwindled rapidly. When the railroad was extended into the park in 1879 the remaining inhabitants moved to Como (*see below*).

Still visible at the site of Tarryall is a deep pit known as WHISKEY HOLE, a placer claim worked one winter by 150 miners who spent most of their earnings for whisky. During boom days men who desired a drink and had no money were permitted to pan gold on the premises to pay for their liquor.

At 78 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road is COMO, 0.8 *m.* (9,796 alt., 80 pop.), a mining and railroad town that prospered during the 1880's and 1890's. The railroad shops here were destroyed by fire in 1909 and never rebuilt. A second disaster was an explosion in the King Cole Mine, largest in the district, when 16 miners were killed. Some small-scale placer mining is carried on south of the town.

At 88.4 *m.* is the junction with State 9 (*see Tour 16*).

The highway proceeds through comparatively level, sparsely settled country to the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5*), 109.5 *m.*, which unites with US 285 for 13 miles (*see Tour 5b*).

Section b. JUNCTION US 24 to ALAMOSA; 122 m. US 285

This section of the route follows the Arkansas River downstream to Salida and then crosses Poncha Pass into the great flat expanse known as the San Luis Valley, one of the most productive agricultural regions of the State. High mountains rise on every hand, and the scenery is richly varied.

US 285 branches south from US 24, 0 *m.* (*see Tour 5b*), 2 miles south of Buena Vista (*see Tour 5b*). Beyond the sheltered and cultivated fields of the Arkansas Valley are the majestic peaks of the COLLEGIATE RANGE; the northernmost is MOUNT HARVARD (14,399 alt.); almost due west is MOUNT YALE (14,172 alt.); straight ahead is MOUNT PRINCETON (14,177 alt.). Rimming the valley to the east are the lower mountains of the Park Range.

SALIDA, 23 *m.* (7,050 alt., 5,065 pop.) (*see Tour 9b*), is at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9*), which unites with US 285 as far as PONCHA JUNCTION, 25.5 *m.* (*see Tour 9b*).

PONCHA SPRINGS (Sp. mild), 27.5 *m.* (7,500 alt., 80 pop.), is built along a mountain slope from which bubble 99 mineral springs. Their waters, varying in temperature from 90 to 185 degrees, contain salts similar to those at Hot Springs, Ark.

The route ascends through heavily forested foothills to PONCHA PASS (8,945 alt.), 35.4 *m.*, chief northern entrance to the San Luis Valley, one of the lowest mountain traverses in the State, usually open throughout the winter. Indians and the Mountain Men used this pass over which Otto Mears constructed a toll road in 1875.

Otto Mears, highway and railroad builder, was born in Russia in 1841 and came to San Francisco with his parents in 1854. At the out-

break of the Civil War he joined the First California Volunteers, serving for a time with Kit Carson in the Indian campaign. After his discharge he explored New Mexico and Arizona Territories, then settled at Conejos (*see below*) in the San Luis Valley. With Major Lafayette Head he built a sawmill and a grist mill. As iron was scarce, everything in the mills except the saw and grinding stones was of wood. Rawhide thongs and pegs were used in place of nails; stone for the grist mill were of lava rock found near the town.

Mears brought one of the first mowers and steam threshers into the San Luis Valley in 1867, but Mexicans refused to have their wheat threshed by the machine, claiming it stole much of their grain. To reach a market for his flour that sold as high as $20 a hundred pounds, Mears constructed a road over Poncha Pass to the Arkansas Valley, the beginning of the Mears system of toll roads that comprised about 300 miles in the San Luis Valley. Several roads were later utilized as railroad beds, notably the route over Marshall Pass.

Mears was a presidential elector from Colorado in 1876. Always active in Indian affairs, he had charge of the removal of the Ute to their new reservation in Utah. Later he was appointed one of five commissioners to make a new treaty with the Indians for 11,000,000 acres of land now included in Montrose, Delta, and Mesa Counties. The Ute complained that the Federal Government had not kept its promises in the past and demanded cash. Mears paid them $2 each, and they signed the treaty. Charges of bribery filed against him were dismissed when he explained to Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood that the Ute preferred the small cash payment to the uncertain payment of interest on $1,800,000. The $2,800 he spent for the purpose was refunded. Mears constructed a section of the Denver & Rio Grande Southern Railroad, later becoming its president. He died at Pasadena, Calif., in 1931; his portrait in stained glass occupies a window in the State capitol dome.

South of Poncha Pass the highway runs between (L) San Isabel National Forest (*see Tour 8b*) and Cochetopa National Forest (*see Tour 9b*); slopes are heavily wooded with spruce, pine, aspen, and cedar.

ROUND HILL, 37.7 *m.* (8,677 alt., 5 pop.), a railroad repair siding and water station, was named for the mountain east of town. Local legend has it that an old miner once buried a donkey skin filled with gold on this hill, and innumerable holes pitting the slopes bear testimony to the industry of the credulous. South of Round Hill the highway roughly parallels the Sangre de Cristo Range (L) to VILLA GROVE, 50.4 *m.* (7,952 alt., 125 pop.), a ranch center, typical of the villages of the more remote parts of Colorado.

Except for occasional upthrusts of rock, the SAN LUIS VALLEY once the bed of an inland sea, is level. Broad expanses are covered with chico and greasewood, broken frequently by well-cultivated green fields. Potatoes grown on rich irrigated lands are the chief money crop of the valley. The Rocky Mountains and Mexico were the original habitat of

the Colorado potato beetle, ever the pest of potato growers. Living almost exclusively on the sandbur, which is related to the potato, the beetle was happy to add "spuds" to its menu. Soon the pests swarmed eastward, to the consternation of growers. During the 1870's the rose-breasted grosbeak, closely related to the cardinal, developed a liking for the beetle, devouring them in such great numbers that it became known as the "potato-bug bird," and its appearance in the fields was welcomed.

At 51 *m.* is the junction with State 17.

Left on this road is MINERAL HOT SPRINGS, 5.3 *m.* (7,767 alt., 25 pop.), a resort with a cottage camp and outdoor swimming pool (*25¢*).

MOFFAT, 12 *m.* (7,564 alt., 100 pop.), a shipping point for an extensive cattle-raising district, is at the junction with an unmarked road.

Left on this improved country road is CRESTONE, 13 *m.* (7,500 alt., 86 pop.), on the site of an old Indian campground where numerous arrow and spear heads, and stone tools have been found. It is named for the CRESTONE NEEDLE (14,191 alt.), the high serrated spike of the Sangre de Cristos that lies to the southwest. Most of the country around Crestone once belonged to William Gilpin, first Territorial Governor of Colorado, whose holdings were acquired from the Bacas (*see Tour 11b*) and included 100,000 acres, chiefly grazing land. This great domain has since been broken up, either by purchase or by squatters.

South of Moffat, State 17 continues its straight course across dry and dusty flats to MOSCA, 26 *m.*, at the junction with State 150 (*see Tour 11C*).

US 285 turns southwest, crossing a bleak area where sheep and cattle are pastured. The Sangre de Cristos to the east and the Cochetopa Hills to the northwest alone break the monotonous level of the valley.

SAGUACHE (pronounced sa-wátch; Ind. blue earth), 69.7 *m.* (7,800 alt., 1,010 pop.), a thriving but isolated community retaining some of the spirit of the old frontier, was founded by Nathan Russel in 1866 when excited throngs of prospectors rushed into the valley seeking gold. Among them were a number of Germans mustered out of military service at Fort Garland, who named one of the streets "Sauerkraut Avenue." They were soon followed by ranchers, who settled permanently. Today, ranching almost entirely supports the town, one of the few in Colorado where cowboys in high-heeled boots, blue denim jeans, and ten-gallon hats are seen on the streets.

During early days Saguache, then headquarters of the Ute Agency, led a riotous existence; almost every other building was a saloon. The town won the county seat from Milton by a margin of six votes, said to have been cast by the oxen of a local farmer. Old-timers still talk of the race held here on July 4, 1879, when Red Buck, a local horse, was beaten by Little Casino, a "foreigner." Red Buck was the favorite, never having lost a race, and Little Casino's owner, a traveler from Kansas, had difficulty covering all the bets offered at tremendous odds. The Kansan rode away with practically the entire wealth of the community, including the buffalo robes and ponies of the Indians.

Right from Saguache on State 114, used as an alternate route between the Western Slope and Pueblo during winter months when Monarch Pass

(*see Tour 9b*) is closed. The highway follows the Saguache River, well stocked with trout. The bluish earth frequently exposed along the road, probably colored by copper content, caused this region to be called "blue earth" by the Indians.

The route crosses the Continental Divide over COCHETOPA PASS, 41 *m.*, to a junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9b*), 61.5 *m.*

South of Saguache, US 285 is known as the Gunbarrel Road for its singularly straight course.

MONTE VISTA, 105 *m.* (7,500 alt., 2,610 pop.) (*see Tour 11c*), is at the junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11*), which is united with US 285 for 17 miles (*see Tour 11c*).

In ALAMOSA, 122 *m.* (7,500 alt., 5,107 pop.) (*see Tour 11b*), is the western junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11*).

Section c. ALAMOSA to the NEW MEXICO LINE; 71.5 m. US 285

South of ALAMOSA, 0 *m.*, the route traverses the lower portion of San Luis Valley, a level barren region covered with sagebrush, greasewood, and mesquite, and whitened by alkali. Distant blue mountains encircle the valley, populated largely by people of Spanish descent whose customs have changed little since early days. Many Spanish families settled along the river bottoms here in the early 1850's.

At 3.5 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to the junction with another graveled road, 3.5 *m.*; R. here 0.5 *m.* to the SAN LUIS VALLEY FARMS PROJECT of the Farm Security Administration. During 1938-39 the Administration here resettled 84 families whose submarginal farm lands in eastern Colorado had been purchased by the Federal Government under the land-use program. Identical six-room houses and other buildings have been built on the farm units, the majority occupied under a 40-year lease and purchase contract. An extensive irrigation system is under construction. Potatoes will be the chief cash crop.

The rambling, one-story, white frame COMMUNITY HOUSE (*open 8:30-4:30 daily*) contains an auditorium, school rooms, kitchen, dining room, and office.

LA JARA (Sp. rock rose), 15 *m.* (7,600 alt., 602 pop.), is the center of a large truck-farming area growing peas, lettuce, and cauliflower. In long low wooden sheds along the railroad, vegetables awaiting shipment are stored. Cattle, sheep, and hog raising are important here.

Left from La Jara on graveled State 136 is SANFORD, 4.5 *m.* (7,560 alt., 597 pop.), colonized in 1880 by Mormons from Salt Lake City, who first established a settlement called Ephraim on low swampy ground at the confluence of the Rio Grande and Conejos River. Unhealthful conditions caused them to move to the present site in 1885.

Left from Sanford 5 *m.* on an unimproved country road to the State-owned SITE OF PIKES STOCKADE, marked by a peculiarly shaped rock standing in a grove of trees on the bank of the Conejos River. In the winter of 1806-07, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike entered San Luis Valley over the Sangre de Cristos by way of Mosca Pass while searching for the source of the Red River. Noting the Great Sand Dunes at the foot of the pass (*see Tour 11C*), he proceeded

to the banks of the Rio Grande (Rio Grande del Norte), which he believed to be the Red River. In February 1807 he built a stockade here to serve as a winter base for his explorations. It was constructed of cottonwood poles set on end to form a wall, and was protected by a moat spanned by a drawbridge. Here, unaware that he had overstepped the vague boundary between the United States and Mexico, Pike raised the Stars and Stripes. When Spanish officials became aware of this, an armed force of 100 was sent to the fort, ostensibly to offer protection against the Indians, but in reality to arrest the explorer for trespass. On the morning of February 26, 1807, so Pike recorded in his journal, he invited two Spanish lieutenants into his stockade where, after breakfast, the commanding officer said: "Sir, the Governor of Mexico, being informed you had missed your route, ordered me to offer you, in his name, mules, horses, money, or whatever you stand in need of, to conduct you to the head of Red River . . ."

This was Pike's first intimation that he was on the Rio Grande del Norte. The commander further stated that the Governor should be visited and acquainted with Pike's business on the frontier. Pike immediately surrendered the fort and lowered his flag. "I was induced to consent to the measure," Pike wrote, "by conviction that the officer had positive orders to bring me in, and I had no orders to commit hostilities." Pike added that as he had innocently violated Spanish territory, "it would appear better to show a will to come to an explanation than to be anyway constrained."

Pike and his party were conducted to Santa Fe, where he was closely questioned and many of his credentials taken. Later, he was sent to Chihuahua, Mexico, and subsequently released on his promise not to return again to Mexico.

ROMEO, 21.8 *m.* (8,360 alt., 188 pop.), is a farm hamlet with a general store, grain elevator, and potato exchange.

Left from Romeo on State 142 is MANASSA, 3 *m.* (7,700 alt., 953 pop.), founded in 1878 by Mormon colonists from Alabama and Georgia, who are said to have so named it because they believed that the Spanish-Indian settlers they met in the area were direct descendants of Manasseh, eldest son of Joseph.

The town is best known as the birthplace of William Harrison (Jack) Dempsey, former world's heavyweight boxing champion (1919-1926), whom sports writers christened "the Manassa Mauler." The JACK DEMPSEY HOUSE (*visitors admitted*), a one-story adobe and clapboard structure west of the high school, was Dempsey's home between the ages of eight and seventeen. The house in which Dempsey was born, which stood on a near-by lot, was burned many years ago. During his early youth Dempsey roamed over western Colorado and eastern Utah, working in mines and on railroads; he began his career as a professional fighter in the mining camps.

South of Romeo the countryside is well cultivated, and good crops are grown under irrigation.

At 28 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved country road.

Right on this road is CONEJOS, 1 *m.* (7,880 alt., 90 pop.), seat of Conejos County; founded in 1854, it is one of the oldest towns in Colorado, but is not incorporated. With its squat dwellings and dusty streets it retains perhaps more of the old Spanish atmosphere than any other village founded at a contemporary date. Young men and women with flashing eyes and indolent grace, plodding old women, and older men with patient faces, wrinkled like parchment, move through the little community, intent upon affairs that have little in common with the life of the *gringos,* many of whom have absorbed some of the "live for today" attitude of their Latin neighbors.

South of the courthouse is the CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE, established in 1856 by Padre Juan Vigil. The adobe building of typical Spanish design, although damaged by several fires, has not been greatly altered. North of the courthouse is the long, low, adobe MAJOR LAFAYETTE HEAD HOUSE. Long prominent in the San Luis Valley, Head served in the legislatures of both Colorado and New Mexico. When Colorado became a State in 1876, he was elected its first lieutenant-governor.

North, across the river, is the SITE OF GUADALUPE, the original settlement in this vicinity. According to legend, this settlement was founded because a mule in the pack train of a Spanish traveler balked here. The animal was bearing a small image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and when threats, beatings, and cajolings failed to budge him, the traveler decided that the image was in some way concerned and vowed to erect a church upon the spot. The mule, apparently satisfied, moved on. As good as his word, the traveler returned with some of his countrymen, and a church and settlement were reared to bear witness to the miracle. Major Head fortified the town against the threat of the Tabeguache Ute who claimed this territory, and the fort was attacked soon after its completion in 1855 by a large force under Chief Kanakache, who carried a shield of buffalo hide so thick that it deflected bullets. During the fight Kanakache lowered his shield for a moment and was severely wounded by Major Head. The Ute withdrew, and did not again attack the settlement. Guadalupe was finally abandoned because of the threat of floods. Cloudbursts have obliterated all traces of the early town.

ANTONITO, 28.5 *m.* (7,888 alt., 858 pop.), is economically the most important of the small valley towns. Although still colored by Spanish influence, it is a modern village; up-to-date business houses line the main street, and long sheds for the storage of potatoes and other vegetables adjoin the railroad station. Situated at the junction of two lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, one south to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the other—narrow-gauge—west to Durango, Antonito is the chief shipping point for a large agricultural region.

MAGOTE, 33.8 *m.* (7,800 alt., 360 pop.), a community of Spanish-Americans, retains the atmosphere of the old Southwest. Adobe houses are gay with strings of red peppers hung from rafters, and beside them are domed outdoor ovens for cooking. Women of the village practice primitive handicrafts, weaving Mexican-Indian blankets, shawls, and wearing apparel; the men are adept at carving and other simple arts.

The highway crosses the Conejos River to ascend the eastern slope of the SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS, one of Colorado's last frontiers. Along their densely forested crests are almost inaccessible areas where snow lies unmelted most of the year. A few cattlemen and sheepmen live in this inhospitable land. The highway ascends to CUMBRES PASS (Sp. peaks), 66 *m.* (10,003 alt.), a narrow gap in the San Juan Range; Indians used this pass, and early Spanish explorers came north through it in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

US 285 crosses the NEW MEXICO LINE, 71.5 *m.*, 9 miles north of Chama, New Mexico (*see New Mexico Guide*).

The Farmlands I



Lee: Farm Security Administration

DRY LAND FARMER, SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO



Rothstein: Farm Security Administrati

HAY DERRICK, WESTERN COLORADO

FILLING A TRENCH SILO, WESTERN COLORAD

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





othstein: Farm Security Administration

HOGS IN THE SAN LUIS VALLEY

HARVESTING BEANS WITH A COMBINE, WESTERN COLORADO

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





Rothstein: Farm Security Administratio

POTATO FIELD IN THE SAN LUIS VALLEY



YOUNG TRU
GARDENER
CAULIFLOW
SOUTHERN
COLORADO

Rothstein: Fa
Security Admi



Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

POTATO PICKING CREW



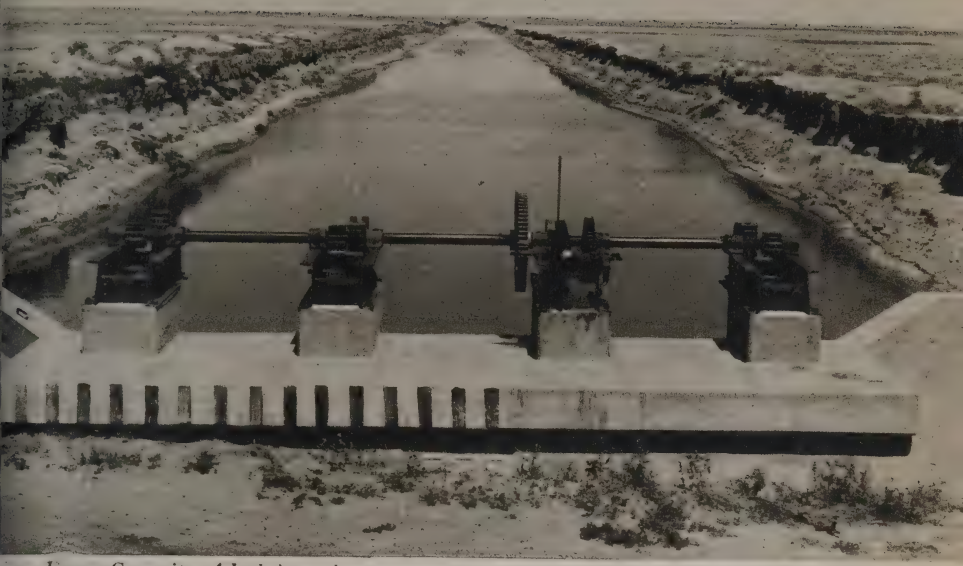
State Planning Commission

WIND STORM, DUST BOWL AREA, SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

SOIL EROSION, SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

State Planning Commission





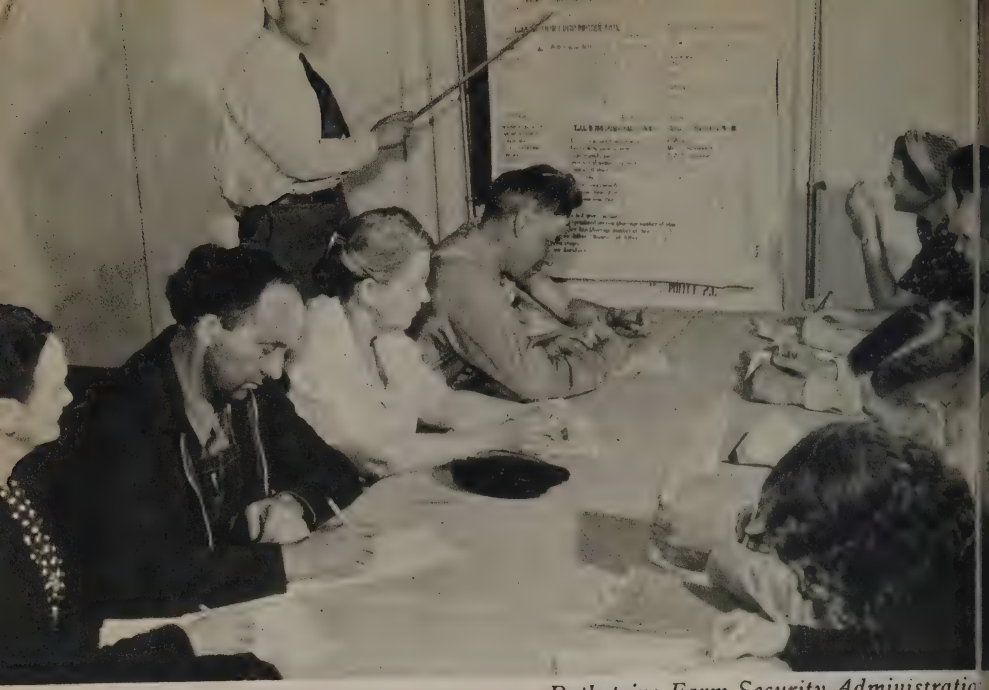
ee: Farm Security Administration

IRRIGATION GATE AND CANAL, EASTERN COLORADO

AYLOR PARK DAM

Department of the Interior





Rothstein: Farm Security Administratio

GOVERNMENT AGENT DIRECTING FARM WORK PLANNING

WESTERN SLOPE FARM FAMIL

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration



Tour 15A

Morrison—Park of the Red Rocks—Evergreen—Echo Lake—Summit of Mount Evans—Idaho Springs; 55.7 *m.*, State 74, State 103.

Oil-processed road entire distance.

This tour leads through the Denver Mountain Parks, a chain of recreational areas of varying size, all connected by highways radiating south and west from Denver. A charter amendment empowering the city to acquire and maintain these parks, condemn land in other counties for park purposes, and build and maintain roads outside the city limits, was adopted in 1912. The parks contain lodges, shelter houses, outdoor fireplaces, water supplies, and sanitary conveniences. Park rules forbid the picking of flowers, the removal or destruction of trees and shrubbery, the mutilation of property, and the building of fires except in designated spots. The parks are patrolled to enforce these regulations.

State 74 branches west (R) from US 285 (*see Tour 15*) in MORRISON, 0 *m.* (*see Tour 15a*), 14.7 miles southwest of Denver.

At 0.5 *m.* is the junction with an oil-processed road.

Right on this road through the 639-acre PARK OF THE RED ROCKS; geologically, the formations are of the type known as the Fountain Formation of the Pennsylvania period, of the Cambrian variety, consisting chiefly of quartzitic sandstone, with some shale, limestone, and flat-pebble conglomerates. The varied strata were formed by silt deposits on the bed of a sea that once covered the entire Middle West. A violent upheaval caused the sea to recede; rock strata were shattered and thrust upward at a sharp angle, leaving the ends exposed as they are today. Erosive forces have carved them into strange shapes. Many varieties of shells, teeth of curious fish, and plants are found preserved in the stone. Among the important discoveries in this vicinity was the thigh bone, 9 feet long and 28 inches in diameter, of an Atlantosaurus.

At 0.4 *m.* is the junction with a side road.

Right here to the SOUTH PICNIC GROUNDS, 0.2 *m.*, at the base of PARK CAVE ROCK.

The main road winds between Park Cave Rock (R) and FROG ROCK (L), and circles (L) PICNIC ROCK, 0.9 *m.*, to the RED ROCKS PUEBLO (*open 9-9 daily*), 1.3 *m.*, resembling an Indian pueblo in design, the center of park activities. It houses a museum of Indian art sponsored by the Denver Art Museum (*see Denver*). At the rear of the building are picnic tables and benches (*available only through reservation by phone; no charge*). From the parking space (L) is a broad view of the chief formations in the park. These monoliths are, from left to right, PICNIC ROCK, ROCK OF THE NINE PARTS, named for its many visible strata, the TITANIC AND THE ICEBERG, so called for its resemblance to the ill-fated liner and the cause of its destruction, and SHIP ROCK.

At the Pueblo is the junction with a side road.

Left here through the deep crevice between Ship Rock and the Rock of the Nine Parts to the SOUTH ENTRANCE of the park and a junction with State 74, 1.4 *m.*

The main road passes between the ROCK OF THE SEVEN LADDERS (R) and CREATION ROCK (L), 1.5 *m.*, to the junction with a side road 2.3 *m.*

Right here to the NORTH ENTRANCE of the park, 1.1 *m.*, and the junction with the West Alameda Parkway, an alternative route to Denver, 9.4 *m.*

On the main road is the junction with another side road, 2.4 *m.*

Right here 0.3 *m.* to the NORTH PICNIC GROUNDS, situated in rugged surroundings.

The main road passes through a tunnel, 2.6 *m.*, through which is revealed a view of MOUNT MORRISON (7,880 alt.). The road skirts towering formations to a parking space at the base of CREATION ROCK, 3.4 *m.*, its summit reached by a series of steps.

At the parking space is the junction with a footpath.

Left here to a natural AMPHITHEATER, with a seating capacity of 10,000. The stage, 80 by 100 feet, is dominated by the massive slab of STAGE ROCK rising behind it. Mary Garden, opera singer, and Jascha Heifetz, violinist, have praised the natural acoustics of the amphitheater. The footpath circles Ship Rock and rejoins the main road, 0.4 *m.*

State 74 ascends Bear Creek Canyon, winding along high above the stream between towering pine-clad slopes dotted with numerous summer houses, to IDLEDALE, 3 *m.* (6,426 alt., 60 pop.), formerly known as Starbuck, a supply point for occupants of near-by cottages.

Left from Idledale 0.2 *m.* to LITTLE PARK, a 400-acre wooded tract with shelter houses, tables, and fireplaces, part of the Denver Mountain Parks System.

CORWINA PARK (*picnic facilities*), 6 *m.*, a 298-acre tract, is a section of the Denver Mountain Parks.

KITTREDGE, 7.3 *m.* (6,825 alt., 350 pop.), is a resort at the head of a small valley.

Left from Kittredge on a side road to PENSE PARK, 4.5 *m.*, a 320-acre area in the Denver Mountain Parks System, on the divide between Bear and Turkey Creeks.

The highway continues up Bear Creek Canyon to EVERGREEN, 9.5 *m.* (7,037 alt., 275 pop.), the center of a region of hotels, resorts and summer residences. The town is built along the narrow tree-fringed canyon, and the highway constitutes its only street.

Left from Evergreen on State 73 to CUB CREEK PARK, 0.8 *m.*, 549 acres in a region of primitive grandeur. The road winds through wooded slopes to a junction with US 285 (*see Tour 15a*), 8 *m.*

The road skirts EVERGREEN LAKE, 9.7 *m.*, to DEDISE PARK, 9.9 *m.*, its 400 sloping acres part of the Denver Mountain Parks System, and ascends steadily to BERGEN PARK, 15 *m.*, a 26-acre tract on the site of the Bergen homestead. T. C. Bergen settled here in 1859, building a small house in the center of a wild expanse he planned to use as a stock range. Later he erected a two-story hotel used as an overnight stop by travelers bound for the South Park region. His 50¢ meals, "never higher, and never lower, whatever the times,"

were noted throughout the territory. Bergen was later a member of the Constitutional Convention of Colorado and a member of the First State Legislature. The State Historical Society has erected a marker on the site of the hotel.

Right from Bergen Park to FILLIUS PARK, 0.5 *m.*, a 69-acre plot in the Denver Mountain Parks; leaving the park, 0.9 *m.*, the road winds between wooded slopes to the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*), 2.7 *m.*

The highway passes FORSBURG PARK (*picnic facilities*), 19.6 *m.*, crosses the eastern boundary of Arapaho National Forest (*see Tour 7b*), 25.8 *m.*, traverses SQUAW PASS (9,807 alt.), and skirts a shoulder of SQUAW MOUNTAIN (11,733 alt.). West of Squaw Mountain, State 74 passes CHIEF MOUNTAIN (11,709 alt.), 29.5 *m.*, and WARRIOR MOUNTAIN (11,260 alt.), 30 *m.*, and crosses the eastern boundary of ECHO LAKE PARK, 33.4 *m.*

From ECHO LAKE (10,605 alt.), 33.6 *m.*, set in a natural park, numerous trails lead along the surrounding slopes; at the lower end of the lake are picnic and campgrounds.

Left from Echo Lake on a graded road to SUMMIT LAKE PARK, 8.7 *m.*, a 160-acre area about SUMMIT LAKE, a snow-fed body of water in a glacial cirque on the slope of Mount Evans. In a series of hairpin curves the road winds upward to the SUMMIT OF MOUNT EVANS (14,259 alt.), 13.2 *m.*, the highest automobile road in the United States. The last few yards are made on foot. The peak was originally named Mount Rosalie by Albert Bierstadt, German painter, in honor of his wife; Bierstadt and Fitz-Hugh Ludlow climbed the mountain in 1863. On a second trip to the region he began painting his *Storm in the Rocky Mountains*, in which the peak appears. In 1870 the mountain was renamed for John Evans, second Territorial Governor of Colorado (1862-65).

On the crest of Mount Evans stands the COSMIC RAY LABORATORY of the University of Denver, the highest laboratory in the world, built in 1936 for the furtherance of scientific study of the cosmic ray; it is also used for meteorological observation and experiments in biochemistry. Carl Anderson, R. A. Millikan, and A. H. Compton, three of the six Americans who have won the Nobel Prize in physics, have made studies here. The laboratory is a conical structure; flat side walls were eliminated to enable the building to withstand a wind velocity of 150 miles an hour. It consists of two rooms, each 20 by 24 feet, one equipped as a laboratory, the other as living quarters for six observers. The building was constructed in Denver, cut into sections, and transported by truck to the mountain. Protection against lightning is afforded by metal strips on walls, roof, and floor, which are connected with buried ground wires.

At Echo Lake is the junction with State 103, which the tour now follows.

At 48.8 *m.* is the junction with a foot trail.

Left on this trail up Chicago Creek Canyon to LOWER CHICAGO LAKE, 4.2 *m.*, and UPPER CHICAGO LAKE, 4.5 *m.*, walled in on three sides by precipitous cliffs. The cliff (L) can be scaled by experienced climbers, the climb ending at Summit Lake (*see above*).

The highway continues down the granite-walled corridor of Chicago Creek Canyon to IDAHO SPRINGS, 55.7 *m.* (*see Tour 7b*), at the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7b*).

Tour 16

Junction State 11 (Kremmling)—Breckenridge—Hoosier Pass—Alma—Fairplay—Junction US 24 (Hartsel); 89.7 *m.*, State 9.

Graveled road for entire distance; Hoosier Pass dangerous during winter. Supply points widely separated.

This route crosses the Continental Divide between Middle Park and South Park, and passes through several of the oldest mining towns in Colorado, offering some of the finest scenic views in the State; fishing is good in many of the streams.

State 9 branches southeast from State 11 (*see Tour 7B*), 0 *m.*, 2.8 miles south of Kremmling (7,322 alt., 261 pop.) (*see Tour 7b*).

Although this is high mountain country, the road follows a neck of comparatively flat land for many miles. To the west (R) are the distant crags of the Gore Range; to the east sprawls the long amethyst-colored chain of the Williams Fork Mountains; their delicate tones blend into the green and gray of the lowlands. The area is sparsely settled; deer, elk, and small animals are frequently seen. The route follows the Blue River Valley, bordered on both sides by wings of the Arapaho National Forest.

DILLON, 37.3 *m.* (8,600 alt., 92 pop.), a mining settlement, is at the junction with US 6 (*see Tour 1b*).

BRECKENRIDGE, 46.8 *m.* (9,579 alt., 436 pop.), was at one time the center of a group of gold camps claiming a population of 8,000. The first gold was panned in the Blue River in 1859 by a party of prospectors who erected a blockhouse as protection against Indians, and remained until deep snows drove them back to Denver. Their rich finds precipitated a rush the following spring, and for a decade this was one of the richest placer-mining fields in the State. Water was conveyed to the diggings by 50 miles of ditches and flumes. When the placers gave out, lode mining began, and many properties here are still producing.

Bayard Taylor, novelist, poet, and correspondent of the New York *Tribune,* rode into the camp in 1865, "over ditches, heaps of stone

and gravel, and all the usual debris of gulch-mining." He found the town's one long street lined with log houses and covered wagons. Taylor was a guest at a hotel kept by Alex Sutherland, who, "taking the bugle with which he blew the signal for the immortal Light Brigade charge at Balaklava, made the notes of 'Peas upon the Trencher' ring out over the shanties of Breckenridge."

The road crosses the northern boundary of ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST, 48.3 *m.*, a preserve embracing 761,730 acres of Federal and 89,514 acres of State and private lands.

HOOSIER PASS, 57.8 *m.* (11,542 alt.), usually kept open during winter although ice and snow make motoring difficult, slits the high barrier of the Park Range, which includes some of the loftiest peaks in Colorado. To the west (R) are the glittering summits of MOUNT BROSS (14,170 alt.), MOUNT DEMOCRAT (14,142 alt.), MOUNT LINCOLN (14,284 alt.), the highest peak in the range, and MOUNT CAMERON (14,233 alt.). The pass marks the boundary between Arapaho and Pike National Forests.

In a mountain-shadowed hollow at the western edge of South Park is ALMA, 65.6 *m.* (10,300 alt., 110 pop.), one of the earliest gold camps in the region, still the center of a rich lode-mining district. Almost destroyed by fire in 1937, the town has been rebuilt.

According to old-timers, an attractive dance-hall girl appeared in Alma during the early boom days and became a great camp favorite. One young admirer fashioned a pair of silver heels for her slippers. Dancing through riotous nights in her slippers, she became known as Silver Heels, and in time her real name was forgotten. When the camp was ravaged by smallpox, and the women were removed to the comparative safety of Fairplay (*see below*), Silver Heels refused to leave. She stayed to nurse the stricken and comfort the dying. Her work done, she vanished. Some years later a richly gowned woman, always heavily veiled, visited the town to walk among the graves of the plague victims. Her visits, repeated annually for several years, aroused much comment and speculation. Although her identity was never disclosed, the miners were certain that she was Silver Heels returning to mourn her friends; and her reason for wearing the veil was to conceal pock marks that marred her former beauty. MOUNT SILVERHEELS (13,825 alt.), northwest of Alma, was named in honor of the "Angel of Mercy of South Park."

Right from Alma on a dirt road to the approximate SITE OF BUCKSKIN JOE, 2 *m.*, a mining camp named in 1859 for Joseph Higginbottom, "Buckskin Joe," who first discovered gold in the vicinity. For a time it was the seat of Park County. Late in 1860 the town was officially rechristened Laurette for two sisters, Laura and Jeanette Dodge, the only women in camp, but it continued to be known by its first name. The camp owed its few years of prosperity to the Phillips Lode, a thick iron-gold deposit at the grass roots, opened and worked like a stone quarry. It is said to have been discovered when Harris, a hunter, shot at a deer and found that the bullet, missing the deer, had plowed through grass and sand to uncover rich gold-bearing quartz. So much gold was taken from the mine that Harris is reported to have stored it in his cabin in pots and pans, even in a pair of old boots. Later, he took in a

partner, Stancil, and together they built three dance houses and a theater in which a Negro minstrel company played continuously. Soon the camp had a newspaper, a band, several quartz mills, and a population of more than 1,000. H. A. W. Tabor (*see Leadville*) established a store here early in the 1860's, and purchased a number of claims, all of which proved worthless. By 1865 the camp was almost deserted, and in 1866 the county seat was removed to Fairplay. Nothing remains to mark the site, now private property.

In 1861 "Father" Dyer, known throughout the region as the "Snowshoe Itinerant," arrived to preach on street corners. A man of fifty, Dyer had spent many years as a miner and preacher in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In spite of his years he carried mail from Buckskin Joe to Cache Creek, a distance of 40 miles, and to other distant mining camps, stopping to preach wherever men would listen. Within two months he traveled more than 500 miles, his collections totaling $43.

At 65.7 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to the NEW LONDON MINE, 1.5 *m.*, one of the most productive gold mines in the United States. The route continues over MOSQUITO PASS (13,188 alt.), 8.9 *m.*, a high traverse of the Park Range, once known as the "highway of frozen death"; hundreds perished along it in the late 1870's, during the mad rush to the booming camp of LEADVILLE, 15.2 *m.* (*see Leadville*).

West of Alma the route skirts (R) CHINAMAN'S GULCH, a deep ravine along the South Fork of the South Platte, so named because many Chinese, imported in early days to pan gold, were quartered here. Huge gold dredges have heaped up unsightly mounds through which the shallow river winds its muddy course.

FAIRPLAY, 71.3 *m.* (9,964 alt., 221 pop.), is another of the State's old mining towns. A group of prospectors, affronted because miners drove them from the rich placers at Tarryall (*see Tour 15a*), settled here in 1859 and named their camp Fairplay in disparagement of their rivals.

Near the center of town a monument (L), erected by citizens in 1930, marks the GRAVE OF PRUNES, a burro. Brought into South Park in 1867, Prunes is said to have worked in every mine in the Fairplay-Alma district. Robert Sherwood, an old-time miner, who died in 1931 at the age of 82, was buried at the rear of the monument as he had requested.

The burro, the butt of endless gibes, often called "the Rocky Mountain Canary" and "the Colorado Mocking Bird" for its raucous bray, played an important part in the exploration, conquest, and settlement of the West. Although occasionally perverse, the burro was strong, sure-footed, and willing, and if given his head, could extricate himself from almost any predicament. His nose ever found water and the trail of man or beast; his huge ears were extraordinarily keen; he required little food and could abstain from water for astonishingly long periods. Companionable, nursing no grudges, and apparently enjoying human society, the burro was half-brother to the prospector, who regarded him warmly and cursed him roundly. Thousands of these shaggy little animals were brought into the State during mining days

to transport provisions, tools, and equipment over narrow trails to remote and all but inaccessible mountain camps; they hauled ore cars and furnished power for early windlasses; and long trains of them brought ore from the mines to the nearest mill or shipping point.

At 72 *m.* is the junction with US 285 (*see Tour 15a*).

South of the junction the highway traverses rolling grassland studded with occasional clumps of pines and aspens, and broken by hills. Crossing a tributary of the South Fork of the South Platte, 76.5 *m.*, the road winds across the high mountain valley of South Park. This is good cattle country, and much of the State's hay crop is cut on its broad smooth meadows.

At 88.7 *m.* is the junction of US 24 (*see Tour 5b*), 1 mile west of HARTSEL (8,875 alt., 50 pop.), (*see Tour 5b*).

Tour 17

(Green River, Wyo.)—Craig—Meeker—Rifle; State 13.
Wyoming Line to Rifle, 130.8 *m.*

Graded road between Wyoming Line and Craig; oil-processed between Craig and Hamilton; graveled elsewhere.
Good accommodations.

This route cuts across the northern part of Colorado's western plateau country, a region of rolling sage-covered hills, walled in on the east by the Elkhead Mountains. Almost all of it is occupied by large ranches. Cattle barons here have been little troubled by the settlers who overran the ranges in other parts of the State, for this high and arid region is generally unsuited to agriculture. The highway roughly parallels the old wagon trail from Fort Steel near Laramie, Wyo., to the White River Indian Agency at Meeker.

State 13 crosses the WYOMING LINE, 0 *m.*, 86 miles south of Green River, Wyoming (*see Wyoming Guide*), and traverses a sage-covered plateau to CRAIG, 38 *m.* (6,200 alt., 1,418 pop.) (*see Tour 7c*), at the junction with US 40 (*see Tour 7c*).

The road follows the narrow, fertile valley of the Yampa River, a slash of green across the gray aridity of the plateau. Where the highway crosses the river, a large bird refuge has been established. Ascending the southern slope of the valley, the highway enters barren hills, descends into a deep canyon, and again ascends the plateau.

At 55.8 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road through uncultivated hill country to a junction with a side road, 10.9 *m.;* R. here 0.6 *m.* across open prairie to the THORNBURG MONUMENT, a granite shaft erected in memory of Major T. T. Thornburg and those of his command slain in a battle here with the Ute.

In September 1879 the Ute rose against Nathan C. Meeker, in command of the White River Agency (*see below*). When the news reached Fort Rawlins, Major Thornburg was ordered to the scene with three troops of cavalry, a company of light infantry, and a large supply train. On the second day, fearing that his advance was being delayed by foot soldiers, Thornburg stationed his infantry at Old Fortification and pushed on with his cavalry force of 160 men. Twice the expedition was met by delegations of Ute, headed by subchief Captain Jack, who gave assurance that there was no trouble. Near the site of the present town of Thornburg the troops ran into an ambush laid by the Ute, who were massed on the bluffs above Red Canyon. A scout's last-minute discovery of the hidden warriors averted another Custer Massacre. During the first few minutes of disorganized fighting, 15 white men, including Thornburg, were killed, and 35 wounded. The surviving troops fell back and made a barricade of the supply train. The Indians surrounded this position and a siege, marked by desultory fighting, ensued.

Early the first night, Rankin, a scout, slipped through the lines to summon help and rode 165 miles to Fort Rawlins in 28 hours. Another scout reached Captain Dodge and his troop of Negro cavalry in Middle Park. Dodge arrived first, on the third day of the battle, and although he had only 40 men, broke through the Indian lines without losing a man. The siege continued three days until the full fighting force at Fort Rawlins arrived under the command of General Wesley Merritt, when the Ute dispersed and took to the hills. More than half of Thornburg's command had been killed or wounded. The Major's body was sent to Rawlins for interment; other dead were buried in a common grave.

The dirt road continues through brown hills and windswept flats to the southern junction with State 13, 27.2 *m.* (*see below*).

The road traverses rough hill country to the rim of a broad shallow valley overlooking the ILES DOME OIL FIELD.

ILES GROVE, 60.7 *m.*, is a dense growth of western cottonwoods, the "tree claim" of Thomas H. Iles, an early settler. Iles settled in northwestern Colorado in 1874 and acquired vast holdings by purchasing the homestead titles of Civil War soldiers. The homestead law then permitted the patenting of a claim by the annual planting of a specified number of trees. Iles acquired title to this part of his domain by planting all trees in this single grove. A gray granite monument on the edge of the grove honors the pioneer. ILES MOUNTAIN (R), 63 *m.*, an old landmark, has alternating bands of red and white sandstone.

AXIAL, 65.4 *m.* (6,400 alt., 40 pop.), is a small coal-mining center; rich coal deposits of this region remain undeveloped for lack of railroad facilities. The principal vein, 92 feet thick, was well known in early days; it is said the Ute used the coal to such an extent that freight wagons, caught in storms, sought shelter in the cave that the Indians had dug.

The route follows a narrow valley walled in by low hills, passes several coal mines, and crosses the divide between the Yampa and White River basins.

At 8.5 *m.* is the southern junction with the Thornburg Road (*see above*).

At 8.6 *m.* is the junction with State 132.

Left on this graveled highway is BUFORD, 22 *m.* (7,000 alt., 40 pop.), a supply town and starting point for pack trips into the wild country along the South Fork of the White River.

Right from Buford on a Forest Service highway to the junction with a graveled road, 2 *m.* Right here to SOUTH FORK CAMPGROUND, 11.2 *m.*

Right from the campground 100 *yds.* on a foot trail along the western bank of the South Fork to the junction with a side trail; R. here 0.5 *m.* to a massive limestone and chalk cliff containing SPRING CAVE. Along the intricate subterranean passages, filled with stalactites and stalagmites, runs a spring-fed stream.

South of the junction the Forest Service road skirts (L) the Flat Top Country and proceeds to NEW CASTLE, 30 *m.* (*see Tour 5c*), at the junction with US 24 (*See Tour 5c*).

State 132 continues east from Buford, passing MARVINE, 29 *m.* (7,300 alt., 20 pop.), a supply town, to the RIPPLE CREEK CAMPGROUND, 39 *m.*

From the campground a dirt road leads (R) southeast to TRAPPERS LAKE, 11 *m.* (10,500 alt., 10 pop.), a summer resort and sportsman's rendezvous on the shore of the large lake for which it is named. This region, in the heart of the White River National Forest (*see Tour 5c*), is one of the finest recreational areas in the State; deer and elk are plentiful; lakes and streams provide good trout fishing.

Left from Trappers Lake a foot and horse trail leads past Little Trappers Lake to the DEVIL'S CAUSEWAY, 5.5 *m.*, a high narrow basalt ridge, and descends through forested lowlands to YAMPA, 20 *m.* (*see Tour 7b*).

MEEKER, 87.5 *m.* (6,240 alt., 1,069 pop.), in the rich agricultural and ranching area of the wide White River Valley, was named for Nathan C. Meeker (*see Greeley*), Indian agent, who was killed in the Ute uprising at the White River Agency in 1879 (*see below*); a military headquarters was established here four years after the outbreak. The courthouse occupies the center of a park once the parade ground of the old post. At the northern end of the park are three log cabins used as barracks. In the MEEKER HOTEL, Theodore Roosevelt's headquarters on one of his western hunting trips, are specimens of animal life in the White River region.

The highway follows the White River Valley to the MEEKER MONUMENT, 90.7 *m.*, an uncut pink granite slab, marking the approximate SITE OF THE OLD WHITE RIVER AGENCY and the SCENE OF THE MEEKER MASSACRE. The agency buildings stood in a field about five miles west of the monument; no road leads to the site, nor is there any marker.

On September 20, 1879, Nathan C. Meeker and ten of his employees at the agency were slain in a revolt of the Ute. Meeker, long prominent in Colorado affairs, had cooperated with Horace Greeley in establishing the Union Colony at Greeley in 1870. His appointment as Indian Agent proved unfortunate. The Ute, who lived by hunting and fishing, chafed at his unrelenting efforts to convert them to a sedentary life. In addition, they were sullen because money and goods promised by the Federal Government by treaty were long overdue.

Meeker's tactless methods offended leaders of the tribe; his final and fatal mistake was to plow a channel for an irrigation ditch across the racetrack where the Ute exercised their horses.

Council fires burned in the Northern Ute camp, wizards made red medicine and cried for blood, and the throbbing of drums came down from the hills. Meeker appealed for military aid, but negotiations with the Ute chiefs led nowhere; even the influence of Ouray, great chief of the Southern Ute, always friendly to the white men, was checkmated by the hostility of chiefs Colorow, Captain Jack, and Douglas.

Major Thornburg's force, moving to support the agency, was all but annihilated by the Ute in Red Canyon (*see above*). Then the Indians, blaming Meeker for the advance of the troops, swept down upon the station, burned it to the ground, and killed all men at the post. Meeker's wife, their daughter Josephine, and another woman and her children, were spared because a chief argued correctly that they were valuable hostages. Chief Douglas, who claimed Josephine Meeker as his personal captive, got drunk following the massacre and sang "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" over the body of her father as it lay stripped and mutilated. Douglas asked the girl if she did not think he had a fine voice.

Curiously, the massacre occurred just when those at the agency, knowing that the soldiers were on the way, felt safe for the first time in three months. Only an hour before the attack, Meeker had dispatched a letter to Thornburg: "I will come with Chief Douglas and another chief and meet you tomorrow. Everything is quiet here, and Douglas is flying the United States flag. We have been on guard three nights, and will be tonight—not that we expect any trouble, but because there might be. Did you have any trouble getting through the canyon?"

Having killed the agent and defeated Major Thornburg, the Ute sued for peace. Release of the hostages was accomplished a month later (*see Tour 5E*). Extremely lenient terms were granted the Ute, and neither the chiefs who led the uprising nor the actual slayers of Meeker and his people were punished.

Right from the Meeker Monument on State 64 through a region of low hills matted with sage and scrub growth, and broken by occasional outcroppings of shale and sandstone. To the south spreads the wide and shallow JOSEPHINE BASIN, across which Josephine Meeker attempted to flee during the massacre at the agency.

At 7 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left here is a curving drive known as the SCENERY GULCH DETOUR, lined with fantastic formations of clay and shale strata ribbed with sandstone. Here and there the elements have cut monoliths away from the cliffs; these dolmans, capped with sandstone crowns, resemble great idols standing before the scattered ruins of ancient temples; the curious coloring of clay and stone adds to the weird air of unreality. The drive rejoins State 64, 15 *m.*

West of the junction (L) rise rugged cliffs and mountains of mahogany-colored oil shale. Characteristic of the region are the great veins of sand asphaltum, formed by the solidification of oil in the earth.

WHITE RIVER, 18.2 *m.*, an old cow town, was once known as White River City; nothing remains but the schoolhouse still in use.

The highway passes near the BATTLEFIELD OF THE SECOND UTE WAR (R), 43 *m.*, where the Ute made a last stand for their ancient rights and privileges. After the Meeker Massacre the Northern Ute were removed from the White River region into Utah, but in 1887 a band of fighing men under Colorow, most implacable of the Ute war chiefs, determined to return to Colorado to reclaim their old hunting grounds. They advanced through a deserted countryside, the terrified settlers having fled eastward. A military force from Fort Laramie, Wyo., augmented by cattlemen, met the Ute below the broken hills. The fight was short but savage. Many Indians were slain, and the routed forces were sent back to Utah under military escort. Colorow died on the reservation in 1888.

At 54.6 *m.* is the junction with State 139.

Left on this unimproved dirt road, which swings away from the valley of the White River, to the ROAN CLIFFS RANGE. The route skirts the base of a curious double mesa known as TWIN BUTTES (4,608 alt.), 33 *m.*, and ascends the pass by many switchbacks. From the top of DOUGLAS PASS (8,000 alt.), 36 *m.*, is a spectacular view of the entire region. Far to the north lies the green ribbon of the White River Valley; on both sides and directly ahead break serrated waves of hills, cliffs, and shadowed ravines. Descending, the highway enters BROWN'S CANYON, 45 *m.*, a long and rugged valley offering magnificent vistas. The BOOKCLIFFS RANGE, 55 *m.*, while not so high as the Utah section of this chain, is scenically superb. Sweeping out of the mountain country, State 139 passes (L) the GARMESA NATURAL GAS FIELDS, 62 *m.*, traverses a narrow belt of stark desert land, and crosses a highland farming section to LOMA, 68 *m.*, at the junction with US 50 (*see Tour 9c*).

State 64 proceeds west, passing RANGELY, 55.4 *m.* (5,200 alt., 55 pop.), a supply town founded in 1880 as a trading post, and crosses the White River, 56.4 *m.*; swinging away from the fertile strip along the stream, it enters a semiarid grazing and stock raising district. The area contains much undeveloped mineral wealth; valuable deposits of gilsonite have been found near Rangely; the flats are dotted with oil wells.

State 64 crosses the Utah Line, 72 *m.*, 22 miles east of Vernal, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

South of the junction, State 13, following a comparatively level course, is lined with rolling sage-covered hills. Sheep raising is the principal source of revenue, but cattlemen still control the ranges to the west.

At 127.4 *m.* is a junction with a side road.

Left on this dirt road to RIFLE MOUNTAIN PARK (*cabins*), 15 *m.* Here are GLEN RULAC FALLS, two cascades on East Rifle Creek, the upper fall having a drop of 150 feet; the lower operates a hydroelectric plant. The mineral springs in the park contain varying amounts of carbonate and sulphate of lime. From the park a passable motor road connects with a dirt road to NEW CASTLE, 40 *m.* (*see Tour 5c*).

In RIFLE, 130.8 *m.* (5,332 alt., 1,287 pop.) (*see Tour 5c*), is the junction with US 24 (*see Tour 5c*).

Tour 18

Montrose — Ouray — Red Mountain Pass — Silverton — Durango — (Aztec, N. M.); US 550.
Montrose to New Mexico Line, 132 *m.*

Graveled road, sometimes temporarily closed following severe storms; during winter months inquire locally for conditions.
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. parallels route between Montrose and Ouray, and between Silverton and New Mexico Line.
Good accommodations.

US 550 passes through a region of exceptionally high mountains from which came ores that wrote a dramatic page in Colorado's history. Between Montrose and Ridgway the highway closely parallels the route followed by Padres Escalante and Dominguez, who came north from Mexico in 1776 seeking a short way to the California missions. Many places in this region were named by Escalante, one of the first to note the ancient Cliff Dweller ruins that dot southwestern Colorado.

The San Juan Mountains, among the highest and most rugged in the State, are new mountains, geologically speaking; their gray granite has been little touched by erosion. Their summits are jagged, cut, and broken by deep crevasses and sharp pinnacles. In this range fourteen peaks rise 14,000 or more feet above sea level. A tourist starting south on this highway asked a guide, pointing to the formidable wall of the San Juans, "How do we get through them?" "We don't go through 'em," drawled the guide, "we jes' go right over 'em."

US 550 branches south from US 50 (*see Tour 9c*) in MONTROSE, 0 *m.* (5,820 alt., 3,566 pop.) (*See Tour 9c*), which is also at the junction with State 90 (*see Tour 19*).

Highly productive farms cover this part of the Uncompahgre Valley and the terraces that slope to the south and west toward the higher plateaus. The lower levels are covered with sage; on the bluffs are pine and scrub oak, which flames brightly in the fall.

OURAY-CHIPETA PARK, 4 *m.*, is the burial place of Chipeta, wife of the great Ute chief Ouray, who for many years endeavored to keep peace between his people and the whites. In 1859 Ouray chose Chipeta, a Tabeguache Ute girl, for his wife. The great tragedy of their lives was the loss of their seven-year-old son, who was abducted by the Kiowa. Before his death in 1881, Ouray, embittered by friction with the whites, asked his people never to reveal the site of his grave. The secret was kept until the death of Chipeta in 1924, when the remains of Ouray were discovered and reinterred in the cemetery of the Ute Reservation at Ignacio (*see Tour 11D*).

At 8 *m.* is the approximate SITE OF FORT CRAWFORD, a military post built in 1880 and garrisoned by a troop of cavalry detailed to restrain the Ute. The entire valley was part of the Ute reservation until 1881 when it was opened to settlement. Most of the garrison was withdrawn from Fort Crawford in 1884.

COLONA, 12.6 *m.* (6,387 alt., 100 pop.), a farming village at the southern edge of the valley, is the center of a partly developed coal field in which veins 30 feet thick have been found. South of Colona the Uncompahgre Valley narrows to a long rocky gulch; the underlying granite formation rises in great cliffs broken at intervals by smaller side gulches.

RIDGWAY, 27 *m.* (6,770 alt., 239 pop.), is at the junction with the State 62 (*see Tour 20*).

The route traverses a broad grassy valley between forested hills to UNCOMPAHGRE HOT SPRINGS (Ind. hot water), 29 *m.*, with a flow of 300 gallons a minute. The temperature of the water is 132 degrees; iron oxide is responsible for its reddish color. The springs were included in a four-mile-square area known as the Hot Springs Reservation that the Ute retained for several years after their removal to Utah. The highway skirts the base (L) of BALDY PEAK (10,612 alt.), an irregular mass of granite, and ascends through a well-populated valley.

PORTLAND, 33 *m.* (7,233 alt., 50 pop.), formerly a mining center, was founded in 1883 on the assumption that the Denver & Rio Grande Southern Railroad, then building toward Ouray, would not attempt the final climb through the steep canyon, thus making Portland its terminus and eventually the county seat. But General William J. Palmer, builder of the road, with characteristic disregard for mountains, drove the line through to Ouray.

The road crosses a section of the Uncompahgre National Forest (*see Tour 19*), 34.3 *m.*, and enters a deep canyon. RADIUM SPRINGS PARK, 36.8 *m.*, contains camp grounds, kitchens, goldfish ponds, and an outdoor warm-water swimming pool (*25¢*). The park is at the junction with HORSETHIEF TRAIL, over which early day outlaws drove stolen horses into Utah and brought back cattle stolen on Utah ranges. Modern rustlers rely for escape on the speed of their trucks. The trail is one of the few routes across the San Juan Mountains, in which deep ravines and treacherous snowdrifts combine to make crossings dangerous.

Left on this trail (*horses $2.50, guides $5.00, at Ouray; persons unfamiliar with country should obtain guides, as trail is poorly marked and easily confused with numerous sheep trails*) on a hard ride upward toward the crest of the San Juan range. In spring and summer the route is bright with mountain flowers; Ouray appears (R) cupped in the granite mountains. As the trail leaves the forest country, the Uncompahgre Valley is spread out below, and at times the huge mass of Grand Mesa (*see Tour 5E*) is visible through the blue haze to the north.

The BRIDGE OF HEAVEN, 4 *m.*, is a narrow hogback rising nearly 2,000 feet above the floor of the canyon, on each side. East of the bridge the trail ascends to a grassy level known as AMERICAN FLATS, 7 *m.*, on the south

shoulder of WILDHORSE PEAK (13,268 alt.), and at the junction with another trail.

Right here down Bear Creek to the junction with US 550, 18 *m.*, 3 miles south of Ouray (*see below*).

From American Flats, Horsethief Trail descends eastward through a country of pine and spruce to LAKE CITY, 26 *m.* (*see Tour 21*).

OURAY, 37 *m.* (7,800 alt., 707 pop.), seat of Ouray County, named for the great Ute chief, lies pocketed in a pear-shaped valley, with WHITE HOUSE MOUNTAIN (13,493 alt.) on the west, HAYDEN MOUNTAIN (13,100 alt.) on the south, and CASCADE MOUNTAIN (12,100 alt.) to the northwest. To the east, extending upward to the crest of the range, is a great natural amphitheater, part of the Ouray State Game Refuge. Densely wooded, but with many small parks, it is easily accessible on foot. Years ago the area was stocked with elk. Many are now so tame that they often wander along the streets of the town and through back yards, occasionally getting their antlers entangled in the family wash.

Ouray was founded in 1875 when rich silver lodes were discovered in the surrounding hills, and was incorporated two years later. A train of six wagons brought type and presses from Canon City to print the Ouray *Times,* the first newspaper in the Uncompahgre region. Early church services were held in an uncompleted saloon, with boxes of liquor and beer kegs as seats. The camp boomed through the 1880's, but with the collapse of silver prices it languished until 1896 when Thomas F. Walsh (*see below*) discovered gold here. The mining of gold, silver, lead, and zinc is still the chief industry, but farming and stock raising have grown in importance.

Relics of Ouray's glamorous past are the BEAUMONT HOTEL, 5th Ave. and Main St., a rambling, ornate, three-story, white-brick structure built in 1886, and the CITY HALL, 6th Ave. between Main and Fourth Sts., with its gilded dome. A small area at the northern edge of town, once the red-light district, is now a cottage camp.

At the southwest corner of town are two large NATURAL HOT SPRINGS, the waters of which are piped to the outdoor swimming pool in Radium Park. Sanitariums have been built over other hot springs at the eastern and southern edges of town. A FOREST SERVICE INFORMATION STATION, Main St. and Sixth Ave., offers information about hikes and horseback trips in the vicinity.

1. Right from Ouray on a trail to the TOP OF TWIN PEAKS, 4 *m.* (*time, 3 hrs. up; 1½ hrs. down*), a steady but not difficult climb, one of the best hikes in the vicinity, offering many good views of the surrounding mountains, particularly of MOUNT SNEFFELS (14,143 alt.) to the west.

2. Right on a marked road, branching from Main Street just outside the city limits, to the junction with another dirt road, 0.3 *m.*

Left here 6 *m.* to the CAMP BIRD MILL (*open weekdays on application*), a rambling high-eaved frame building, housing machinery for processing ore from the Camp Bird Mine.

Left from the mill on a dirt road (*narrow; inquire at office for schedule of traffic*) to the CAMP BIRD MINE, 2 *m.* (*open 9-4 weekdays on application*).

The Camp Bird Mine, from which Thomas Walsh made his fortune, was originally a silver claim; its first owner did not suspect that much of the ore contained gold. While prospecting in 1896, Walsh made the discovery and bought the properties for $20,000. He first reworked the dumps, obtaining immediate rewards. Between 1896 and 1902 the mine annually yielded between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of ore, sometimes at the rate of $5,000 a day. In 1902, Walsh sold the Camp Bird to a British syndicate for $5,200,000; the mine is still profitably operated.

Thomas F. Walsh, an Irish-born carpenter, came to America when 19 years old, and for a time worked in the construction of bridges for the Colorado Central Railroad near Golden. He tried his luck mining at Del Norte and Central City, and in 1876, at Deadwood, S. D. Returning to Colorado, he married Carrie Bell Reed in Leadville in 1879, kept a boarding house, and began acquiring mining properties. Walsh suffered financial reverses in the silver crash of the early 1890's, having lost most of his fortune when he came to Ouray in 1895. With the development of the Camp Bird Mine, he moved to Washington, D. C. In 1900 he was appointed one of the national commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and a few years later joined King Leopold of Belgium in mining enterprises in the Congo. He died at Washington in 1909. Evalyn Walsh McLean of Washington, D. C., his daughter, has told the story of the family in her *Father Struck it Rich* (1936).

West of the junction with the Camp Bird Road, the marked dirt road continues to BOX CANYON PARK, 0.5 *m.*, the starting point for two short trails to BOX CANYON.

1. Left on one trail to a HIGH BRIDGE, 200 *ft.*, a flume across the narrow canyon. Above this bridge Canyon Creek plunges downward through a dark narrow gash cut into solid granite. Just below the bridge the racing water disappears into an underground passage.

2. Right from the park on the second trail to the BOTTOM OF BOX CANYON, 350 *ft.*, where the waters of the creek emerge in a fall that turns them boiling white.

South of Ouray, US 550 begins an immediate and steep ascent, twisting along the wall of Uncompahgre Canyon by means of sharp switchbacks. This section of the road directly overlooks Ouray. Once a heavy truck lost a wheel here; it bounced down the mountainside and crashed through the roof of a house in town.

This section of US 550 is known as the MILLION DOLLAR HIGHWAY because of the gold-bearing gravels with which it is surfaced. Their value was not discovered until the road had been completed. The highway continues to twist and turn up the black rock walls, following one of many toll roads built by Otto Mears (*see Tour 15b*) in the early 1880's. Before it was opened, all ores were packed out of the district by mule train for as much as $80 a ton. Mears' project made it profitable to work low-grade ores and increased mining activities throughout the Ouray-Silverton-Telluride district.

During the late 1870's a typical freight outfit on these roads consisted of three spans of mules and two heavy wagons. The teamster, or "skinner," had to be an expert driver; he rode the left wheel mule and drove with a jerk line to the bridle of the left leader. Brakes were of utmost importance, and each wagon was equipped with heavy brake blocks; to increase leverage, the brake arms were long wooden

poles, from the top of which a rope ran to the teamster's saddle. Toll rates varied with the length and character of the road, ranging from $1 to $5 a team.

To the west (R) is the quadrangular bulk of WHITE HOUSE MOUNTAIN (13,493 alt.), its even, white strata, formed of Mississippi limestone, known locally as Leadville limestone, distinguishing it from the darker surrounding mountains of volcanic rock. The highway passes through a short tunnel, 39 *m.*, driven through granite and wide enough for two cars to pass. Framed in its south portal is the regular pyramidal mass of MOUNT ABRAMS (12,800 alt.), its bald top snow-covered most of the year. This area lies in the OURAY STATE GAME REFUGE and the UNCOMPAHGRE PRIMITIVE AREA, which are coextensive, embracing 53,120 acres in which hunting is forbidden and no further development is permitted. The road reaches the top of the switchbacks, 39.3 *m.*; commanding the eastern skyline (L) is ENGINEER MOUNTAIN (13,195 alt.). At BEAR CREEK FALLS, 39.4 *m.*, where a small stream drops 227 feet in silvery mist, is (L) the bronze OTTO MEARS MEMORIAL TABLET, set in quartz.

IRONTON PARK, 43.1 *m.*, is a level grassy valley surrounded by wooded hills; from a small bridge in the center of the park can be seen (L) the abandoned SARATOBE MINE, with mill, a great silver bonanza before 1900.

The route passes IRONTON, 45 *m.* (9,750 alt., 9 pop.), the remains of a once-thriving silver camp, and ascends the steep slopes of the San Juan Range. Several high peaks (L) are colored a brilliant red by iron pyrites in the igneous rock—RED MOUNTAIN NO. 1 (12,500 alt.), RED MOUNTAIN NO. 2 (12,200 alt.), and RED MOUNTAIN NO. 3 (12,870 alt.). Grouped about the now-deserted CAMP OF RED MOUNTAIN, 48.1 *m.*, are many old mines. Ore deposits were found here in 1881, and mining activity increased steadily until 1893. The largest mines, Yankee Girl and the Guston, which together produced approximately $6,000,000, continued to operate until 1896. US 550 rises in tortuous twists and turns to the top of RED MOUNTAIN PASS, 49.8 *m.* (11,018 alt.), marked by a granite-bronze monument commemorating the first highway use of the pass in 1882. The pass forms the boundary between the Uncompahgre and SAN JUAN NATIONAL FORESTS, the latter the largest of 15 national forests in the State, containing 1,250,336 acres of Federal and 194,614 acres of State and private land. Almost every evergreen and broadleaf tree common to Colorado can be found among the twenty-three varieties in the forest.

The highway follows the west side of narrow Mineral Creek Valley, passing an outcrop of a dark red and black rock, originally granite but later melted by volcanic fire and thrown up here in lustrous, almost glassy, form. SULTAN MOUNTAIN (13,341 alt.) and BEAR MOUNTAIN (12,955 alt.) are marked by glacial cirques—great chasms cut into the granite by creeping masses of ice.

At 56.4 *m.* is (L) a junction with a trail over which supplies are carried to mines in the high reaches of the Red Mountains. Frequently the old and the new in mining transportation can be seen together here. Supplies brought to this point by trucks are unloaded and repacked on burros. Packing is an art; the load must be properly balanced and securely tied. Often a burro is almost hidden by its bulging load. When mules are used, they are usually hitched tandem and led by a driver; burros are driven from the rear of the single-file pack train. In early days haulage rates averaged $2.50 a hundred pounds for 10 miles.

The route descends through heavily forested hills scarred with snow slides. With the first warm days of spring the drifts on the upper slopes plunge down the mountain, crushing everything in their paths. So punctual are these annual slides that in several gulches they form the basis of climatological calculations; the crash of falling earth and snow is the signal for resumption of mining and prospecting activities.

The road crosses the eastern boundary of San Juan National Forest, 58.3 *m.*, to the NORTH STAR SULTAN MINE (*open only on permit from Denver office*), 59.8 *m.*, located in 1878, which has produced more than $8,000,000 worth of ore; the adjoining peak-roofed frame building houses a concentration mill.

The mine is at the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road, in a park between the San Juan Range and La Plata Mountains, is SILVERTON, 0.5 *m.* (9,302 alt., 1,301 pop.), seat of San Juan County, the center of the San Juan mining district. Because of its great altitude, the town is frequently isolated for weeks during winter. Many buildings, notably the gold-domed courthouse, are evidence of former prosperity. Many tourists come to visit in summer, and the town is a convenient outfitting point for sportsmen.

Originally called Baker's Park, for Captain Charles Baker, the first prospector in the region, the town was rechristened Silverton, according to local tradition, by a mine operator who remarked: "We may not have gold here, but we have silver by the ton." With a population of 2,153 in 1910, Silverton was a railroad and supply center from which narrow-gauge lines served surrounding mines that annually produced $2,000,000 worth of ore. The town is on a branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Durango.

Left from Silverton on a highway that winds almost to the top of the high San Juans. HOWARDSVILLE, 5.4 *m.* (9,670 alt., 20 pop.), inhabited by workers employed in the Shenandoah Dives and the Sunnyside Mines, was once the seat of San Juan County; the diminutive log cabin that served as the courthouse still stands.

EUREKA, 8.7 *m.* (9,800 alt., 197 pop.), is a cluster of frame houses, a two-story boarding house and store building, and the frame buildings of the SUNNYSIDE MILL (*open 9-4 weekdays*).

US 550 follows the South Fork of the Animas River and then ascends by a long switchback to higher elevations. The river flows through a gorge 2,000 feet deep, too narrow for both railroad and highway to follow its tortuous course. Deer, elk, a few black bear, and small game are found in this primitive region, and the numerous mountain streams afford excellent trout fishing. San Juan County is one of the few counties in the United States that does not have an

acre of tillable soil. Along the route are many examples of volcanic action. Quartzite, a glistening white metamorphic rock, is the most common; the bright red Molas formation is a characteristic shale of soft composition.

The highway skirts MOLAS LAKE, 65.3 *m.* (10,488 alt.), one of many trout-stocked lakes in the vicinity, and crosses a flat divide to descend into Lime Creek Valley. To the west are the HERMOSA CLIFFS, jagged bluffs serving as footstools for the rugged La Platas, barren gray mountains seen at intervals through breaks in the foothills. The walls close in to form LIME CREEK CANYON, 73.3 *m.*, a spectacular gash 2,000 feet deep. Much of the road through this section was blasted from solid rock. Near the southern end of the canyon is LIME CREEK BURN, the result of a forest fire in 1879 which destroyed 26,000 acres of forest.

The huge steel siphon that arches over the highway, 80.9 *m.*, is a section of the 15-mile pipe-line and canal that brings water from the upper reaches of Cascade Creek to Electra Lake (*see below*). On COLUMBINE LAKE (R), 83 *m.* is a campground and the COLUMBINE RANGER STATION, a group of white frame buildings in a grove of pines. South of CASTLE ROCK, 85.3 *m.*, named for its rock turrets and battlements, the road traverses a broad mountain valley used as pasture for cattle.

At 88.6 *m.* is a junction with an unimproved road.

Left on this road to ELECTRA LAKE (*private*) 1.5 *m.*; three miles long and one mile wide, the lake is broken by a large wooded island that forms an almost perfect green circle in the center of the blue water. Electra Lake was created by damming the Animas River to supply electric power for Durango and the surrounding San Juan Basin.

US 550 skirts (R) the edge of the Hermosa Cliffs, behind which loom the saw-toothed Needle Mountains, and traverses a series of flat grassy benches.

At 95.7 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left here to the SITE OF BAKER BRIDGE, 0.5 *m.*, a short-lived settlement on the eastern bank of the Animas River; founded in 1861 by the Charles Baker expedition, it was the first mining camp in southwestern Colorado. Baker, who had done some prospecting in the Animas Valley in 1859 and 1860, returned the following year with a party of more than 100 men, women, and children. Selecting this spot, the gold seekers laid out their townsite and began building log huts. Little gold was found, Indians were unfriendly, and during the winter the expedition suffered great hardships. When news of the Civil War came in July, the party disbanded, leaving most of the houses unfinished. Baker went to Missouri and joined the Confederate Army. After the war he returned to this region and was slain by Indians in 1868 while panning gold at the mouth of the San Juan River.

PINKERTON SPRINGS, 96.5 *m.*, is a summer resort (*hot springs; swimming pool; cabins; lodge*) hidden in the densely forested Animas Valley. To the south, broad fields are dotted with haystacks

and substantial farm buildings. Large crops of apples and other fruits are grown in the district.

TRIMBLE HOT SPRINGS, 101.6 *m.*, built around a group of natural hot springs, has a night club, bathhouses, and lodging accommodations; adjoining is a swimming pool.

ANIMAS CITY, 108.6 *m.* (6,500 alt., 457 pop.), came into being with the signing of the Brunot Treaty of 1873, under which the Ute relinquished their rights to the San Juan mining district; by 1876 the settlement had 30 cabins, a school, and the usual array of mining camp saloons. In spite of the treaty, conflict continued between the whites and the Indians. After the Meeker Massacre in 1879 (*see Tour 17*), when a general uprising was feared, Fort Flagler, a log stockade, was built here; fires were kept burning all night on surrounding mountains; in the fall of that year 600 soldiers under the command of General Buell were quartered here and remained until the Indian troubles subsided.

Animas City lost the majority of its inhabitants in 1880 when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad extended its lines westward from the San Luis Valley, avoided the camp, and laid out a new town named Durango, two miles south.

A STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open daily*), 109.4 *m.*, consists of two large buildings with troughs for hatching, and several pools where the fingerlings are kept until large enough to be placed in the streams (*see Tour 5b*).

DURANGO, 110.1 *m.* (6,505 alt., 5,400 pop.) (*see Tour 11c*), is at the junction with US 160, which unites with US 550 for 5.3 miles (*see Tour 11c*).

The route traverses a dry, hilly region covered with scrub oak and juniper, and crosses Florida Mesa into the cultivated lands of the Animas Valley. This valley was once the home of an ancient people, but the ruins here are unimportant archeologically in comparison with those found farther south in Aztec Ruins National Monument, N. M. The Navaho of the region will not eat fish from the Animas River, and the reason, according to legend, is that the Navaho once battled Cliff Dwellers here and threw their bodies into the river, where the dead Cliff Dwellers turned to fish.

At BONDAD STATION (Sp. goodness), 126.6 *m.*, the highway crosses the Florida River, named by Escalante, a tributary of the Animas.

US 550 crosses the NEW MEXICO LINE, 132 *m.*, 16 miles north of Aztec, New Mexico (*see New Mexico Guide*).

Tour 19

Montrose—Nucla—Uravan—Paradox—(Moab, Utah); State 90.
Montrose to Utah Line, 93.8 *m.*

Graded dirt road entire distance; chains necessary in wet weather. Winter travel not recommended; inquire conditions locally.
Accommodations extremely limited.

Although the old West has largely vanished, a glimpse of what remains is found along this route in the mesa lands and sagebrush country of southwestern Colorado. This rough untamed land, peopled by a few courageous settlers, is the habitat of deer, elk, mountain lion, and small game.

West of MONTROSE, 0 *m.* (5,820 alt., 3,566 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), State 90 crosses the fertile Uncompahgre Valley, an alkali and sagebrush waste reclaimed by water brought from the Gunnison River through the 6-mile Gunnison Diversion Tunnel (*see Tour 9c*). The valley is narrow, and prosperous farms occupy the hillsides. To the north is the great tree-covered Grand Mesa (*see Tour 5E*), a mass of green during summer and of red in autumn when frost has touched the scrub oak.

The route ascends SPRING MESA (6,900 alt.), the first of a series of terraces that rise to the top of the Uncompahgre Plateau. This area is irrigated, much of it planted with apple orchards and alfalfa.

Alfalfa was introduced in the Clear Creek Valley in 1867 with seed brought from Mexico. After the establishment of the Colorado Experiment Station in 1888, a study was made of the crop and interest in it became general. Most of the State's alfalfa is grown under irrigation; the seed is sowed on smooth level ground crossed by laterals to facilitate a flood type of irrigation. As a rule, the laterals separate tracts of approximately one-twentieth of an acre, arranged so that water from one can be drained into a lower adjoining section. One flooding before each cutting is adequate, and three cuttings a year are not unusual. One planting produces hay for three years.

Alfalfa provides feed for livestock and poultry, brings cash in the market, and completes a crop rotation that replaces nitrogen in the soil. Alfalfa has the highest poundage of digestible matter of any hay but the native wild variety. Much of it is processed into alfalfa meal. The price of seed is high, and the 25,000 bushels of seed produced in Colorado annually does not supply the State's needs.

West of the valley the highway ascends steadily through a rough, sparsely settled region in which scrub cedar has crowded out all other vegetation. Far to the north are the jagged La Plata Mountains, rising 14,000 feet to rocky snow-covered summits. On higher levels the thinning cedar gives way to sage.

The route ascends the UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU (10,000 alt.), covered with vast untouched stands of timber, and crosses the eastern boundary of UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST, 20.6 *m.*, created in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt. It embraces 850,078 acres of Federal, State, and private land. Twenty-three varieties of trees are found in its wooded areas, the predominant tree being the Engelmann spruce. Wild game is still plentiful in this old hunting ground of the Ute as animals wander in from the Ouray State Game Preserve, a 53,120-acre area within the forest near Ouray (*see Tour 18*).

SILESCA RANGER STATION (L), 21.4 *m.*, a log cabin, the first habitation house on the route west of Spring Creek Valley, is occupied only in summer. At IRON SPRINGS CAMPGROUNDS (L), 24.1 *m.* (*cleared camping spaces; fireplaces, sanitary facilities*), are springs containing iron salts as the principal element.

West of the springs, great aspens, some 100 feet high and 18 inches in diameter, border the highway. Here live brilliant-hued broad-tailed humming birds, violet-green swallows, and the red-naped sapsucker. Stretches of scrub oak appear as the lower levels of the plateau are reached. The distant valleys are great seas of blue, topped with the jagged white La Platas. The road follows the canyon of the SAN MIGUEL RIVER, fringed with cottonwoods and willows. Here and there through breaks in the red rock canyon walls appear (R) La Sal Mountains, 100 miles distant in Utah.

The highway passes under the wooden flume of the 20-mile COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE DITCH, 32.5 *m.*, which diverts water from the upper valley of the San Miguel to the fields of First Park Mesa, site of the socialistic Nucla Colony (*see below*). The ditch crosses a broad level plateau intensively developed as a fruit and vegetable growing area. This region was desolate until settlers succeeded in bringing water to the land and grubbed out scrub oak and sagebrush, to plant apples, grapes, peaches, and potatoes. Sheep and cattle raising are important sources of income.

At 49.1 *m.* is the junction with an improved road.

Right on this road is NUCLA, 5.1 *m.* (7,000 alt., 221 pop.), a compact town of neat frame bungalows, center of a cooperative community. In the small grassy park shaded by poplars, school children eat their lunches and townsfolk pasture their cows. Most business enterprises in Nucla were once conducted as a cooperative venture; today, only the irrigation ditch remains as community property. The ditch was constructed almost entirely by hand. To avoid the cost of blasting through solid rock, a large part of it originally consisted of wooden flumes built along the edge of the canyon. During construction, half the colony worked in saw mills and lumber camps to support those digging the ditch.

NATURITA, 54.1 *m.* (5,427 alt., 145 pop.), is a scattered village of small false-front buildings.

At 56.5 *m.* is the junction with State 141.

Right on this graded road to URAVAN, 13 *m.* (4,995 alt.), a mill operated by the U. S. Vanadium Company (*open weekdays*). The name is a combination of the first syllables of uranium and vanadium, found with carnotite, a yellow viscous ore mined here. This radioactive ore, one of the first of its kind to be discovered in the world, was used in the discovery of radium. Carnotite was first mined here in 1881 for small amounts of gold found with it. In 1898, after the Smithsonian Institution had found that the ore contained uranium, several tons were shipped by two French scientists, Poulot and Voilleque, to the School of Mines in Paris, where they were delivered to Madame Curie and used by her in experiments that resulted in the extraction of radium. The ore was named for M. Carnot, inspector-general of mines in France. Between 1898 and 1928 ores taken from this region accounted for almost one half of the world production of radium. Since the discovery of radioactive ores in the Belgian Congo, processing of uranium has become unprofitable, and carnotite now is mined solely for vanadium, a steel hardener, once considered a useless by-product.

West of the junction State 90 crosses the San Miguel Valley and ascends the dun-colored slopes of Long Park, passing the concrete foundations of abandoned coke ovens, 58.6 *m.* During the boom days of carnotite mining the mill and general offices of the Standard Chemical Company, original developers of the region, were established here.

The highway traverses the eastern portion of PARADOX VALLEY, an uninhabited sagebrush waste, walled in by massive red cliffs on the north and by rolling hills on the south. The valley was so named because the Dolores River crosses it at right angles, an unusual phenomenon. The "strike" or direction of the valley is northwest and southeast, but the Dolores River enters it on the south and runs in a northeasterly direction to leave the valley through a great gap in the cliffs to the north.

At 74.1 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved dirt road.

Right on this road, across red sage-covered gumbo, to a SALT MINE (*open daily*), 2.5 *m.* Paradox Valley was apparently once the bed of a dead sea, similar to the Great Salt Lake. As the water evaporated, beds of salt were deposited, which in course of time were covered with successive layers of soil and rock. From a 5,100-foot well, brine is pumped for processing of vanadium. The brine is run to settling ponds, where the water is evaporated. Both brine and solid salt are used in vanadium operations at Uravan (*see above*). A mechanic and his helper, who operate the pumps, are the only inhabitants of this section of East Paradox Valley.

BEDROCK, 76.6 *m.* (4,983 alt., 100 pop.), is a community on the Dolores River.

Left from Bedrock by trail to the little-known DOLORES CANYON, 1 *m.* Ranchers sometime act as guides through this rugged area, but the trip should be attempted only by experienced mountain climbers. At MULEBEND, 10 *m.*, the stream turns east for half a mile, abruptly reverses its course, and returns to within a few hundred feet of the bend.

West of Bedrock the route traverses a cliff-protected section of the valley, devoted to wintering of livestock. A few areas along the river are irrigated and produce small crops, but cattle raising is the chief occupation.

At 82.4 *m.* is the junction with an improved road.

Right on this road is PARADOX, 1 *m.* (5,180 alt., 24 pop.), where food and supplies can be obtained.

The highway turns south, re-enters the sagebrush, and twists up the side of NYSWONGER MESA (6,983 alt.), its table-top a mass of scrub oak and cedar. To the north the downward sweep of Paradox Valley appears as a purple lake dammed by sheer red cliffs, while to the west the monotonous vista of the mesa lands is broken by the distant jagged upthrust of La Sal Mountains in Utah.

State 90 crosses the UTAH LINE, 93.8 *m.*, 16 miles east of La Sal, Utah (*see Utah Guide*).

Tour 20

Junction US 550—Ridgway—Placerville—Telluride—Lizard Head Pass—Rico—Dolores—Junction US 160 (Cortez); 109 *m.*, State 62, State 145.

Narrow graveled road with many sharp twists and steep grades; dangerous in wet weather; winter travel inadvisable.
Route paralleled by Rio Grande Southern R. R. between Ridgway and Dolores, Good accommodations at Telluride and Dolores; limited elsewhere.

The highway passes through a sparsely settled region of wild grandeur. On every side rise jagged peaks, snow-covered and flanked with dense forests filled with game and crisscrossed by fishing streams. In this section are many mines, once as rich as any in the State; only a few are now being operated.

State 62 branches southwest from US 550 (*see Tour 18*), 0 *m.*, 27 miles south of Montrose (5,820 alt., 3,566 pop.) (see *Tour 9c*).

RIDGWAY, 0.3 *m.* (6,770 alt., 239 pop.), a scattering of frame cottages, is overshadowed by the smoke-blackened, red brick shops of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, of which the town is the northern terminal. Good hunting and fishing in the vicinity attract many sportsmen. The town was named for A. G. Ridgway, one of General W. J.

Palmer's associates in the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

West of Ridgway the highway crosses rolling hills toward the Uncompahgre Plateau; wide expanses of brown grassland are relieved by patches of sagebrush, silver-gray in the sunlight and purple in the shadows.

DALLAS DIVIDE, 10.2 *m.*, a flag station on the railroad, is situated on the crest of the UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU, its higher regions covered with dense pine forests interspersed with sage flats. This is a country of magnificent distances. To the left rise the forbidding La Plata Range, with many summits rising 14,000 feet or more. Throughout practically the entire year these mountains are snow-covered.

The route descends the western slope of the Uncompahgre Plateau through groves of quaking aspens. Nipped by frost, the foliage burns like fire against the somber background of the changeless pines. The aspen, seldom achieving timber size, is of value as a nurse tree, covering burns and sheltering slow-growing evergreens. According to a Ute legend, the continuous quivering of aspen leaves, even when there is no appreciable breeze, is due to the Great Spirit who once visited earth during a full moon. All living things awaited him, trembling with anticipation—all save the proud aspen, which stood still, refusing to pay homage. The deity, angered, decreed that in the future its leaves should tremble whenever eye looked upon them.

LEONARD, 19.4 *m.* (7,500 alt., 28 pop.), serves as a base for sportsmen. The country to the south, habitat of deer, elk, and mountain lion, is one of the big-game regions in the State. The road descends into the valley of the SAN MIGUEL RIVER (*good fly fishing*). With the decline of mining operations, which polluted the water, fish again abound in the crystal-clear stream.

At 23.3 *m.* is the junction with State 145, which the route now follows (L) southeast.

PLACERVILLE, 23.9 *m.* (7,523 alt., 46 pop.), was originally a mining camp. When the placer mines played out, it became a shipping center for cattle and sheep, and today is one of the principal loading points in western Colorado.

Southeast from Placerville, State 145 follows a devious course through San Miguel Canyon, its red walls formed of intricately eroded rock strata. The meandering river channel is fringed with cottonwoods and beaded with small dark pools where trout abound.

At 29.8 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Right here is VANADIUM, 0.4 *m.* (7,650 alt., 2 pop.), a store and post office flanked by several buildings. The large green frame mill was formerly operated by the U. S. Vanadium Company.

East of Vanadium the valley of the San Miguel strikes through low, round, sage-covered hills, their forests long since cut away. The road crosses the northern boundary of Montezuma National Forest, 32.4 *m.*

At 35.9 *m.* is the junction with State 108.

Left on this graveled highway is TELLURIDE, 3.5 *m.* (8,500 alt., 512 pop.), a mining camp lying in a cup of gray granite mountains. Living in the past perhaps more than any other Colorado town, Telluride strives to preserve its dignity and appearance. Its occupied houses are well kept, with green lawns, and such yards as have managed to squeeze themselves between the closely built dwellings are still attractive. The architecture is reminiscent of the days when local bonanza kings, no less lavish in their tastes than those of Leadville and Cripple Creek, wrested fortunes from the mountains and erected ornate houses and buildings; many of these structures have long since been abandoned.

In 1875 John Fallon staked out the Sheridan, Emerald, Ausboro, and Ajax claims here. His associate, White, staked out extensions on these claims but allowed his claims to lapse through failure to perform the $100 assessment work required by law. Later, the celebrated Smuggler was struck on one of these claims, uncovering a vein that assayed $1,200 a ton. This rich strike caused a rush to Telluride, named for the tellurous ores of the district, and soon the surrounding mountain sides were pitted with prospect holes. New veins were uncovered and the region enjoyed a wild prosperity. Transportation was facilitated in 1890 by the construction of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. At the peak of the boom, with the Smuggler, Alta, Liberty Bell, Tomboy, Black Bear, and other mines pouring forth treasure, Telluride was one of the liveliest gold camps in Colorado. Its population exceeded 5,000; an opera house was built. Among the camp's prominent figures was George Costigan, Sr., a Virginia lawyer, who operated the Liberty Bell Mine and served as district judge. His sons, George Jr., author of numerous legal text books, and Edward P., United States Senator (1931-37), spent their early years here. Telluride's decline began in the 1890's, but many mines were worked for another decade. By 1909 the Telluride district had produced more than $60,000,000 in precious metals. Since the early 1930's a few gold mines have been reopened, and the town profits from summer tourists and trade with surrounding farms and ranches.

East of Telluride a dirt road continues to PANDORA, 2 *m.*, consisting of a few workers' dwellings and a flotation mill for the concentration of ores.

The SMUGGLER UNION MINE (*open weekdays; visitors riding tram must waive claims to liability*), high on the slope of the mountain shoulder (L) that overshadows Pandora, was reopened in 1933 after being closed for many years. The mine contains one of the longest continuous "shoots" ever opened. An electric aerial tram carries ore and supplies between the mine and the mill at Pandora, a 20-minute trip.

Right from Pandora a foot trail winds upward 0.5 *m.* to the foot of BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, where a thin mountain stream cascades 365 feet down the rough face of a cliff in a shower of mist and lacy foam. From this vantage point a wide expanse of southwestern Colorado rolls away toward a dim horizon. On clear days mountain tops across the border in Utah are visible.

South of the junction the highway winds upward through heavy stands of yellow pine and Engelmann spruce into the SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS, a low spur (L) of La Platas. Beautiful at any season, the San Miguels are at their best when blanketed with mid-winter snows. Along the route are dumps of many mines, few of them operating. Here and there an abandoned shaft house, its timbers rotting and roof near collapse, pushes its head through the forest fast reclaiming the land.

OPHIR STATION, 44.1 *m.*, is a stop on the railroad.

Left from Ophir Station on a dirt road is OPHIR, 2 *m.* (9,326 alt., 100 pop.), a weather-beaten almost-deserted hamlet. Those who remain are chiefly prospectors who insist the gold veins are not lost, merely "pinched out."

North of Ophir are the OPHIR NEEDLES (12,100 alt.), masses of gray granite peaks almost triangular in shape.

The road continues its winding course through foothills; below the highway, half way down the mountain, is the OPHIR LOOP, remarkable engineering feat in the construction of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. In order to route the railroad past Ophir Station and eliminate excessive grades, the tracks were laid in the shape of a great horseshoe, a section of which is supported on high wooden trestles. In their course the rails almost overlap themselves.

SAN BERNARDO MOUNTAIN (11,845 alt.), 45.8 *m.*, a sheer point of granite rises (R) far above the timberline; it is sometimes called the Matterhorn for its resemblance to the famous Swiss peak.

TROUT LAKE, 47 *m.* (9,750 alt.), is a magnificent expanse of azure nestling in a valley between heavily forested hills, a favorite camping spot for fishermen. Small supplies can be obtained from neighboring ranchers, and boats are available.

LIZARD HEAD PASS, 49.1 *m.*, on the crest of the San Miguel Mountains, lies between (R) BLACK FACE MOUNTAIN (12,100 alt.) and (L) SHEEP MOUNTAIN (13,200 alt.). At the top of the pass the railroad is covered for almost a quarter of a mile by a frame shed, built to keep snow from blocking the tracks. Snowfall in southwestern Colorado is exceptionally heavy, and in addition to snowsheds, constant use of plows is necessary to maintain train schedules.

The highway descends the slopes of the San Miguels, along which stark peaks reach at the sky in a long procession. The few habitations here are lone ranch houses. Occasionally a cowboy, who might be from the pages of a Zane Grey novel, is met; less often an old prospector, weather-beaten as the towns, plods along a dim trail in his perpetual search of El Dorado. The hills of western Colorado are peopled with men whose dreams are of the untouched treasure stores that will—some day—produce a stream of gold for them.

RICO (Sp. rich), 62.1 *m.* (8,900 alt., 477 pop.), a string of false-front frame buildings along a rutted street, is one of the last outposts of the Old West. As late as the 1920's horse thieves were active in the region and often were pursued by posses in automobiles and on motorcycles.

The earliest explorations in the region were made by the Spanish, who made no discovery of treasure. Padre Escalante, who made a brave attempt to find a route between the Santa Fe and California missions, left a record of his visit and was responsible for naming many peaks and rivers in Colorado. Trappers penetrated this region from the east in 1832-33, and one party wintered in the Rio Dolores valley to take beaver and other fur-bearing animals along the banks of the stream. The first gold discoveries were made in 1866, when Sheldon

Shafer and Joe Fearheiler, prospectors bound for Montana, made valuable finds near the present town of Rico. Other gold seekers were driven away by Indians and the settlement was abandoned. Working of the mines began in 1878 when the Ute signed a treaty surrendering their claims. While some gold and silver are still mined, lead, zinc, and copper are of equal importance. Rico's peak population of 6,000 dwindled to 300 in 1920. Since 1928 the introduction of scientific mining methods has increased population and the output of metals.

South of Rico the route follows an old Ute trail along the banks of the Dolores River flanked by low hills heavily wooded with aspen. Here is unfenced grazing country, and care should be exercised in driving, for sheep frequently block the highway.

STONER, 82.8 *m.*, a post office and flag station, has a COTTAGE CAMP (R) and a RANGER STATION (L), occupied only during summer. South of Stoner the road traverses a broad fertile valley carpeted with fields of alfalfa. The channel of the Dolores River is screened by a wall of cottonwoods.

DOLORES, 99 *m.* (6,957 alt., 557 pop.), in the heart of a rich grazing district, periodically lives and dies with the cattle industry; the main street is flanked with parkways.

At 109 *m.* is the junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11c*), 2 miles east of CORTEZ (6,198 alt., 921 pop.) (*see Tour 11c*).

Tour 21

Iola (Junction US 50)—Lake City—Slumgullion Pass—Spring Creek Pass—Creede—Wheeler National Monument—Junction US 160 (South Fork); 123 *m.*, State 149.

Graveled road between Creede and South Fork, graded dirt road elsewhere; blocked by snow in winter and frequently impassable after late fall and early spring storms.
Route paralleled by Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. between Creede and South Fork.
Good accommodations; numerous free camp grounds.

State 149, a back-country road, traverses a rugged region where game and fish abound. The landscape is a succession of high mountains, plateaus, rocky defiles, and broad valleys growing forage crops. Ore veins in the surrounding hills have yielded fortunes in gold and silver, and during the late 1890's this district was among the richest in the

State. Today cattle and sheep grazing are the chief support of the scattered population.

In IOLA, 0 *m.* (7,450 alt., 100 pop.) (*see Tour 9c*), State 149 branches south from US 50 (*see Tour 9*) and crosses the fertile valley of the Gunnison, rich in grasses and dotted with ranches. From the summit of NINE MILE HILL, 9 *m.*, are vistas of green fields and mountain ranges.

At 10.5 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved road.

Right on this road to the SITE OF SPENCER, 1.5 *m.*, an abandoned mining camp surrounded by scarred and pitted hills. The only buildings in use are the school and two ranch houses. Well known mines in this district were the Headlight, the Old Lott, and the Anaconda, now marked by collapsing shaft houses.

The road descends into the well-watered, cottonwood-shaded valley of the Cebolla, traversing rolling acres of hay fields to a junction with a dirt road, 16.4 *m.*

Left on this road is POWDERHORN, 1.5 *m.* (8,056 alt., 76 pop.) (*cabins and hotels*), a trading center; here are the CEBOLLA HOT SPRINGS and CARBONATE SPRINGS, known to the Ute for their healing properties.

The highway ascends SAPINERO MESA, its steep slopes covered with dense growths of sage, dark-green juniper, and scrub oak. The road follows Indian Creek Valley to the broader valley of the LAKE FORK OF THE GUNNISON, a prosperous ranching country, and at THE GATE, 28.6 *m.*, passes between the towering granite portals of a richly colored gorge. The cliffs wall in the highway, the river, and an abandoned branch line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad between Gunnison and Lake City. Approaching the Continental Divide, the route parallels the eastern border of the Uncompahgre National Forest to YOUMAN, 34.7 *m.* The towering rugged summits, a northern extension of the San Juans, lift snow-white caps against fleecy clouds that hang almost constantly on the horizon. To the west is UNCOMPAHGRE PEAK (14,306 alt.); southwest is MATTERHORN PEAK (13,585 alt.); farther southwest, WETTERHORN PEAK (14,017 alt.), seamed with gorges and ravines. The streams here, remote from the main-traveled highway, are well stocked with trout.

This region became known to white men through the explorations of Lieutenant John C. Frémont in 1848 (*see The People*), but until 1873 remained in possession of the Ute. A few prospectors found "color" here and precipitated a gold rush. The old story of the white men and the Indians was reenacted as the Ute were forced out and the district was thrown open for settlement. Crude roads were built and dozens of mining camps established. A highway between Lake City (*see below*) and Saguache (*see Tour 15b*) was the principal outlet until the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad completed its branch line from Gunnison to Lake City in 1889.

LAKE CITY, 45.7 *m.* (8,500 alt., 259 pop.), is the seat of Hinsdale County, larger in extent than Rhode Island but with a population of merely 450. The per capita cost of government is so high that Hinsdale is frequently cited as an example for the necessity of consolidating Colorado counties. Split by the Continental Divide, much of Hinsdale County is isolated from Lake City throughout winter. The settlement here was one of the first in western Colorado. Optimistic settlers built far in excess of their needs, and today many buildings are abandoned. Upon completion of the railroad the town was a shipping point for gold and silver ores from near-by mines, including the immensely rich Hidden Treasure and Golden Fleece. During the 1890's agriculture and cattle raising became the chief occupations. Although mining activities have revived since the late 1920's, the collapsing structures of mines and mills still splotch the hillsides.

1. Left from Lake City on a trail to CANNIBAL PLATEAU, 5 *m.*, the scene of a gruesome episode in Colorado's history. In December 1873, a party of men from Utah, bound on a prospecting trip through the San Juan Mountains, reached the encampment of Ouray, chief of the Ute, who urged them to remain until spring. The majority accepted, but six men, Packer, Bell, Humphreys, Swan, Noon, and Miller, pushed on. Six weeks later Packer appeared alone at the old Los Piños Agency, 75 miles from Lake City, and declared that after a few days' travel from Ouray's camp he had become lame and his companions had deserted him, forcing him to subsist on roots and small game. His appearance and actions belied his story. His first demand was for whisky, not food. Claiming to be without funds, he appeared in Saguache several days later with considerable money, which he spent drinking and gambling.

Meanwhile, an Indian had come to the agency with strips of flesh picked up along Packer's trail. They proved to be strips cut from a human body. Suspicion against Packer mounted and he was arrested. That spring a photographer for *Harper's Weekly,* crossing the plateau, stumbled upon the remains of five men, their skulls crushed; strips of flesh were missing from several of the bodies. Exactly what happened is not known. Packer claimed that starvation had made his companions insane, and that he had killed Bell in self defense. Subsequently he discovered that the other four had been slain, apparently by Bell. Packer's story was not believed and he was charged with murder. As there was no prison at the agency, he was chained to a rock, from which he managed to escape. Recaptured in Wyoming in 1883, he was tried for murder in Lake City and sentenced to be hanged. An apocryphal story, widely believed, has it that in sentencing Packer the judge said: "Packer, you so-and-so, you have eaten half the Democrats in Hinsdale County". In fact, the judge was far more eloquent. Addressing Packer, he exclaimed, "In 1873, you, in the company with five companions, passed through this beautiful mountain valley where stands the town of Lake City. . . . You and your victims had a weary march, and when the shadows of the mountains fell upon your little party and the night drew her sable curtain around you, your unsuspecting victims lay down on the ground and were soon lost in the sleep of the weary; and then, thus sweetly unconscious of danger from any quarter, and particularly from you, their trusted companion, you cruelly and brutally slew them all. . . . To other sickening details of your crime I will not refer. . . . I sentence you to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

But Packer was not to hang; he was granted a new trial on a technicality and sentenced to 40 years for manslaughter. A few years later, he was paroled and died in Denver in 1906. During his incarceration Packer was brought to Denver as a witness in another case, and was interviewed by a newspaper

reporter. "I thought when I was told about having to come to Denver and testify," he said, "that maybe the people would kind of shrink from me after all the things that have been said, but there was nothing of the kind. They seemed like they wanted to see me." His greatest enjoyment came from a visit to a theater. "And what I liked about it most was that it wasn't anything vulgar, like some of these plays that I read about. There was skirt dancing in it, and all that, but not one of those girls lifted her feet higher than that (Packer indicated about one foot and a half above the ground)."

2. Right from Lake City on another trail to CRYSTAL LAKE, 5 *m.* (12,000 alt.), at the foot of CRYSTAL PEAK (12,923); trout are plentiful in the lake and in numerous springs that feed it.

South of Lake City the route winds through a country of canyons and mountains, its streams walled in by high and jagged cliffs. This almost uninhabited region is one of the few remaining primitive areas in Colorado accessible by highway.

At 48.2 *m.* is the junction with an unimproved road.

Left on this road to LAKE SAN CRISTOBAL (*cabins and inn*), 1.3 *m.*, a favored spot for fishing and hunting. The lake covers about three square miles and contains many small wooded islands. The mountain slopes, blanketed with aspens, scrub oak, and pines, are mosaics of brilliant red, yellow, and green in the fall.

The highway crosses the western boundary of the Gunnison National Forest, 53.7 *m.*, and ascends to the top of SLUMGULLION PASS (11,000 alt.), 54.4 *m.*, where early prospectors stopped to rest and prepare their slumgullion stew, a concoction of meat and vegetables. Here is a fine view of snowy peaks stretching four ways to the horizon. The pass, first used as an ore trail in 1879, is blocked by snow in winter.

Penetrating wild mountain country, the road crosses the Continental Divide at SPRING CREEK PASS, 66 *m.* (10,901 alt.); here is clearly seen (R) the RIO GRANDE PYRAMID (13,827 alt.), almost perpetually snow-covered. At its base lies the Rio Grande Reservoir, which impounds water for irrigation.

Passing the boundary between the Gunnison and the Rio Grande National Forests, 66.3 *m.*, the route crosses SOUTH FORK CREEK, 72.4 *m.* Just off the highway (R) are SOUTH FALLS (*free camping*), about 100 feet high, with three separate drops. In its downward plunge are numerous churning pools, haunts of rainbow trout.

South of the falls State 149 traverses a lofty forested mesa; resorts and dude ranches appear at intervals; hunting and fishing are exceptionally good.

At 87 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to ANTELOPE SPRINGS, 0.5 *m.* (8,957 alt.), once a relay station on the stagecoach route between Del Norte (*see Tour 11b*) and Silverton (*see Tour 18*). Passengers and mail were carried over this rough rocky way to the booming camps of the San Juan district. Upon completion of the railroad in 1882 the stage line was abandoned.

Left from Antelope Springs on a trail to a natural swimming pool, 0.7 *m.*, fed by the waters of a warm spring. This section was favored hunting

country of the Ute and early miners, for deer and elk came in numbers to a salt lick near by.

The route follows the canyon to SEVEN MILE BRIDGE, 93.4 *m.*, at the junction with a county road.

Right on this road to SPAR CITY, 7.8 *m.*, a relic of the early 1880's. A contemporary of Creede (*see below*), the settlement was much smaller and lacked the gay life of the other camp. The one-time population of 200 were employed in the Denver Tunnel Mine.

Northeast of ANTLERS PARK (*free campground*), 94 *m.*, is CREEDE, 100.2 *m.* (8,854 alt., 384 pop.), seat of Mineral County, the shadow of a once populous mining camp which, springing up overnight, sat perched on stilts and high foundations above the brawling waters of the Rio Grande. Twice almost destroyed by fire, the town has few old landmarks remaining. General stores, a post office, and unpainted frame houses constitute Creede today. But turbines in one of the old mills high up the gorge supply electricity for lamps along the single street, which burn twenty-four hours a day.

The town, one of the later mining camps, was founded by Nicholas C. Creede, a discouraged prospector, who in 1890 stumbled upon "color" when he stopped to eat lunch. His silver bonanza, christened the Holy Moses, then the Amethyst, made the fortune of each successive owner. With the discovery of the King Solomon, another treasure trove, hundreds stampeded to the area. The first flimsy camp, known as Jim Town, grew so rapidly that at one time 200 carpenters were engaged in building houses. Other rich strikes emblazoned the name of Creede on the roster of great bonanza camps along with Central City, Leadville, Aspen, and Cripple Creek.

Gold, silver, and zinc were the basis of prosperity, and during the boom years the district led the State in the production of silver. Population had climbed to 8,000 by 1893. Six-shooters were local life insurance policies; gambling houses and saloons ran day and night. Along the streets moved many dissolute and colorful characters—among them, "Soapy" Smith, silver-tongued bunco artist, who demonstrated over and over again that the hand is quicker than the eye by selling cakes of soap wrapped in dollar bills—always retaining the bills.

To Creede came Cy Warman to found its first newspaper, *The Candle,* still published, and to celebrate the attractions of the camp in the poem, "And There is No Night in Creede," now known throughout the West.

Here's a land where all are equal—
Of high or lowly birth—
A land where men make millions,
Dug from the dreary earth.
Here meek and mild-eyed burros
On mineral mountains feed.
It's day all day in the daytime,
And there is no night in Creede.
The cliffs are solid silver,
With wond'rous wealth untold,

And the beds of the running rivers
Are lined with the purest gold.
While the world is filled with sorrow,
And hearts must break and bleed—
It's day all day in the daytime,
And there is no night in Creede.

Warman, who grew up with a passion to run a locomotive, came to Colorado in 1880 and worked many years for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Embarking upon his journalistic career at Creede, he contributed to magazines and wrote several volumes of short stories and poetry.

Several camps in the vicinity of Creede eventually merged with it. North Creede became a residential section; Weaver City, at the junction of Nelson and West Willow Creeks, named for the many Weaver families living there, is today a straggling line of abandoned log cabins.

The mines closed down with the decline of silver prices after 1893, although the ore bodies were far from exhausted. Since the late 1920's some properties have been reopened, and Creede has stirred with new life. Approximately 500,000 pounds of silver ore were shipped weekly (1939) from the mines here.

The ramshackle FORD'S SALOON, still standing (L), was built by Bob Ford, reputed slayer of Jesse James, Missouri desperado of both factual and dime-novel fame. On the eve of opening a new dance hall, June 10, 1892, after one of Creede's fires, a miner named O'Kelly, who claimed that the saloon owner had persecuted his parents years before, shot and killed Ford. The town's sporting element, with whom Ford had been popular, conducted the funeral; there were no flowers but plenty of wine and champagne. Later Ford's body was removed to Missouri. O'Kelly served a short prison term at Canon City.

Left from Creede on a winding horseback trail by way of MAMMOTH MOUNTAIN (11,650 alt.) to WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT, 15 *m.* (*do not attempt without guides, available in Creede*), named for George Wheeler, a Federal Government surveyor. Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, its 300 acres include 60 acres of striking varicolored sandstone formations. Monoliths carved by erosive forces stand in the canyon like chimeras before castellated lines of soaring cliffs. Such descriptive titles as "The Temple" and "The Cathedral" have been given the configurations. The site was known to Indians for centuries; the Ute called the formations the "sand stones." Tribal renegades used the locality as a hideout. Probably the first white man to visit here was Lieutenant John C. Frémont while in search of a feasible transcontinental railroad route.

Passing through the Monument, the trail continues to WAGON WHEEL GAP, 34 *m.* (*see below*).

WASON, 102.8 *m.* (8,567 alt., 30 pop.), primarily a resort (*dude ranches, cabins*), once Creede's bitter rival, was founded in 1892 by M. H. Wason, who had used the land as a cattle range. At the confluence of the Rio Grande and Willow Creek, the camp with its wide streets and substantial buildings enjoyed the natural advantage of a

level meadow site. The Wason *Miner* was the first newspaper published in the district. In a futile attempt to promote his town as the seat of Mineral County, Wason once sponsored a huge Fourth of July celebration, with bands, fireworks, dancing, drinking, and free lunches. A courthouse built by him stood empty in the center of the town until, according to local historians, a group of men came by night and removed it piecemeal to Creede.

South of Wason the highway enters the narrow canyon of the Rio Grande and winds between high brightly-colored walls along the banks of the clear mountain stream, fringed with willows and cottonwoods, its waters golden from amber-colored sands. At intervals the canyon widens into small wooded parks, excellent camp and picnic grounds.

WAGON WHEEL GAP, 109.1 *m.* (8,500 alt., 35 pop.), is a resort where many wealthy Coloradoans maintain summer houses. Several mineral springs known to the Indians have been developed here. Numerous streams offer good trout fishing.

State 149 passes through the Gap, a narrow, highly-colored gorge barely accommodating highway and river, named for a discarded wheel found beside an old trail in 1873. The wheel presumably was dropped by a party of prospectors led by Charles Baker, who, ordered by the Ute to leave camp near what is now Animas City, obeyed with such alacrity that their supplies and equipment were scattered along the trail. In summer months this region is carpeted with white mountain daisies, goldenrod, purple asters, and fragile star flowers.

The AMERICAN LEGION CAMP, 118 *m.*, a resort maintained by the Legion Post of Monte Vista, contains a rustic community house; the camp is sometimes rented to other than post members (*arrangements made at Post in Monte Vista*).

MASONIC PARK, 118.3 *m.*, reached by a rustic bridge (R), lies between pine-forested slopes and the river. The administration building, housing the park office and recreational hall, is surrounded by cabins owned by members of the Southwestern Masonic Association, and is sometimes rented to visitors (*apply at office*).

The highway crosses the eastern boundary of the Rio Grande National Forest, 120.3 *m.*, and descends the narrow canyon between hills covered with piñon, cedar, and pine, to the junction with US 160 (*see Tour 11*), 122 *m.*, 1 mile west of South Fork (8,250 alt., 250 pop.) (*see Tour 11c*).

Rocky Mountain National Park

Season: May 1 to September 30; open to visitors throughout year, but during winter Continental Divide (Milner Pass) is blocked by snow.
Administrative Offices: Headquarters in Estes Park Village; winter office, Federal Customs Building, Denver. Auto transportation available in almost all towns near park.
Admission: Yearly auto permits issued at entrance, $1.00 a car.
Transportation: Entrances: Estes Park Village (*see Tour 3 and Tour 4*) and Grand Lake, reached by auto stage from Granby (*see Tour 7b*). Nearest railroad point to western entrance is Granby; nearest rail points to eastern entrance are Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Lyons, and Boulder.
Busses daily in summer from Longmont, Boulder, Fort Collins, Lyons, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.
Oil-surfaced highways to almost every important point in park; marked trails total 218 miles. Guide services available in Estes Park and Grand Lake Villages, and at numerous resort hotels and concessions within and near the park.
Guide fees: Free with rental of horses on regularly scheduled one-day and half-day trips; $10.00 a day for long trips; special rates for long-distance pack trips.

Accommodations: Licensed hotels and cottage camps throughout park and in entrance villages; American Plan, from $3.50 to $20.00 or more a day; European plan at many establishments. Six free public campgrounds in the park.
Winter Accommodations: Extremely limited; when available, rates are lower than in summer.

Climate, Clothing, Equipment: For short automobile trips overcoats recommended, for extremely high altitudes are reached; hiking boots, sport outfits, and light but warm outer clothing (woolens recommended) for longer automobile trips and hikes. Those planning to camp out should supply themselves with blankets and covering. Sleeping bags desirable but not essential during summer.
Medical Service: Physicians available at Estes Park Village, Grand Lake, and Granby. Nearest hospitals and ambulance service at Estes Park.
Communication and Express Service: Telegraph offices at various hotels in park and villages. Express service by Rocky Mountain Motor Co.
Post Offices: Estes Park, Allens Park, and Grand Lake, year round.
Special Regulations: Maximum penalty for violating park regulations, 90 days in jail, or $500 fine, or both. Speed limit, 35 m. on open highway, 20 m. on curves. Fires may be built in established fireplaces, but must be extinguished before leaving camp. Hunting absolutely forbidden; all firearms must be sealed by rangers on being carried into park. Fishing under Colorado State laws; bag limit of 15 fish or 10 lbs. Complete rules issued to visitors at time permit is procured. Camping permitted in established campgrounds only.

Summary of Attractions: In Rocky Mountain National Park, set aside as a playground and for its natural beauty, are glaciers, high mountain lakes, and such special points of interest as Longs Peak (14,255 alt.), Iceberg Lake, on which masses of ice float throughout the year, and Grand Lake, the deepest body of water in Colorado.

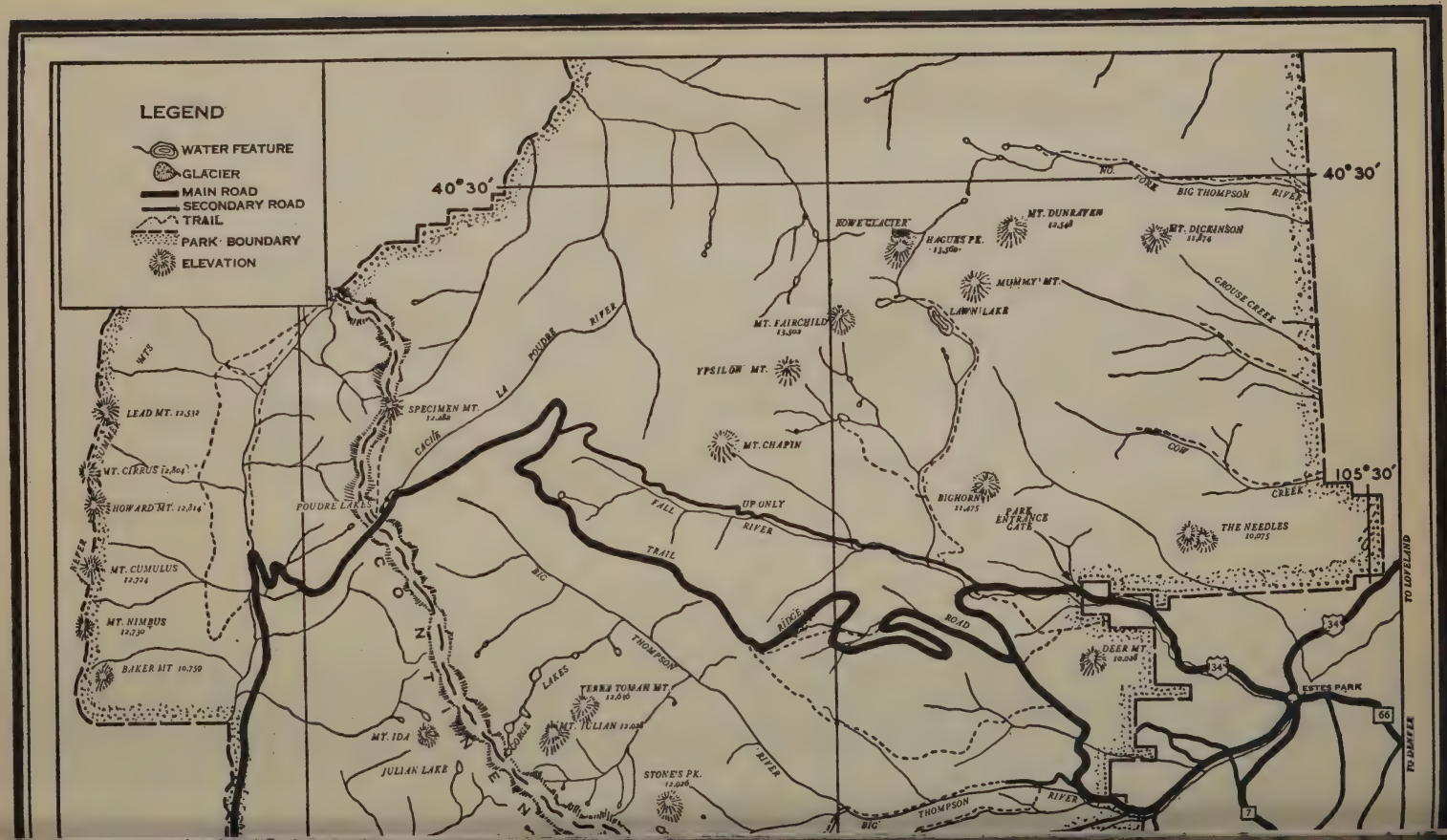
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, lying on both sides of the Continental Divide, here a 35-mile chain of giant peaks, contains within its 405 square miles a remarkable grouping of mountain scenery and upland meadows, split and gouged by gulches and canyons, dotted with glacial lakes, altogether forming a bold and colorful scene described by Albert Bierstadt, German landscape artist, as America's finest composition for the painter. The park's charm lies less in any one of its features than in the great variety of country within so small an area. It is a workshop and playground alike for the naturalist, the photographer, the hiker, the sportsman, and the vacationist with no special hobby.

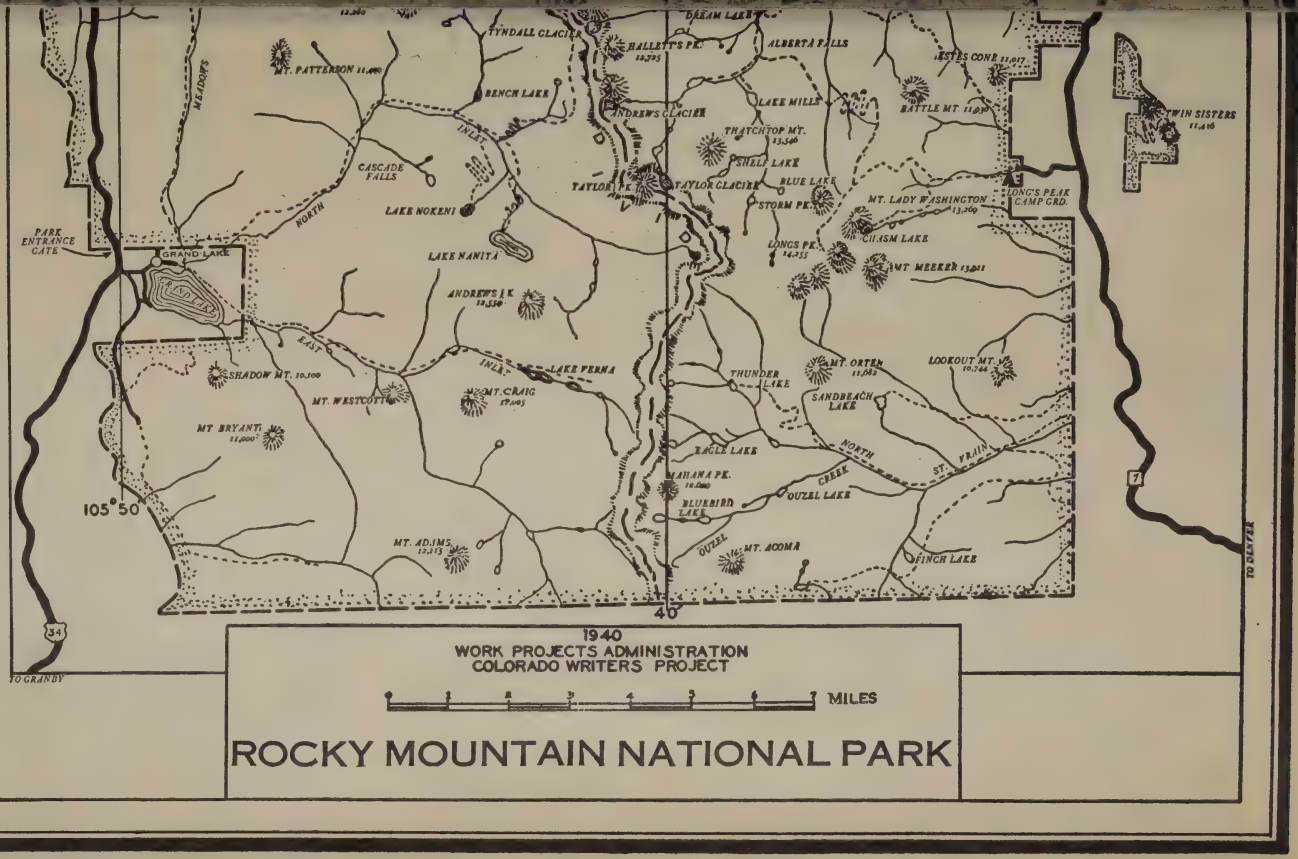
As early as 1865 campers pitched their tents in this region; by 1874 there was a stage line between Estes Park and Longmont by way of North St. Vrain Canyon. Joel Estes, the first settler, for whom Estes Park was named, built a cabin on Fish Creek in 1860. Two or three families followed, and Estes moved his family from the park, complaining of "too many people." Word of the park spread rapidly, and many notable visitors came: among them, the Earl of Dunraven, yachtsman, hunter, explorer, author, and war correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph* in Abyssinia (1867) and later in the Franco-Prussian War. Succeeding to the title in 1871, he came to hunt and fish in the Rockies, bought 6,000 acres in Estes Park, and constructed a lodge, where he entertained English nobility and American frontiersmen. Dunraven later fought in the Boer War; selling his property here in 1904, he returned to Ireland where he served in the senate of the Irish Free State until just before his death in 1926, at the age of 85.

Much of the popularity of this country must be credited to the late Enos Mills, who spent his life climbing peaks, exploring canyons, making friends with the wildlife, and writing books glowingly describing the grandeur of the region. He was one of the first to campaign to have it set aside as a national park. The closing years of Mills' life, ironically, were embittered by his success, for he quarreled constantly with the park authorities.

Rocky Mountain National Park, created by act of Congress January 26, 1915, includes much of the Front Range of the Rockies, the eastern slopes of which are rugged, with many sharp rises and cliffs. Within the park are 65 peaks more than 10,000 feet high, and 16 rising more than 12,000. A profusion of wild flowers carpets the high mountain meadows. Hundreds of streams on both sides of the Divide are well stocked with fish, and there are many lakes ranging in size from tiny crystal pools to Grand Lake. Longs Peak (14,255 alt.) dominates the park. A stark mass of red-gray granite with a sheer 2,000-foot face to the northeast, this perpetually snow-capped mountain is a popular goal for climbers.

Heavy forest, its character changing with the altitude, covers much of the park, its beauty marred only where forest fires have left scars; the forests west of the Divide are denser. At lower elevations grow Douglas fir, Colorado blue spruce, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and


LEGEND
WATER FEATURE
GLACIER
MAIN ROAD
SECONDARY ROAD
TRAIL
PARK BOUNDARY
ELEVATION
40°30'
105°30'
NO. FORK
BIG THOMPSON
RIVER
EDWS GLACIER
HAGUES PK.
13,560+
MT. DUNRAVEN
13,565
MT. DICKINSON
11,974
MUMMY MT.
LAWN LAKE
CROUSE CREEK
MT. FAIRCHILD
13,502
YPSILON MT.
MT. CHAPIN
COW
CREEK
BIGHORN
11,475
PARK
ENTRANCE
GATE
THE NEEDLES
10,075
TO LOVELAND
TO DENVER
LEAD MT. 12,510
SPECIMEN MT.
12,482
LA
POUDRE
RIVER
CACHE
MTS
MT. CIRRUS 12,804
HOWARD MT. 12,814
POUDRE LAKES
MT. CUMULUS
12,724
MT. NIMBUS
12,730
BAKER MT 10,750
COMANCHE
PEAK
WILDERNESS
FALL
UP ONLY
RIVER
TRAIL
BIG
THOMPSON
RIDGE
ROAD
DEER MT.
10,008
ESTES PARK
34
34
66
7
LOCH
LAKES
TERRA TOMAH MT.
12,810
MT. JULIAN 12,861
MT. IDA
JULIAN LAKE
STONES PK.
12,005
RIVER
BIG
THOMPSON
RIVER


TYNDALL GLACIER
HALLETT'S PK.
DREAM LAKE
ALBERTA FALLS
ESTES CONE
MT. PATTERSON
BENCH LAKE
ANDREWS GLACIER
LAKE MILLS
BATTLE MT.
TWIN SISTERS
THATCHTOP MT.
SHELF LAKE
TAYLOR PK.
TAYLOR GLACIER
BLUE LAKE
STORM PK.
LONG'S PEAK CAMP GRD.
MT. LADY WASHINGTON
CHASM LAKE
LONGS PK.
MT. MEEKER
CASCADE FALLS
LAKE NOKENI
LAKE NANITA
ANDREWS LK.
PARK ENTRANCE GATE
GRAND LAKE
SHADOW MT.
MT. WESTCOTT
MT. CRAIG
LAKE PERNA
THUNDER LAKE
MT. ORTON
LOOKOUT MT.
SANDBEACH LAKE
MT. BRYANT
EAGLE LAKE
MAHANA PK.
BLUEBIRD LAKE
OUZEL LAKE
NORTH ST. VRAIN CREEK
105°50
MT. ADAMS
OUZEL
MT. ACOMA
FINCH LAKE
TO DENVER
TO GRANBY
40
N
1940
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
COLORADO WRITERS PROJECT
MILES
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
JLB

aspen. On the higher levels are thick groves of Engelmann spruce, limber pine, Alpine fir, Arctic willow, and black birch. At approximately 11,000 feet a few straggling trees, twisted and bent by wind and ice, mark the upper limit of the forest.

More than 700 kinds of wild flowers brighten forest and valley floors. The columbine, the State flower, blooms here all summer—on the lower levels in June; on the higher, in September. Mariposa lilies, phlox, Indian paint brush, asters, and marigolds are found in abundance. In the high marshy regions are a few bog orchids.

Deer, elk, and Rocky Mountain or bighorn sheep are numerous. During summer they retreat to the heights and are seldom glimpsed. Colder weather drives them to lower levels, and they graze along the edges of the highway. The park still has a few bear and mountain lion—usually not seen—and there are numerous smaller animals. Aspen groves near streams are sources of food and building material for beavers. Woodchucks, squirrels, and chipmunks are so tame that they allow close approach. The chipmunk, an impudent little member of the squirrel family, can often be induced to eat from the hand. Within the park 283 species of birds have been noted. The bluebird, wren, hermit thrush, humming bird, and white-crowned sparrow are summer visitors; the ouzel, Rocky Mountain jay, chickadee, woodpecker, and magpie are familiar year-round residents. Higher up live the rosy finch and the ptarmigan, its color changing to snow white in winter.

The climate of the park is mild for such great altitudes; the air is light and dry, and cloudy days are rare in summer. During the day the sun is frequently hot, but nights are always cool. Short mid-day showers are frequent, but there is no rainy season. Snowfall in the lower parks is light, but on the ranges it piles up in deep banks, ideal for winter sports—tobogganing, skiing, and skating.

PARK TOUR 1

Estes Park Village—Horseshoe Park—Hidden Valley—Milner Pass—(Grand Lake); 48.9 *m.*, US 34 and Trail Ridge Road.

Oil-processed road; easy grades; Milner Pass usually blocked by snow in mid-winter.
Numerous campgrounds; good accommodations at Estes Park Village and Grand Lake Village.

Crossing Rocky Mountain National Park, the Trail Ridge Road (US 34) is one of the finest examples of mountain highway engineering in America. Unlike other roads that ascend mountain ranges by way of valleys and canyons, the trail makes its way upward to Milner Pass along the ridge tops, roughly following an old Ute trail. Much of the route is above timberline, affording magnificent views of great mountains, and rivers and valleys thousands of feet below.

ESTES PARK VILLAGE, 0 *m.* (7,500 alt., 417 pop.), lies in the narrow western neck of Estes Park (*see Tour 4*), almost sur-

rounded by Rocky Mountain National Park. On all sides are densely forested hills, their slopes and craggy summits dotted with cabins and hotels. Although inhabited the year around, the village lives by its summer trade. Cars and parties on horseback or on foot throng the main street. Riding and hiking clothes are the fashion; fishing, camping, mountain climbing, and trail trips are engrossing topics of conversation. The village, and Estes Park itself, are commonly confused with Rocky Mountain National Park because so many visitors make the village, near-by hotels, dude ranches, and camps their headquarters.

On the western edge of the village, the PARK HEADQUARTERS occupy two stone buildings; the peeled log rafters and interior trim have been rubbed with light oil to bring out their unusual grain. Here a MUSEUM (*open 8-5 daily*) displays geological and biological specimens from the park; among other interesting exhibits are wild flowers picked daily by the rangers and labeled so that visitors can identify those currently in bloom.

Estes Park Village is at the junction with an oil-processed road leading to Bear Lake (*see Park Tour 3*).

US 34 proceeds west by way of Fall River; few Colorado streams are more beautiful, and few spots more inviting than its valley. Passing a STATE FISH HATCHERY (*open 8-5 daily*), 3.6 *m.*, the highway follows the valley past several public campgrounds to the ENTRANCE TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, 4 *m.*, marked by a rustic wooden gateway. Inside the gate, set in a deep aspen grove, is the BIG HORN RANGER STATION, housing rangers and their fire-fighting equipment. Within the park US 34 is known and marked as the Trail Ridge Road; dense growths of pine flank the highway.

HORSESHOE PARK, 5.5 *m.*, a high flat grassland where wild flowers bloom in profusion, was named for the shape of the valley. According to geologists, the valley once was the bed of a great lake, which accounts for the lack of forest here.

At 6 *m.* is the junction with the Fall River Road (*see Park Tour 2*).

West of the junction, the road (*35 miles speed limit strictly enforced*) has been surfaced to a point within four miles of Grand Lake, at a cost of $1,500,000. Swinging left in a wide curve, the highway ascends the side of a lateral moraine. Underfoot is a mass of gravel and smoothed spheroid rocks; the slopes are grass-covered, and the high inner banks of the highway have been sodded. During spring and summer the landscape is bright with wild flowers. The route crosses Hidden Valley Creek, trickling down the mountain through thickets of pine and willow herb, to DEER RIDGE, 8.9 *m.* (8,920 alt.), with a store and OBSERVATION TOWER (*open*), affording a wide view of the central and eastern portions of the park. Horseshoe Park and the broad grassland of Estes Park are spread at the foot of great mountains. Longs Peak, with its sheer granite face, lies to the south. Close at hand is the MUMMY RANGE, so called because its barren peaks suggest the form of a recumbent giant. Three of the peaks tower more than 13,000 feet. The mass of YPSILON MOUNTAIN (13,507

alt.), with its clearly defined "Y," is the most striking; to the north is MOUNT FAIRCHILD (13,502 alt.); farther north, HAGUES PEAK (13,562 alt.).

Deer Ridge is at the junction with a road from Moraine Park (*see Park Tour 3*).

West of Deer Ridge the highway follows Hidden Valley Creek through a timbered area. Evidence of the work of beavers appears, 10.8 *m.*, where aspens have been felled for use in construction of dams. Beavers sometimes draw logs along the ground for short distances, but, where possible, drop trees directly into the water and strip off the branches. The dams, chinked with mud, are so strongly built that men seeking to clear watercourses have been forced to use dynamite. Beavers use branches and mud in constructing their dome-shaped houses, about 40 of which appear in the valley. The beavers are extremely tame, and pay little heed to onlookers.

West of the beaver pond the road passes a burned area (R) before making several horseshoe turns to gain altitude. This stretch was swept by fire in 1914. The ceaseless vigilance of park authorities will be appreciated when it is realized that more than 25 years have passed without appreciable reforestation.

MANY PARKS CURVE, 12.9 *m.*, one of numerous parking spaces provided along Trail Ridge Road, presents a broad view of the mountains, forests, and valleys of the eastern part of the park. A populous colony of chipmunks, tiny squirrel-like animals with long bushy tails and five black-and-white stripes along their dun backs, inhabit the rocks and crannies near by. Impelled alike by curiosity and desire for food, they play along the rock retaining wall, close to visitors, a few being bold enough to take food from out-stretched hands.

The road swings around Many Parks Curve to reveal (R) the gaunt bare peaks of the Mummy Range. They are, from south to north: Mount Chapin (12,458 alt.), Mount Chiquita (13,052 alt.), Ypsilon Mountain (13,507 alt.), Mount Fairchild (13,502 alt.), Hagues Peak (13,562 alt.), and Mummy Mountain (13,413 alt.); all lie east of the Continental Divide.

The highway climbs steadily, passing timberline several times within a short distance. Timberline varies considerably, being much lower on shaded than on sunlit slopes. The road reaches a point two miles above sea level (10,560 alt.), 16.6 *m.*, and at another PARKING SPACE, 17.2 *m.*, is an extensive view of the entire Mummy Range to the north. To the east lie the foothills of the main range, through which the highway enters the park; extending to the horizon are the plains stretching away like a vast blue sea.

TIMBERLINE (11,436 alt.), 19.3 *m.*, offers a view (L) of Stones Peak. Far to the south the granite cap of Longs Peak, highest in the park, is clearly distinguishable among its stalwart neighbors. Above timberline the road crosses a grassland dotted with bluebells and alpine flowers. MONUMENT RIDGE (12,121 alt.), 22.3 *m.*, a jagged knife-like edge of dark purplish-red granite, thrusts up

through the high meadow. West of the ridge is another PARKING SPACE, with a view across Forest Canyon to the GORGE LAKES, tiny blue dots in the canyon.

The highway crosses a bare, undulating plain on the crest of the range, swinging upward in broad "tundra" curves. From a long PARKING SPACE, 24.6 *m.*, on the edge of a 500-foot precipice, ICEBERG LAKE (11,500 alt.) is seen below, held in a glacial cirque. The lake is fed by melting snowbanks, and during most of the summer great cakes of ice bob on its surface.

Ascending to the highest point on Trail Ridge Road (12,183 alt.), 25.1 *m.*, the highway offers a continuous view of great mountains, a succession of blue and purple masses. The rugged Gore Range (L), almost 60 miles distant, named for Sir George Gore, an Irishman who spent much of his life in the mountain country, has been only partly explored. Ahead are the bulks of the Never Summer Mountains, named for their perpetually snow-covered peaks. The jagged sawtooth outline of this range marks the western boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park for eight miles; within this distance are six peaks rising more than 12,000 feet. The principal summits are, from north to south: BAKER MOUNTAIN (12,406 alt.), MOUNT NIMBUS (12,730 alt.), RED MOUNTAIN (11,505 alt.), MOUNT CUMULUS (12,724 alt.), HOWARD MOUNTAIN (12,814 alt.), MOUNT CIRRUS (12,804 alt.), LEAD MOUNTAIN (12,532 alt.), MOUNT RICHTHOFEN (12,953 alt.), named for a German nobleman who planned a great summer resort in the Colorado mountains, and THUNDER MOUNTAIN (11,700 alt.). All but Red Mountain and Baker Mountain form part of the Continental Divide.

At the western junction with the Fall River Road (*see Park Tour 2*), 26.7 *m.*, is a PARKING SPACE with a view of mountains and distant plains. Directly ahead, through a notch in Specimen Mountain, looms the pyramidal peak of Mount Richthofen. In the background is the bleak, blue-and-white sky-line of the Never Summers; to the northwest are Clarks Peak and the distant Wyoming mountains. At the parking space is the FALL RIVER PASS MUSEUM (*open 8-5 daily*), with exhibits revealing the geological evolution of the park. The first display shows the park as part of the ocean floor before the great upheaval; the second, the smooth rolling mountains after the upheaval; the park during the Ice Age is then shown; the final chart portrays its appearance after the recession of the ice masses, leaving the jagged canyons and moraines much as they are today. Other exhibits illustrate the life story of plants and animals of the high country.

North of the parking area the highway continues for some distance above timberline, then descends into the timber, prominent among the trees is the Engelmann spruce with its dark green foliage. Because of heavy rainfall the trees are taller and more thickly set here than elsewhere.

The highway crosses the Continental Divide at MILNER PASS

(10,759 alt.), 31.1 *m.*, over which a transcontinental railroad was projected. At the top of the pass are the POUDRE LAKES, two small ponds of greenish-brown water, the source of Cache la Poudre Creek, which flows east from the pass toward the Mississippi.

The Poudre Lakes are at the junction with a foot trail.

Right on this trail through dense forests to a fork, 0.5 *m.*, presenting a view of the CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER (R) winding through open grassland. Above timberline the trail ends, 1.1 *m.*, near the CRATER, an open jagged pit. Some of the blue and green crystal rock formations and glinting black obsidian here are as soft as beeswax; varicolored basalts and geodes contribute to the prismatic effects in the sunlight.

Crater is at the junction with a steep trail that ascends by way of the eastern ridge to the top of SPECIMEN MOUNTAIN (12,482 alt.), formed almost entirely of dark volcanic materials, the habitat of numerous species of wild animal life, including the shy bighorn sheep.

West of the Poudre Lakes the highway winds for miles down a canyon between smooth hills blanketed with heavy forests. Little streams from melting snowbanks trickle through the timber, forming streaks of brighter green. JACKSTRAW MOUNTAIN, 33 *m.*, was swept by fire in 1872; the charred remains resemble giant piles of jackstraws through which a few small pines and spruce have pushed their way. From a parking place at FAR VIEW CURVE, 33.4 *m.*, can be seen the North Fork of the Colorado River winding southward through a series of beaver ponds. The valley itself is open grassland, but the hills are densely forested with lodgepole pine.

The highway swings down in a long horseshoe curve to the WEST SIDE CAMPGROUND (*free*), 41.9 *m.*, on the sagebrush-covered floor of a valley once the pasture of deer and buffalo and long a Ute hunting ground. Many flint chips and arrowheads have been found here.

Trail Ridge Road becomes US 34 (*see Tour 3*) at the western boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park, 48.9 *m.*, 17.6 miles north of Granby (7,935 alt., 90 pop.) (*see Tour 7b*).

PARK TOUR 2

Junction Trail Ridge Road—Horseshoe Falls—Fall River Pass—Junction Trail Ridge Road; 11.9 *m.*, Fall River Road.

Improved dirt road; only up-traffic permitted west of Chasm Falls; upper section blocked by snow most of the year; recommended only for experienced drivers.

Campground, shelters, and picnic grounds.

The Fall River Road, an attractive drive, follows Fall River through its steep and narrow canyon; grades are steep. In the dense forests that blanket the hills are hidden lakes, waterfalls, streams, and picnic grounds. Along the route, reached by short trails branching from the main highway, are places of exceptional beauty.

The Fall River Road branches northwest from the TRAIL

RIDGE ROAD, 0 *m.* (*see Park Tour 1*), 6 miles west of Estes Park Village (*see Tour 3 and 4*).

At 1.1 *m.* is the junction with a trail.

Right on this trail 0.5 *m.* to a point where a break in the forest reveals Horseshoe Park (*see Park Tour 1*). At 1.7 *m.* the trail branches; L. here to YPSILON LAKE (10,600 alt.), 5 *m.*, walled in by high and precipitous rocks at the foot of Ypsilon Mountain; from the high stony rim a thin waterfall tumbles into the blue lake.

The smooth trail continues by easy grades along the bank of Roaring River through a dense stand of lodgepole pine. On the left are a number of cascades and strange rock formations. Beavers have dammed the stream at frequent intervals. As timberline is approached, the trees are dwarfed and twisted.

A SHELTER CABIN of the Park Service (*overnight accommodations*) stands on the shore of LAWN LAKE, 6.5 *m.* (10,950 alt.), a cobalt-blue pool in a glacial cirque, with only a few trees to relieve its stark surroundings.

Here is the starting point for a number of hard climbs to near-by points of interest, but there are no marked trails. One leads to CRYSTAL LAKE, lying at the foot of Fairchild Peak to the south, the source of Roaring River, which flows into Lawn Lake.

On the north face of Hague Peak is ROWE GLACIER, formerly Hallets Glacier, an ice mass three-quarters of a mile wide, a third of a mile long, and of uncharted depth. The hike is difficult and should be attempted only by experienced climbers accompanied by guides.

The road crosses ROARING RIVER, 0.8 *m.*, a tributary of Fall River, which cascades in splendor from the heights (R). Built of logs some four feet in diameter, the rustic bridge over the stream is at the junction with several foot trails.

Right on a marked trail to HORSESHOE FALLS, 0.6 *m.*, where Roaring River cascades 200 feet into Fall River Canyon through a cloud of rainbow-tinted mist; the spray from the falls has created a spot of unusual greenery much favored by picnic parties.

West of Roaring River the highway enters a thick aspen grove fringed on all sides by stands of ponderosa, or western yellow pine; these trees are often seven feet in circumference and attain an average height of 60 feet.

At 2 *m.* is the junction with a side road.

Left on this road to ENDOVALLEY CAMPGROUND, 0.2 *m.* (*free; fireplaces, sanitary facilities*).

The road begins a steep and steady ascent (*second or low gear*), and as greater altitudes are reached, a change in vegetation occurs. Engelmann spruce, with heavy dark-green needles and rough ruddy bark, and slender lodgepole pine grow in dense stands along the route. At intervals, through a break in the trees, are glimpses of high mountains overshadowing the canyon.

As the highway crosses CHIQUITA CREEK, 2.9 *m.*, there is a good view (L) of HANGING VALLEY. Geologists believe that ages ago this canyon and Fall River Canyon were on one level; but

the Fall River Glacier, pushing down the main gorge, gouged it out so deep that the side canyon was left high up on the wall. Across the creek are pot holes, pits in granite rock, ground out by the swirling waters of the glacier.

The knoll in the center of the valley, 3 *m.*, is a *roche moutonée,* or sheeps-back, a hard rock ledge that defied the glacier to do more than polish its surface. Thick-standing lodgepole pines wall in the road; the almost solid mass of foliage completely shades the highway, and the air is chill even when the sun is overhead.

CHASM FALLS PARKING SPACE, 3.6 *m.*, overlooking Chasm Falls, is reached by a series of steep switchbacks affording constantly changing views of Horseshoe Park and the forested lower canyon.

Left from the parking space to CHASM FALLS, 50 *yds.*, where the sparkling waters of Fall River cascade 50 feet across tumbled rocks through a cloud of silvery mist. On all sides are giant pines and Englemann spruce.

A matted growth of wild raspberries, huckleberries, and willow shrubs renders the mountain slopes here almost impassable except by established trails. The forest has been slashed by numerous snow slides which carried away trees, underbrush, and everything in their way as they came crashing down draws and gulches to pile up in Fall River canyon, sometimes blocking stream and road. The highway ascends through a region of fantastic rock formations.

The highway reaches an altitude of two miles above sea level, 8.3 *m.*, passing timberline (11,300 alt.), 9.5 *m.* Here at first hand is the mute story of one of nature's enduring conflicts. In their struggle to survive at this altitude trees are bent into grotesque shapes; frequently all limbs point in one direction; trunks are occasionally twisted in a complete circle. Beyond these last outposts of the forest is nothing but rock and grassland. In summer this grassland is the pasture of deer, elk, and bighorn sheep frequently seen at a distance, but in winter it is buried under heavy snows; drifts often pile up to a depth of 30 feet, forcing animals to pasture in the valleys.

At 11.9 *m.* is the junction with Trail Ridge Road (*see Park Tour 1*).

PARK TOUR 3

Estes Park Village—Moraine Park—Glacier Park Campground—Bierstadt Lake—Bear Lake; 11.1 *m.*, Bear Lake Road.

Oil-processed road entire distance.
Accommodations of all kinds.

This tour traverses a section of the Big Thompson Valley highly developed as a summer resort, presenting ever changing vistas of the Continental Divide. Substantial log cabins and cottages, perched on craggy slopes amid aspens and pines, border both sides of the winding highway. At times the clear stream paralleling the road is lined with fishermen; others wade out to cast flies into deep pools.

In ESTES PARK VILLAGE, 0 *m.*, the route branches southwest from US 34 (*see Park Tour 1*) and follows the course of the Big Thompson River. Southwest of BEAVER POINT, 1 *m.*, a group of stores and camps, the broad grassland, carpeted with wild flowers, green and inviting throughout early summer, turns brown in later months.

At 1.8 *m.* the road forks.

Right from this fork to MORAINE PARK, 0.6 *m.*, an open valley on the Big Thompson River. To the south is a great moraine of rock and debris carried down the valley by glaciers. This 2,500-acre park is covered with a thick matting of grass, a favorite pasture for deer and elk during the fall, when snow drives them from the higher ranges. In these months it is not unusual to come upon herds of these animals along the road.

A MUSEUM (*open 8-5 daily*), 0.7 *m.*, houses exhibits of Indian culture, history, and glacial geology. During the season park naturalists give lectures (*inquire at Museum*) in the adjoining amphitheatre. The route continues to the junction with the Trail Ridge Road, 5.2 *m.* (*see Park Tour 1*).

Bear Lake Road winds through Tuxedo Park and along Mill Creek (L) to HOLLOWELL PARK, 5.6 *m.*, another open grassland, once the pathway of glacial masses.

At 6.9 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road 0.1 *m.* to the GLACIER PARK CAMPGROUND (*free picnic and camping facilities*), where park naturalists lecture on local flora and fauna.

The highway remains well up on the hillsides among thick lodgepole pine and aspen. From the curves and occasional open places the great peaks of the park are sighted, dominated by Longs Peak, which stands well apart from the main range to the south. In front of Longs Peak and slightly to the east is MT. LADY WASHINGTON (13,269 alt.); to the east (L) of the highway are the TWIN SISTERS (11,436 and 11,438 alt.), outside the park.

At 9 *m.* is the junction with a marked trail.

Right on this trail on a stiff zigzag climb to the top of a moraine, 1.1 *m.*; here the trail descends through a forest of lodgepole pine to BIERSTADT LAKE, 1.3 *m.*, named for Albert Bierstadt, the painter, and turns northwest (L) along abandoned Mill Creek Road. Passing the unoccupied Mill Creek Ranger Station, 2.4 *m.*, it reaches the summit of a ridge, 3.1 *m.*, from which appears (R) CUB LAKE, a tiny body of water far below. The trail follows the Big Thompson River to its headwaters at FERN LAKE, 6.8 *m.* (*see Trail Tour 3*).

The Bear Lake Road ascends steadily; green forests mantle the hills in all directions; tiny lakes and pools dot parks and valleys; numerous streams, like silver threads, appear and disappear in the changing vista.

GLACIER GORGE PARKING AREA, 10.5 *m.*, is the starting place for trail trips to Glacier Gorge (*see Trail Tour 2*) and Loch Vale (*see Trail Tour 2*).

BEAR LAKE (8,700 alt.), 11.1 *m.*, is hemmed in by towering summits, but its beauty is marred by the effects of a fire that swept the

slopes many years ago. Here is the BEAR LAKE RANGER STATION, the starting point for hiking or horseback trips to Loch Vale (*see Trail Tour 2*), Fern Lake (*see Trail Tour 3*), and Grand Lake (*see Trail Tour 4*).

TRAIL TOUR 1

Longs Peak Campground—Chasm Lake—Mills Moraine—Keyhole—Summit of Longs Peak; 7.4 *m.*, Longs Peak Trail.

Longs Peak Campground to Boulder Field: on foot 3½ hrs.; on horseback, 1¾ hrs.; Boulder Field to Summit: on foot only, 2½ hrs.
Climb beyond Boulder Field is difficult and dangerous in places; guide service advisable.

The summit of Longs Peak (14,255 alt.), the highest in Rocky Mountain National Park, is the goal of hundreds who visit the park each summer. Parties are organized throughout the summer at almost all larger hotels in the park.

This principal trail to the summit of Longs Peak starts at LONGS PEAK CAMPGROUND, 0 *m.*, reached by a side road branching west from State 7 (*see Tour 4*), 8.8 miles south of Estes Park Village (*see Tour 3 and Park Tour 1*). Some climbers drive to the campground and remain overnight to start up the trail at dawn.

West of the campground the grade is easy; few of the higher peaks are visible; as heavy forest shades the trail, this part of the trip is usually chilly until the sun is well up.

The trail makes a switchback near ALPINE BROOK, 0.9 *m.*, and climbs from the valley. The many small brooks here, all cold and pure, have their headwaters in the high recesses of Longs Peak. The trail crosses LARKSPUR CREEK, 1.6 *m.*, which tumbles down a timbered valley from the north, and Alpine Brook, 2.4 *m.*, spanned by a log bridge.

At 2.6 *m.* is the junction with another trail.

Left on this trail to CHASM LAKE (*shelter cabin*), 2 *m.*, a wind-riffled pool magnificently set in Chasm Gorge at the foot of the sheer 2,000-foot northern face of Longs Peak. East from the lake is a broad view of foothills and timbered slopes as they drop away to the plains.

The trail ascends sharply to the crest of a high lateral moraine, 3 *m.*, known locally as MILLS MORAINE, for Enos Mills, naturalist and author, who did much to publicize the park. The trail continues along the top of the moraine to GRANITE PASS, 4.5 *m.*; winding through this rocky cleft, it ascends above timberline to the lower edge of the BOULDER FIELD, 5.5 *m.*, a mass of broken fragments of dark-red granite.

At the end of the horse trail (11,200 alt.), 6.4 *m.*, formerly stood a Government-supervised lodge (*emergency shelter available in small room of old horse shed*). Movement of the moraine under the lodge cracked the structure, rendering it dangerous.

Left from the Boulder Field, the CABLE COURSE, known also as the North Face Route (*for experienced mountaineers only*), an alternate route to the summit, ascends the sheer northeastern face of the peak. Climbers make the ascent over ledges and perilous declivities, guided and aided by a stout cable. This route offers a half mile of strenuous and exciting climbing.

The safest route from Boulder Field to the summit is through the KEYHOLE (*storm shelter*), a great notch in the face of the mountain at the upper extremity of Boulder Field. Once through the Keyhole, the trail follows THE LEDGE, a narrow rock shelf, traverses an ice-filled gully, known as THE TROUGH, and crosses THE NARROWS, a thin and difficult ledge. Finally, The HOME STRETCH, a steep incline, leads to the SUMMIT OF LONGS PEAK (14,255 alt.), 4.7 *m.* Those making the climb record their names in a register here.

The view from the top of Longs Peak is spectacular. More than 2,000 feet below, Chasm Lake, fed by melting snows, appears as a Lilliputian pond in its craggy setting. Rising from the lake's northern shore is MOUNT LADY WASHINGTON (13,269 alt.). Southwest from the peak is the little-explored WILD BASIN, at the headwaters of the St. Vrain River. To the west the great peaks of the Continental Divide rise in bold relief, while to the east is the vista of foothills and plains, stretching away in blue haze to the horizon.

TRAIL TOUR 2

Bear Lake—Lake Mills—Glacier Gorge—Loch Vale; 2.6 *m.*, Loch Vale Trail.

Time: on foot, 1½ hrs.; on horseback, ¾ hrs.

This trail to one of the most beautiful lakes in Rock Mountain National Park starts at the GLACIER GORGE PARKING AREA, 0 *m.*, 1 mile north of the Bear Lake Ranger Station (*see Park Tour 3*), and follows the valley of GLACIER CREEK in a southwesterly direction.

The trail winds through a rugged fire-swept region where gaunt white tree trunks stand as ghostly reminders that one careless moment can destroy a century-old forest. Peaks visible here, from right to left, are: Flattop, Hallett, Otis, Taylor, Thatchtop, and Chiefs Head; all are part of the Continental Divide and rise above 12,000 feet. At 1 *m.* is a fine view of the MUMMY RANGE (*see Park Tour 1*) to the northwest. To the east spreads out the great glacial valley of Moraine Park (*see Park Tour 3*). The trail passes ALBERTA FALLS (L), 1.6 *m.*, a small cascade on Glacier Creek, a glittering fan of water dropping from the lip of a stone ledge above.

At 2.1 *m.* is the junction with the Glacier Gorge Trail.

Left on this trail across a branch of Glacier Creek and up a steep ridge; the route is marked by several cairns, small heaps of stone piled at regular intervals to serve as guide posts.

LAKE MILLS, 0.4 *m.*, mirrors in its clear waters a scene of wild beauty. South of the lake opens the great rift of GLACIER GORGE, gouged out by ancient ice floes. Walled in by Longs Peak (L) and Thatchtop and McHenrys Peak (R), the gorge lies between high jutting cliffs, broken and torn, crowned with fantastic battlements. JEWEL LAKE adjoins Lake Mills on the south.

Left, on a pathway along the southern edge of Lake Mills to BLACK LAKE, 3.1 *m.*, lying at the upper end of the canyon, set high in the shadow of McHenrys Peak, and fed by melting ice from year-round snowbanks.

At the junction with the Glacier Gorge Trail is an impressive view of the west face of Longs Peak (*see Trail Tour 1*) and the Keyhole through which one trail leads to the summit. The grade becomes steeper, necessitating several switchbacks. Along this stretch the outlet of The Loch (*see below*) cascades downward through heavy pine forest.

The trail ends at THE LOCH, 2.6 *m.*, a shining body of water, jade green and placid, lying in the center of Loch Vale, a glacier-watered valley about three miles long, surrounded by heavy forests and honey-colored cliffs that rise to breath-taking heights. The open glades are tapestries of wild flowers; here columbine grows in profusion. To the south (L) is the sloping cone of THATCHTOP MOUNTAIN (12,800 alt.), and beyond rears the bulk of TAYLOR PEAK (13,150 alt.), slashed by the white ribbon of TAYLOR GLACIER. In the center of Loch Vale is CATHEDRAL WALL; and to the extreme right is OTIS PEAK (12,478 alt.). Between Taylor and Otis Peaks, and right of Cathedral Wall, ANDREWS GLACIER, another ice mass, moves down a steep-walled gorge; its slowly melting waters join Icy Brook from Taylor Glacier above The Loch; the brook connects the three lakes in Loch Vale.

TRAIL TOUR 3

Bear Lake Ranger Station—Bierstadt Moraine—Odessa Lake—Fern Lake; 5.2 *m.*, Fern Lake Trail.

Time: on foot, 4 hrs.; on horseback, 2 hrs.

Branching southwest from BEAR LAKE RANGER STATION, 0 *m.* (*see Park Tour 3*), this trail skirts the northern shore of Bear Lake and turns (R) in a steep climb, with several switchbacks, to the top of BIERSTADT MORAINE. Masses of aspen and small pine saplings grow among the rotting white trunks of trees destroyed long ago by fire.

At 0.5 *m.* is a junction with a side trail.

Right on this trail to BIERSTADT LAKE, 4 *m.* (*see Park Tour 3*).

The trail enters dense forest; at intervals stand Engelmann spruce, frequently mistaken for Colorado blue spruce, which it somewhat resembles in its form and its bluish-silver coloring. The latter, however, grows in moist river valleys and foothill canyons at altitudes of less than 8,600 feet.

At 1 *m.* is the junction (L) with the Flattop Trail (*see Trail Tour 4*).

Above timberline, 1.5 *m.*, marked by a fringe of dwarfed and deformed trees, stretches a rocky open meadow, along which the descending trail winds through spruce and aromatic balsam fir. The curiously elongated mountains, known as the Mummy Range (*see Park Tour 1*), appear to the north. The trail crosses a mass of shattered rock dislodged from the upper cliffs; a log footbridge spans the eastern outlet of Two Rivers Lake. Winding through heavy timber for half a mile, the trail reaches the shore of TWO RIVERS LAKE, 2.8 *m.*, little more than a pool. Passing LAKE HELENE, 3 *m.*, another small pool, the trail crosses the valley in two switchbacks and descends into a wooded valley.

At 3.5 *m.* is the junction with a side trail.

Left on this trail to ODESSA LAKE, 0.2 *m.*, above timberline, its blue surface reflecting the grandeur of the encircling peaks. This lake and its companion, Fern Lake (*see below*), lie in the heart of a country of spectacular canyons that gash the eastern slope of the Continental Divide.

The trail parallels Fern Creek to FERN LAKE, 5.2 *m.*, smaller than Odessa, in a setting of spruce and pine; on the eastern shore is a LODGE (*meals and lodging*).

TRAIL TOUR 4

Bear Lake—Flattop Mountain—Tyndall Glacier—Grand Lake; 16.5 *m.*, Flattop Trail.

Time: on foot, 1 day; on horseback, 6 hrs.

This partly improved trail, which follows a route laid out years ago by the Indians, is the shortest route across Rocky Mountain National Park from east to west.

Branching west from FERN LAKE TRAIL (*see Trail Tour 3*), 0 *m.*, 1 mile north of Bear Lake (*see Trail Tour 3*), Flattop Trail crosses a narrow forest burn and ascends the steep but even slopes of BIERSTADT MORAINE. From a long switchback, 1.3 *m.*, overlooking (L) Dream Lake, is a view to the south (L) of HALLETT PEAK (12,725 alt.), a barren stone mass flanked by the white expanse of Tyndall Glacier; to the north (R) looms Flattop Mountain. The trail pursues a winding course through heavy timber, emerging briefly into a clearing with a view of the north face of Longs Peak (*see Trail Tour 1*); here is (R) a trail marker.

The ascent to timberline, 2.5 *m.*, is rapid. As the forest thins, the trail crosses a grassy meadow dotted with high mountain shrubs. The trail, marked by cairns, swings to the edge of a deep glacial gorge walled in by sheer cliffs that drop away to the green waters of Emerald Lake far below; at the head of the gorge lies Tyndall Glacier (*see below*).

North of the gorge is an almost continuous rise to the SUMMIT OF FLATTOP MOUNTAIN (12,300 alt.). The trail, still marked by cairns, is noteworthy for its fine views of mountains and lakes. To the east are the rolling foothills around Estes Park; to the south, the spire of Longs Peak; to the southwest, the jagged peaks of the Gore Range in a purple haze; to the west and north, the Never Summer and Mummy Ranges.

The trail reaches the head of TYNDALL GLACIER (12,200 alt.), 4.5 *m.*, where ice of unknown depth spreads along the shattered mountain walls.

Left from the glacier a poorly marked trail crosses broken rocky slopes along the southern edge of the gorge to the SUMMIT OF HALLETT PEAK (12,725 alt.).

At 5 *m.*, the highest point on the trail, is the junction with the Tohahutu Creek Trail.

Right on this circuitous route, which leads through a wild region, to GRAND LAKE VILLAGE, 17 *m.* (*see Tour 3*).

The zigzag trail descends abruptly, 6 *m.*, to cross grassy meadows of the highlands; thick willow growths give way to towering pines. A sign, 7.3 *m.*, points the way across a stream to a SHELTER CABIN (*not open to public*), maintained for Park Service employees.

The trail proceeds through dense forests along the valley of the North Inlet of Grand Lake to a junction with a side trail, 8.9 *m.*

Left on this trail, which crosses a swampy meadowland, fords a tributary of the North Inlet, and passes an unnamed lake, 1.2 *m.*, to LAKE NANITA (*fishing*), 2.4 *m.*, just below timberline.

At 9.5 *m.* is a junction with a side trail.

Left on this trail to LAKE NOKONI, 2 *m.*, another excellent fishing spot.

Flattop Trail continues down the valley of the North Inlet, passing (L) CASCADE FALLS, 12 *m.* At 14.9 *m.* is the junction (L) with a secondary road, which the route now follows, crossing the boundary of the Rocky Mountain National Park, 16 *m.*

The trail terminates at GRAND LAKE VILLAGE, 16.5 *m.* (8,369 alt., 200 pop.) (*see Tour 3*).

Mesa Verde National Park

Season: May 15 to Oct. 15.
Administrative Office: At headquarters in park.
Admission: During season, registration and yearly auto permits issued at park entrance; fee $1. At other times, register and obtain permit at park headquarters.
Transportation: One entrance only, from US 160 (*see Tour 11*), 5 miles west of Mancos (*see Tour 11c*).
Rio Grande Motor Ways, Inc., operates stages daily June 15-Sept. 15 from Grand Junction by way of Montrose, Ouray, Durango, and Mancos, to Spruce Tree Lodge in park. Hunter Clarkson, Inc., operates two-day round trip tours in season from El Navajo Hotel, Gallup, N. M. Cannon Ball Stages operate daily from Gallup, by way of Shiprock and Farmington, N. M., connecting with Rio Grande Motor Way at Durango.
Highways within park total 31 miles. Ruins south of Park Contact Station visited only under supervision of park authorities. Saddle horses, camp outfits, and guides available at Park Headquarters for short and overnight pack trips: fees range from $1 for first hour to $15 a day per person, with lower rates for parties.

Accommodations: Spruce Tree Lodge at headquarters has cottages and floored tents (*medium-priced, American and European plans*), and detached bathhouse (*fee 50c*); open officially June 15—Sept. 15, with informal accommodations throughout season. Free camp grounds near headquarters; spring water, sanitary facilities, firewood, laundry tubs.

Medical Service: Federal Government hospital at headquarters.
Post Office and Communications: Telephone and postal service at headquarters; telegrams sent prepaid to Mancos will be telephoned to addressee at Park Headquarters. Address: Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Special Regulations: Free-wheeling prohibited. Fires may be built only in designated spots and must be completely extinguished before leaving camp; only firewood provided near campsite may be used; use of axe on standing timber or stripping of bark from junipers forbidden. Hunting prohibited within park; animals and birds must not be frightened or harmed. Flowers may be picked only with written permission of superintendent or park naturalist. Visitors at ruins must be accompanied by guides; any marking or injury of ruins or other park properties forbidden.
Flora and Fauna: Coyotes, foxes, rabbits, porcupines, prairie dogs, and squirrels; mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, and bobcats are occasionally seen. More than 200 varieties of birds have been recorded. Trees on Mesa Verde are piñon, juniper, Douglas fir, and western yellow pine, with scrub oak and mountain mahogany at higher elevations, aspen and box elders in canyons. Principal wild flowers include the Mariposa lily, Indian paint brush, penstemon, lupine, and wild sweet pea.

Summary of Attractions: Approximately 350 cliff dwellings, 400 mesa top pueblos, and several hundred Basket Maker pit dwellings in park. Motor trips, hikes, and horseback trips offer close inspection of excavated cliff dwellings, mountain scenery, interesting geological formations, flora, and fauna. Daily campfire lecture at 8 p.m. in circle at Park Headquarters by

scientists and members of park staff on life and customs of Cliff Dwellers, followed by ceremonial dance by Navaho Indians. Interesting collections in museum and community building.

The MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK includes 50,275 acres of canyons and mesa lands set aside by the Congress in 1906 for the preservation of its many ancient cliff dwellings and surface pueblos. Mesa Verde (Sp. green table) is itself a great mound of earth and rock about 15 miles long and 8 miles wide; on the north it rises abruptly 2,000 feet above Montezuma Valley. South of this rim is a sloping expanse cut by deep and almost parallel canyons caused by heavy spring rains running off into the Mancos River. The mesa terminates at the south in a series of bluffs more than 1,000 feet high. Along the walls of the canyons are found the most spectacular cliff dwellings.

The first recorded observation of the Mesa Verde region was made by Padre Escalante in 1776 while seeking a short route from New Mexico to the Spanish missions in California. Escalante noted the crumbling ruins throughout this area; although he did not climb the great mesa, he bestowed upon it its descriptive name.

One of the earliest archeological explorations was made by W. H. Jackson under the auspices of the Federal Government in 1874, but he and his party did not discover any of the larger ruins. In a dramatic discovery in 1888, Richard Wetherill and Charlie Mason, two cattlemen who had come on horseback to Sun Point, looked across a deep canyon and saw with amazement the great structure of Cliff Palace nestled in a cave high on the opposite wall. Word of this discovery inspired Baron Gustav Nordenskiold's exploration in 1891. Nordenskiold investigated many of the ruins, including Spruce Tree House, and assembled a large collection of Indian pottery and artifacts which he sent to Sweden. Although intended for the Royal Museum at Stockholm, the collection remained in warehouses until 1938 when it was removed to a museum at Helsinki, Finland. Subsequent explorations, most of them conducted by the late Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, once chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, established many facts about the vanished race of "little people" who constructed the immense and beautiful dwellings in great crevices along the canyon walls. As yet, only relatively few of the several hundred known cliff dwellings and pueblos in the park have been excavated.

The original occupants of the natural caves on Mesa Verde, it is believed, were primitive Mongoloid hunters who used them as temporary shelters after their migration from Asia to Alaska by way of the Aleutian Islands some ten to twelve thousand years ago. The race made slow progress for several thousand years, and not until they learned to grow maize and other plants did any great change occur.

The Basket Makers are the earliest people known to have permanently settled on Mesa Verde, as early as 500 B.C. These long-headed people constructed circular subterranean rooms both in the caves

and on the mesa tops. In time they improved their masonry; rectangular lines supplanted circular forms; the original one-room units were enlarged and joined with others in various arrangements; skill in pottery was developed.

Discovery of skeletons with round or broad skulls indicates the advent about 1,000 A.D. of an alien people who absorbed or supplanted the Basket Makers. The infiltration of this new race was slow and was not accompanied with violence. The first Pueblo Indians, as these intruders are known, had not developed as high a culture as the Late Basket Makers, but study of masonry and pottery reveals their progressive advancement until, in the classic period of their culture, they could build the elaborate stone cliff houses that remain a monument to their taste and skill. The men of this race ranged from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall; the women were slightly smaller. As infants, they were strapped to cradle-boards that flattened and deformed their heads.

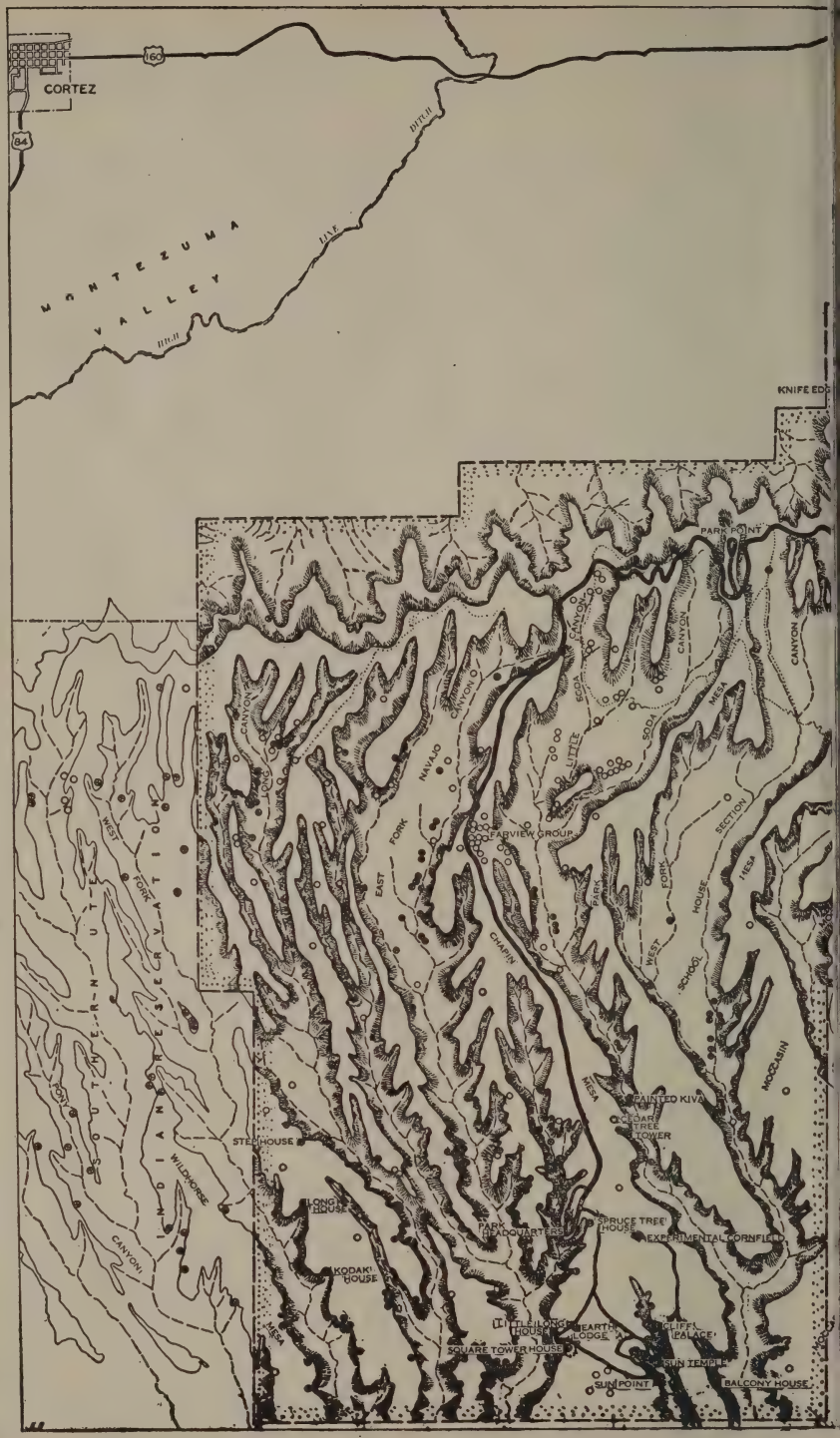
Peaceable by nature and farmers by trade, these ancient people, it would appear, did not become cliff dwellers by choice. Doubtless they were driven to build their fortress homes along the face of almost-unscalable cliffs from fear of marauding bands of nomadic and war-like Indians. There is evidence that, left to themselves, they would have been content to live quietly on the mesa tops where many of their earlier community houses and temples were erected.

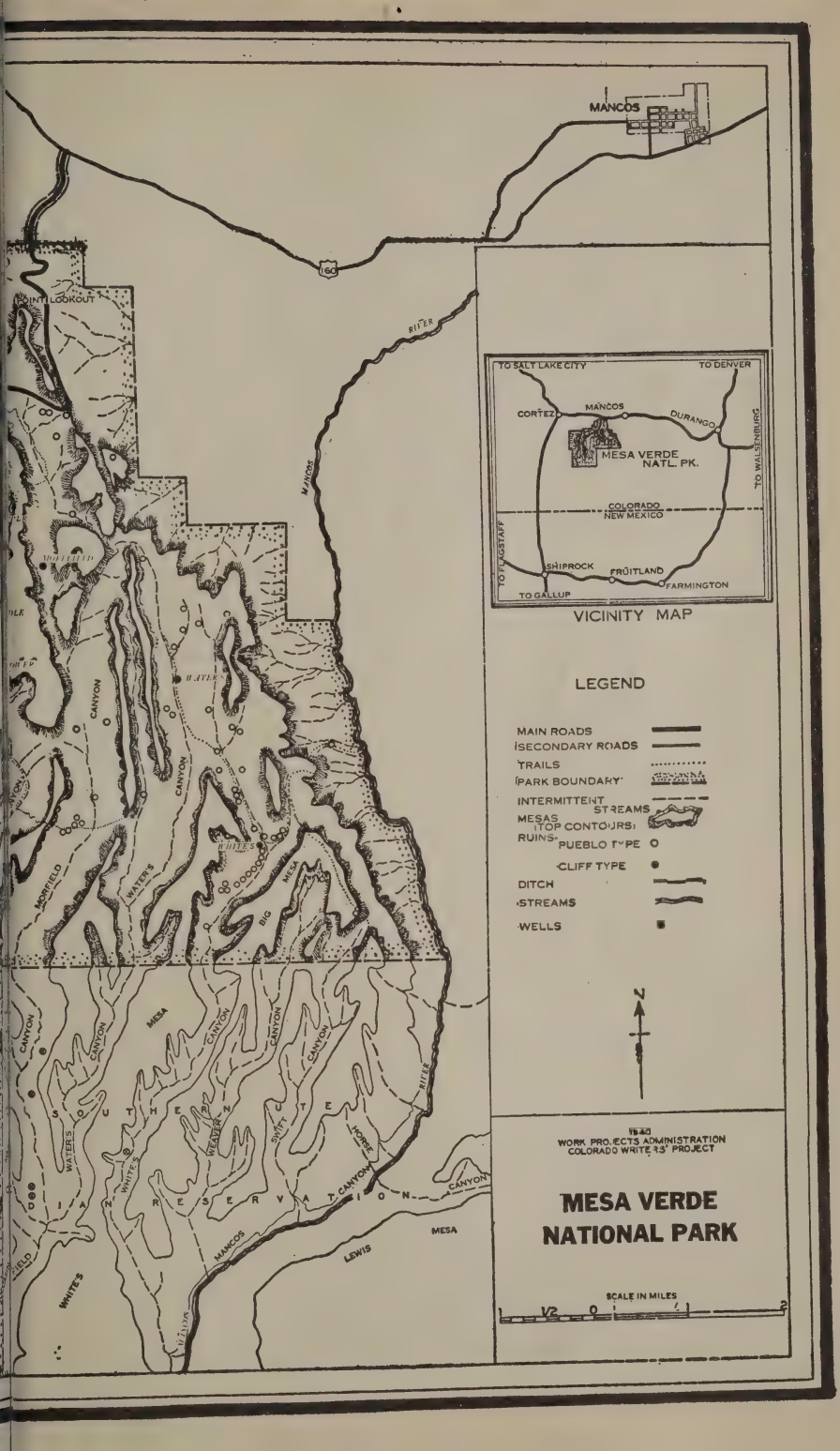
The pit houses of the Basket Makers, several hundred of which are scattered through the park, were abandoned for surface pueblos. But as the pressure of enemies increased, the Pueblo began building in the great natural caves that line the canyon walls. These buildings were constructed of sandstone blocks, broken from rock sheets on the mesa top and lowered over the walls; stone from the early surface pueblos was also used. Although the Cliff Dwellers had no metal, they fashioned remarkably effective stone instruments; with a stone axe found on the mesa, a 4-inch aspen tree was cut down in six minutes.

The plan both of the surface pueblos and the cliff dwellings indicates that the inhabitants were divided into kinship groups or clans, each with a set of rooms. Each clan had its own living quarters, granaries, and *kiva,* a ceremonial room used exclusively by men, usually subterranean, but occasionally built back into a cave and solidly inclosed. Most of the structures began with a few rooms and a single *kiva,* to which additions were later made.

The Pueblo were able farmers; they grew corn on the dry mesa tops, and beans, squash, and cotton on the moister canyon floors. They gathered the prickly pear, removed the spines, and ate the flesh raw or roasted. They shot and ate wild turkey; they also domesticated the turkey which was raised primarily for its plumage for use in making feather blankets, clothing, and personal ornaments. They wove cloth from cotton and yucca fibers.

The men were hunters, farmers, and weavers; looms have been found in the ceremonial rooms forbidden to women. From the bows,


CORTEZ
160
84
MONTEZUMA VALLEY
DIVIDE
DIVIDE
DIVIDE
KNIFE EDGE
PARK POINT
CANYON
SODA CANYON
SODA MESA
LITTLE SODA
NAVAJO CANYON
FARVIEW GROUP
EAST FORK
CHAPIN MESA
PARK
WEST FORK
SCHOOL HOUSE
SECTION
MORAINE
PAINTED KIVA
SQUARE TREE TOWER
SPRUCE TREE HOUSE
EXPERIMENTAL CORNFIELD
FAIR HEADQUARTERS
STEP HOUSE
LONG HOUSE
KODAK HOUSE
WILDHORSE CANYON
MESA
SOUTHWESTERN UTE INDIAN RESERVATION
LITTLE LONG HOUSE
EARTH LODGE
SQUARE TOWER HOUSE
CLIFF 'PALACE'
SUN TEMPLE
SUN POINT
BALCONY HOUSE


MANCOS
POINT LOOKOUT
RIVER
MANCOS
TO SALT LAKE CITY
TO DENVER
CORTEZ
MANCOS
DURANGO
MESA VERDE NATL. PK.
TO WALSENBURG
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
TO FLAGSTAFF
SHIPROCK
FRUITLAND
FARMINGTON
TO GALLUP
VICINITY MAP
LEGEND
MAIN ROADS
SECONDARY ROADS
TRAILS
PARK BOUNDARY
INTERMITTENT STREAMS
MESAS (TOP CONTOURS)
RUINS- PUEBLO TYPE
CLIFF TYPE
DITCH
STREAMS
WELLS
N
S
1940
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
COLORADO WRITERS' PROJECT
MESA VERDE
NATIONAL PARK
SCALE IN MILES
1
1/2
0
1
2
CANYON
MESA
WATER'S
WHITE'S
MORFIELD
BIG
SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN RESERVATION
WEAVER
SHIFT
HORSE
LEWIS
RIVER

arrows, spears, stone balls, and axes that have been uncovered, and from the fortified entrances to the cliff houses, it is evident that these people could and did fight when forced to.

The women were the millers, bakers, and pottery makers of the communities, and apparently assisted in constructing the buildings. The clay found between sandstone strata was fashioned into excellent pottery. Walls were coated with puddled earth plastered on with rocks and hands; fingerprints of workers still remain on many of the walls. Occasionally a white paint, made of powdered gypsum mixed with water, was applied with grass or cedar bark brushes. The Cliff Dwellers had no written language, but pictographs on the stone walls, baskets, and pottery reveal a high artistic sense.

Archeologists have deduced that the Cliff Dwellers were undone by sand and drought. Corn, the staple of their diet, was ground to meal with instruments made of the prevailing soft sandstone of the mesa country. As this stone wears with rubbing, much sand found its way into the meal and gradually wore down teeth to the gums, as evidenced in almost all skeletons discovered. Bad teeth doubtless caused gastric disorders and severe attacks of rheumatism; after the age of 30, so scientists believe, the Cliff Dwellers suffered constant ill health.

The Cliff Dwellers, it has been definitely established, occupied Mesa Verde and the surrounding country into the thirteenth century. Probably the great drought between 1276 and 1299 drove them from Mesa Verde, and their fate remains something of a mystery. They may have been absorbed by other Pueblo communities in the Southwest; they may have been decimated by more warlike Indians; some anthropologists believe that the present New Mexico and Arizona tribes are descendants of the prehistoric people who left fascinating evidences of their culture here on Mesa Verde.

MESA VERDE PARK TOUR 1

Junction US 160—Knife Edge—Park Point—Far View Ruins—Park Contact Station—Park Headquarters—Spruce Tree House; 20 *m.*, Park Road.

Oil-processed road; inquire conditions at Mancos during winter, as road is frequently blocked by snow.

The Park Road (State 146) branches south from US 160 (*see Tour 11c*), 0 *m.*, 5 miles west of Mancos (*see Tour 11c*) and immediately enters MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, at the PARK CHECKING STATION (*register here and obtain automobile permit*).

South of the checking station the highway ascends the north face of Mesa Verde, skirting POINT LOOKOUT (8,428 alt.), 2.2 *m.*, to reach the head of MOREFIELD CANYON, 4 *m.*, on the floor of which are many ruins not visible from the highway; no trail leads to them.

The KNIFE EDGE, 5.5 *m.*, a great narrow bulwark of rock created by erosion, overlooks Montezuma Valley. The route follows the preci-

pice at a great height; the highway is well protected and safe for the careful driver. Here are wide views of the valley, its mountainous background revealed at almost every turn.

PRATER CANYON (L), 6.3 *m.*, contains numerous ruins, the majority of the pueblo type.

At 10 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to PARK POINT (8,575 alt.), 0.9 *m.*, highest elevation in Mesa Verde National Park, and offering the finest lookout. On clear days parts of four States can be seen. In the foreground, 2,000 feet below, is the green lake-dotted Montezuma Valley; beyond, to the north, rise the great shafts of the Rico Mountains. Westward, 80 miles away, are the Blue Mountains and La Sals of Utah; and southwest, a distance of 115 miles, the Black Mesa in Arizona. Here is probably the finest view of Shiprock, 40 miles to the south on the Navaho Reservation, New Mexico; rising abruptly from the middle of a great plain to a height of 1,860 feet, this great bulk of igneous rock presents a startling illusion of an old ship under full head of sail. Shiprock is best seen in the evening or early morning. Park Point overlooks the whole of Mesa Verde, affording an extensive view of the canyons that cut southward to the Mancos River.

West of the junction the highway veers south on Chapin Mesa, a high rise between Navajo Canyon (R) and Little Soda Canyon (L); the walls of both canyons hold numerous ruins.

At 15.4 *m.* is the junction with an improved road.

Left on this road to the FAR VIEW GROUP of ruins, 0.2 *m.*, also known as the Mummy Lake Group for the reservoir-like depression on the slope above them. Mummy Lake was not used as a reservoir by the Pueblo, but drainage ditches leading into it indicate that early cowmen attempted to store water here for their stock. The Far View ruins are closely grouped, probably for protection. Although surface structures, they are of the same culture as the cliff dwellings, but pottery found in them shows them to be of earlier construction.

FAR VIEW HOUSE, first of the group excavated, has an exceptionally large central *kiva*, 32 feet in diameter, around which are grouped smaller ones. The large *kiva*, it has been suggested, was a central meeting place for the several clans that lived here—a plan sometimes adopted in pueblos having large *kivas*. Far View House was originally three stories high at the north end and one story high at the south. Around the *kivas* were living and storage rooms. The walled court at the south was used for religious dances and festivals.

One hundred feet southeast of the structure is a CLIFF DWELLERS CEMETERY, also used as a rubbish heap, for the Pueblo interred their dead in piles of refuse; the bodies were almost always buried in a flexed position, often wrapped in turkey-feather blankets or a shroud of reeds, and surrounded with pottery. Several skeletons and pieces of pottery have been found here. In the partly excavated ruin of FAR VIEW TOWER, 200 feet north of Far View House, evidences of later or secondary construction have been found. Three *kivas* have been excavated.

One of the oldest houses in the group is MEGALITHIC HOUSE, 100 yards north of Far View Tower, containing a *kiva* surrounded by rectangular rooms; the house may have been constructed earlier than the larger pueblos, as suggested by pottery findings. Crumbled walls and lack of debris indicate that parts of the house were torn down for use in other buildings. The foundations of some walls were built of stones three feet long and eight to ten inches wide, but the house itself was constructed of smaller stones.

PIPE SHRINE HOUSE, 200 feet south of Far View House, is believed to have been built earlier than Far View but later than other buildings of the group. The house, similar in design to Far View, was excavated in 1922. Eleven long clay pipes were found in one of the *kivas,* indicating that tobacco or a similar plant was used in religious ceremonies. Bowls and jars have also been found here.

ONE CLAN HOUSE, 0.3 miles southeast of Far View on the rim of Soda Canyon, contains a single large deep *kiva;* only one clan is believed to have lived here.

South of the junction the highway traverses more open country. Most of the Mesa Verde ruins lie to the south where the land was more suitable for farming, being less encumbered with scrub oak.

At 18.5 *m.* is the junction with an improved road.

Left on this road to CEDAR TREE TOWER, 0.6 *m.,* hidden in the timber on the rim of Soda Canyon. This ruin, 12 feet high, is similar in age and type to Far View Tower. Connected by tunnels with the base of the tower, which is of excellent masonry and massive character, are two subterranean chambers; one a *kiva,* the other a small square room. In the solid rock floor of the tower is a circular hole known as the *sipapu,* believed to be symbolic of the entrance to the underworld; the term is of Hopi origin.

From Cedar Tree Tower a trail (*hazardous*) descends the canyon 100 yards to PAINTED KIVA, a cliff dwelling, its walls highly decorated with pictographs and symbols, probably of religious significance.

At 19.6 *m.* is the PARK CONTACT STATION, with a ranger always on duty during the season.

Right from the Contact Station on a graveled road to (R) the official CAMPGROUND, 0.3 *m.*

The highway follows a spur of Chapin Mesa to PARK HEADQUARTERS, 20 *m.,* starting point for motor trips (*only under supervision of official guides*) to the major ruins on Chapin Mesa and supervised pack trips to the little known ruins along Wildhorse and Wetherill Mesas to the west.

In the PARK MUSEUM (*open 8-5:30 daily*) is a comprehensive collection of Cliff Dweller and Basket Maker materials, as well as examples of arts and crafts of modern Southwestern Indians, all arranged in chronological order. A series of miniature caves with wax figures picture the five phases of Mesa Verde culture. One room has been set aside for exhibits of the geology, flora, and fauna of the park. The museum has a reference library on the archeology and natural history of this region (*apply to museum assistant; books not to be removed from reading room*). The COMMUNITY HOUSE, south of the Museum, has exhibits of Mesa Verde wildflowers.

SPRUCE TREE LODGE, south of the museum, stands on the very edge of the mesa overlooking Spruce Canyon (R) and Spruce Tree Canyon (L). Each evening during the season members of the park staff, and often visiting scientists, lecture informally on the archeology of the Mesa Verde region at the CAMPFIRE CIRCLE, northeast of

Spruce Tree Lodge. After the talks Navaho Indians employed in the park dance for a small fee.

Left from the Park Headquarters on a foot trail across Spruce Tree Canyon to SPRUCE TREE HOUSE (*ranger on duty*), 300 yds., in view of the headquarters buildings. This house, 216 feet long and approximately 89 feet wide, one of the largest in the park, was a village in itself. An estimated population of 200 inhabited its 122 rooms; eight were *kivas,* and fourteen apparently were storage rooms. The walls here, as in few cliff dwellings, were raised to the top of the cave, which served as a roof for the higher chambers. The masonry work is exceptionally fine and well preserved; stones were smoothed and laid with great care; some of the walls were plastered with red mortar, a color also used for paintings and decorations. The village had a "street," a court opening from the front to the back of the cave, near the center. As few of the rooms had fireplaces, it is assumed that most of the cooking was done in small courts and passageways. Roofs of two of the eight *kivas* have been restored on the pattern of those found in fairly good condition at Square Tower House (*see Park Tour 1*). Visitors can descend by ladders into the chambers.

The *kivas,* typical of those found throughout Mesa Verde, ranged from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter; those in the surface structures were slightly larger. A narrow ledge or banquette, about three feet above the floor and broader on the south side, ran around the ceremonial room; its use has not been definitely established. The head-high roof, rising from the banquette, supported by six stone buttresses or pilasters, was made of horizontal beams covered with bark and earth. On the south side of each *kiva* a horizontal shaft near the floor let in fresh air, and an almost vertical one permitted the escape of smoke. The fire was made in a small pit in the center of the chamber and protected from the stream of fresh air by a deflector. Between the fire pit and ventilators was a small *sipapu.* Although all native woods were used in construction—piñon, juniper, and Douglas fir—only four kinds were burned on the sacred fires within the *kivas*—three-leaf sumac, rabbit-brush, greasewood, and gray saltbush.

The Cliff Dwellers, according to a Ute legend, once were animals living inside the earth; they climbed to the upper world on a giant corn stalk made to grow by the Life Force and the Rain. Upon reaching the surface they assumed the form of human beings; afterwards they celebrated their deliverance in underground *kivas,* clothing themselves in skins and masks to resemble their ancestors. The Cliff Dwellers, so the Ute say, finally began building their *kivas* above ground, which displeased the gods, who withheld rain and caused a great drought at Mesa Verde.

From tree rings in the twenty-three roof beams found in Spruce Tree House, it has been adduced that the village was constructed between 1230 and 1274 A. D. A spruce tree found growing upon the ruin, and for which it was named, was cut down by Baron Nordenskiold and proved to be 307 years old. The ruin could not have been occupied much before the great drought began, but the stone door sills here were worn smooth by the countless feet that passed over them.

MESA VERDE PARK TOUR 2

(Park Headquarters)—Park Contact Station—Square Tower House—Sun Point—Fire Temple—Sun Temple—Park Contact Station; Park Road, 5.5 *m.*

Motor caravans of private cars from Park Headquarters daily in season; guides.
First trip, 8 a. m., returning 11:15 a. m.; second trip (*Square Tower House not entered*), at 10 a. m., returning 11:15 a. m.

The route branches east from the PARK CONTACT STATION, 0 *m.* (*see Mesa Verde Park Tour 1*), and swings south to the major excavated ruins on the western branch of Chapin Mesa.

At 0.3 *m.* is the junction (L) with an improved road (*see Mesa Verde Park Tour 3*).

EARTH LODGE A, 1.6 *m.*, on the flat top of the mesa (L), is a good example of the Late Basket Maker pit house, a type of structure abandoned with the development of the art of masonry. The mud-and-pole roof of this building once stood as high as a man's head; there remains only the underground part of the structure, a pit 30 inches deep and 18 feet in diameter, protected by a modern shingle roof. As no side entrance has been found, it was probably entered by a ladder through the roof. The pits of such houses are believed to have been the forerunner of the sunken *kivas* of succeeding cultures.

The road continues southwestward to the rim of CHAPIN MESA, 2 *m.*

Right here 500 *ft.* on a foot trail along the rim of Navaho Canyon to a point of descent down the cliff and northward along its face, following an old Cliff Dweller trail, to Square Tower House, 0.2 *m.* Approximately 138 feet long, it was built compactly in a great shallow cave. One entrance is through a narrow stone passageway aptly termed "Fat Man's Misery," the easier entrance is below. The tree-ring chronology developed by Dr. A. E. Douglass, director of the Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, sets the date of construction of Square Tower House somewhere between 1204 and 1246 A. D., making it one of the latest cliff houses in the park. The ruin is named for its square stone tower, 35 feet high, set on a boulder in an angle at the eastern end of the cave; the tower has only three masonry walls, the cliff supplying the fourth. The upper floors of the tower have disappeared, but the walls still bear the original red and white clay plaster. In an extreme angle of the cliff at the eastern end of the cave, several rooms, known as the Crow's Nest, are supported high above the main ruin on logs set in notches cut in the rock. There were no streets or courts here as in Spruce Tree House, the only open spaces being those surrounding the six *kivas,* which are among the best preserved yet found.

KIVA B, the largest, is 16 feet 9 inches in diameter and has half its original roof in place. KIVA A, somewhat smaller, has the usual fireplace and *sipapu,* as well as two slight depressions in the stone floor that may have been made by the end of a ladder. This kiva was finished with many layers of brown plaster. Above some of the *kivas,* on the face of the cliff, are petroglyphs, probably of religious significance.

North of Square Tower House the foot trail continues along the side of the canyon to LITTLE LONG HOUSE, 0.4 *m.*, an unexcavated ruin plainly evidencing the condition in which archeologists have found the cliff dwellings after several hundred years of neglect and exposure to the elements.

Right from Little Long House a precipitous trail ascends the canyon to the highway, 0.8 *m.* Visitors can make the ascent either by ladder or by a rope dangling over the cliff.

The highway turns southeastward to cross Chapin Mesa to SUN POINT (R), 3.2 *m.*, a bare rock promontory overlooking Cliff Canyon and a number of the larger ruins. From this point Richard Wetherill and Charlie Mason, while hunting stray cows in 1888, looked across the canyon and saw the great structure they named Cliff Palace (*see Mesa Verde Park Tour 3*).

Across FEWKES CANYON (L), which cuts westward into Chapin Mesa, are Fire Temple, New Fire House, Oak Tree House, and Mummy House, all cliff dwellings (*see below*). The highway winds northward around Fewkes Canyon, always near the edge of the mesa, to a parking space, 3.6 *m.*, with a good view of the ruins opposite.

At 3.7 *m.* is the junction with a foot trail.

Right on this trail through Fewkes Canyon to FIRE TEMPLE, formerly known as Painted House, 400 *yds.*, one of the two excavated structures in the park believed to have been used wholly for religious purposes (*see below*), being a temple of the fire cult. The ruin consists of two massive buildings flanking a 50-foot court, entirely filling the shallow cave in which it is built. Walls of the rooms are plastered inside and out with red and white clay. In the lower middle room of the west building are a number of red symbols and figures, some of mountain sheep, others of wild animals. A head-high masonry wall built against the back of the cave along the court is decorated with the zigzag line and markings that appear on the pottery of the Cliff Dwellers. In the center of the court a round-walled pit contains a quantity of ashes. As far as can be determined, Fire Temple was never used as a habitation.

East of Fire Temple the trail continues to NEW FIRE HOUSE, 500 *yds.*, built in two caves, one above the other, connected by a ladder and footholds in the cliff. The lower cave has several *kivas* and is believed to have been a habitation, but evidence indicates that the upper rooms were used chiefly for storage. In one granary a well-preserved skeleton, mortuary offerings, and three grinding stones were found.

East along the trail from New Fire House to OAK TREE HOUSE, 700 *yds.*, believed to be one of the oldest of the cliff dwellings, not yet completely excavated. Its construction has been placed between 1112 and 1184 A. D. One of its seven uncovered *kivas* shows evidence of other than religious use, for almost its entire floor was covered with a series of grinding bins.

MUMMY HOUSE, 900 *yds.*, east of Oak Tree House, was so named when the mummy of a dwarf, now in the Park Headquarters Museum, was found here.

At 3.8 *m.* on the highway is the junction with a graveled road.

Right on this road to SUN TEMPLE, 0.3 *m.*, on the mesa top, the other excavated structure on Mesa Verde believed to have been designed exclusively for religious purposes. The mound that covered Sun Temple was excavated by Dr. Fewkes in 1915, revealing one of the most unusual buildings found in the Southwest. Its general plan is that of a letter "D," with the straight side toward the south. Part of the building appears to have been an annex. Two concentric walls surround an open courtyard containing two *kivas;* a third is set among the rooms of the annex. The space between the peripheral walls, narrow except at the western end, is partitioned into small oblong chambers.

The sun symbol, for which the temple was named, is placed horizontally in a little shrine on the outer side of the wall at the western corner. This little sandstone slab, with a shallow depression a foot or more in diameter and closely resembling a conventionalized sun with rays, is a natural geologic formation, rare but not unique in this region. The stone bears no artificial marking except two small holes drilled in a line running due East and West.

The building itself, unlike most sacred edifices, is not oriented to the cardinal points of the compass; adapted to topography, it faces a little East of South. It is of note that the massive walls, both interior and exterior, are not of solid masonry, but consist of stone facings with earth fill between. This type of construction, it has been suggested, was used to satisfy the requirement

that ceremonial rooms be "in the earth," for Sun Temple was built on solid rock where excavation was impossible.

While the absence of roof timbers and beams makes it almost impossible to date Sun Temple, it is believed to be one of the later structures. From the crumbled remains it appears that the walls were at least six feet higher than their present level, but there are indications that the building never was completed. It may have been abandoned when the prolonged drought caused the Cliff Dwellers to migrate southward. The masonry and pottery are typical of the classic period of Pueblo culture. Details of the religious ceremonies of the Cliff Dwellers are not known, but it is assumed by archeologists that they were similar to those of modern Pueblo Indians. Bringing rain for crops undoubtedly was one of their most sacred rites, and probably like modern Pueblo, they deified the earth, sun, cardinal directions, various mountains, maize, and the spirits of their ancestors. There is no indication of barbarism in their religion, and certainly Sun Temple was never used for human sacrifice.

North of Sun Temple junction the highway swings westward to join itself, 4.5 *m.* (*see above*), 1 mile south of the Contact Station.

The tour is completed at headquarters with a visit to the Park Museum (*see above*), conducted by park officials who explain how they have been able to reconstruct the early civilization of the Basket Makers and Cliff Dwellers from a study of their remains.

MESA VERDE PARK TOUR 3

(Park Headquarters)—Junction with Mesa Verde Park Tour 2—Cliff Palace—Balcony House—Junction with Mesa Verde Park Tour 2; Park Road, 6.1 *m.*

Motor caravans of private cars from Park Headquarters daily in season; guides.
First trip, 1:30 p. m., returning 4:15 p. m.; second trip (*tour of Cliff Palace omitted*), 3 p. m. returning 4:30 p.m.

This tour leads to the two major ruins on the eastern tongue of Chapin Mesa, between Cliff Canyon and Soda Canyon.

The route branches east from the junction with Mesa Verde Park Tour 2, 0 *m.* (*see Mesa Verde Park Tour 2*), 0.3 miles south of the Contact Station (*see Mesa Verde Park Tour 1*).

At an EXPERIMENTAL STATION, 1 *m.*, park naturalists have demonstrated that grain can be grown on the semiarid mesa top without irrigation. Corn was one of the principal crops of the Pueblo peoples.

The highway reaches the CLIFF PALACE PARKING SPACE, 1.8 *m.*

Right from the parking space by foot trail to a high point, 200 *ft.*, overlooking the ruin; north from here into the canyon and southeast to CLIFF PALACE, 0.2 *m.*, the largest known cliff dwelling. This great structure, which once had an estimated population of more than 400, lies in a cave 300 feet long and 100 feet high, just under the mesa rim. Built between 1073 and 1273, it was one of the earliest of the Mesa Verde cliff houses. From an architectural standpoint, Cliff Palace is especially interesting. Its builders, faced with an outward sloping cave floor, were forced to use terraces, with the result that there are six distinct floor levels. Building space was limited, and as many as three additional stories were imposed on the original one-story

The Farmlands II



Lothstein: Farm Security Administration

HARVESTING BEETS, EASTERN COLORADO

IRRIGATING BEET FIELD

Great Western Sugar Company





Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

BEET SUGAR FACTORY, BRIGHTON

DELIVERING SUGAR BEETS TO FACTORY

Great Western Sugar Company





Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

LOADING CHOPPED BEETS INTO DIFFUSION CHAMBERS



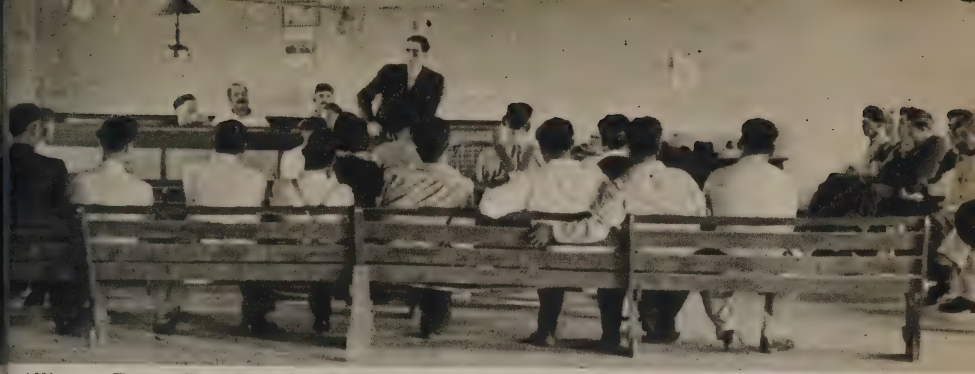
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration

SAN PABLO, A SPANISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

BEET FIELD WORKER WITH TOPPING KNIFE



Rothstein: Farm Security Administration



Allison: Farm Security Administration

UNION MEETING, SUGAR BEET WORKERS

CHILDREN IN BEET WORKERS' COLONY



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Farm Security Administration

DRILLING, OR PLANTING, WHEAT, EASTERN COLORADO

THE PRAIRIE

Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





WHEAT FIELD, NEAR FORT COLLINS

UNCHTIME AT FARMERS' MEETING,
. S. DRY LAND EXPERIMENT STATION, AKRON
Rothstein: Farm Security Administration





Rocky Mountain Photo Company

FLEMING, A PRAIRIE TOWN

CONSOLIDATED COUNTRY SCHOOL

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houses. Yet few of the structures were built up to the top of the great cave. The twenty-two *kivas* were made by walling in the necessary space as the terracing progressed and by filling in around the walls; very little excavation was required. The *kivas,* for the most part, are of the typical Mesa Verde pattern, but two are square, with rounded corners, and have no banquettes or pilasters. The size of the population made it necessary to have a large number of storage rooms; many are fine examples of masonry. Thin slabs of stone were used to partition off bins, and all chinks were well mortared to keep out the rodents that must have infested the cave.

A feature of the ruin is the round, tapering, stone tower just south of the cave center, its exact purpose unknown. The stones used here, rounded to produce the smooth circular effect of the building, were laid with great care. When it was excavated, a beautiful stone hammer was found. In another four-story tower some of the finest Cliff Dweller paintings have been uncovered, bright red designs on a white background. The white paint was obtained by mixing finely ground gypsum with water; the red, by mixing water and hematite, or red ochre.

South of the ruin the trail continues 200 feet along the canyon wall, then upward by ladders to the rim of the mesa, 0.4 *m.*

The highway circles to the eastern side of the mesa, following the rim, to the junction with another trail, 3.8 *m.*

Right on this trail into Soda Canyon and south to BALCONY HOUSE, 0.3 *m.;* the last 25 feet of the climb into the cave is by ladder. From a standpoint of defense against enemies, which must have been an impelling motive in its construction, Balcony House is perhaps better situated than any of the park ruins. The cave is virtually inaccessible; its only approach is by several narrow ledges. At the south entrance, guarded by a narrow cleft, the builders erected a stone wall with a tunnel passable only on hands and knees.

Balcony House takes its name from an unusual architectural feature. At the north end of the ruin, where a supporting wall was built on a lower ledge to brace the building above, the floor beams of the upper rooms project two feet beyond the outer wall. These ends were covered with split poles and clay to form a balcony that permitted communication between the upper rooms. The ruins of twenty rooms and two *kivas* at Balcony House, believed to have been built between 1190 and 1272, are among the best preserved in the park; several ceilings are still intact.

North of the junction with the trail the highway circles back to join itself, 4.6 *m.,* 1.5 miles south of the junction with Mesa Verde Park Tour 2 (*see above*).



PART IV

Appendices

Chronology

500 B. C. Basket Makers, earliest people known to have permanently lived on Mesa Verde; the first Indian agriculturalists of Southwest. Earlier, 10–12,000 years ago, Mongoloid hunters, it is believed, used natural caves on Mesa Verde as temporary shelters after their migration from Asia to Alaska by way of Aleutian Islands.

1060 A. D. Advent of Cliff Dwellers, an alien people who absorbed or supplanted Basket Makers.

1276–1299 Great drought probably drives Cliff Dwellers from Mesa Verde.

1541 Coronado may have crossed southeastern corner of present Colorado on return march to Mexico.

1598 Juan de Onate, hunting for gold, comes from Mexico as far north as San Luis Valley.

1601 Onate's second expedition penetrates as far north as present site of Denver.

1682 La Salle appropriates for France all of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains.

1706 Juan de Uribarri formally claims possession of southeastern Colorado in name of Philip V of Spain. French trappers and traders, however, continue to penetrate region.

1719–20 Valverde leads Spanish military expedition from Santa Fe as far north as Pikes Peak.

1761 Juan Maria Rivera leads Spanish expedition into San Juan and Sangre de Cristo Mountains in search of gold and silver; said to have been first white men to visit Gunnison Valley.

1763 Treaty of Fontainebleau between France and England reveals that France has ceded all territory west of Mississippi to Spain.

1776 Friars Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Antasio Dominguez, seeking route from Santa Fe to California missions, traverse what is now western Colorado as far north as White River; discover and name Mesa Verde.

1800 Spain retrocedes Louisiana Territory to France in exchange for Duchy of Tuscany, Italy.

1803 United States acquires most of eastern part of Colorado by Louisiana Purchase.

1806 Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, sent to explore southwestern boundary of Louisiana Purchase, reaches headwaters of Arkansas River.

1807 Pike crosses Sangre de Cristo Mountains to Conejos River in San Luis Valley where he is placed under nominal arrest by Spanish authorities and taken to Santa Fe; later, he and his men are released.

1819 United States and Spain agree to fix southwestern boundary of Louisiana Purchase in this region at Arkansas River, thence northward along Continental Divide.

1820 Maj. Stephen H. Long is sent to explore new boundary. Dr. Edwin James, historian of expedition, leads first recorded ascent of Pikes Peak.

1825 Opening of era of fur traders, trappers, and Mountain Men—Bent brothers, Ceran St. Vrain, Louis Vasquez, Kit Carson, Jim Baker, James Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, "Uncle Dick" Wootton, and Jim Beckwourth—who establish posts in Arkansas and South Platte Valleys.

1826 First headquarters of Bent brothers is established about twenty miles west of present site of Pueblo.

1832 Bent's Fort, one of most important trading posts in the West, is built by the Bents and St. Vrain near present site of La Junta.

1836 Texas becomes independent republic and claims narrow strip of mountain territory extending northward through Colorado to 42nd parallel.

1842 October, James P. Beckwourth establishes trading post and begins settlement of Fort Pueblo—Lieut. John C. Frémont undertakes first of his five exploration trips into Rocky Mountains.

1846 Gen. Stephen W. Kearney leads Army of the West along Santa Fe Trail through southeastern Colorado en route to conquest of New Mexico during Mexican War.

1848 By Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico cedes to United States most of that part of Colorado not acquired by Louisiana Purchase; property rights of former Mexican citizens in this area are guaranteed.

1850 Federal Government purchases Texas' claims in Colorado.

1852 First permanent white settlement in Colorado is founded at Conejos in San Luis Valley; irrigation is begun; Fort Massachusetts established in valley to protect settlers from Indians.

1853 Capt. John W. Gunnison leads exploring party across southern and western Colorado. Frémont's last expedition, seeking feasible railroad route through mountains, largely follows Gunnison's route.

1854 Indians massacre inhabitants of Fort Pueblo on Christmas Day.

1858 Green Russell's discovery of small placer gold deposits near confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, precipitates Pikes Peak gold rush. Montana City, St. Charles, Auraria, and Denver City are founded on present site of Denver. November 6, two hundred men meet here to organize County of Arapahoe, Kansas Territory.

1859 Gold is found by George A. Jackson along Chicago Creek on present site of Idaho Springs. March 9, first stagecoach with mail for Cherry Creek settlements leaves Leavenworth, Kansas. April 23, first newspaper in Pikes Peak region, *Rocky Mountain News,* is published. May 6, John Gregory makes famous gold-lode strike on North Clear Creek, stimulating rush of prospectors, who establish

camps of Blackhawk, Central City, and Nevadaville. October 3, O. J. Goldrick opens first school, at Auraria. Jefferson Territory is organized without sanction of Congress to govern gold camps; officers are elected. Prospectors spread through mountains and found camps at Boulder, Colorado City, Gold Hill, Hamilton, Tarryall, and Pueblo.

1860 Rich placer discoveries cause stampede of miners to California Gulch on present site of Leadville. First schoolhouse is built, at Boulder. Region continues to be administered variously by Jefferson Territory officials, Arapahoe County officials, and Miners' and Peoples' Courts.

1861 Congress establishes Colorado Territory with boundaries of present State; William Gilpin is appointed first Territorial governor. July, supreme court is organized and Congressional delegates chosen. September, first assembly meets, creates 17 counties, authorizes university, and selects Colorado City as Territorial capital. Manufacture of mining machinery begins. Population, 25,371.

1862 Colorado troops aid in defeating Gen. Henry H. Sibley's Confederate Army at La Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. Second Territorial Legislature meets for few days at Colorado City, adjourns to Denver, and selects Golden as new capital. First tax-supported schools are established, and first oil well drilled near Florence. John Evans succeeds Gilpin as governor.

1863 Telegraph line links Denver with East: ten words to New York, $9.10. Plains Indians raid wagon trains and outlying ranches.

1864 Sand Creek Massacre stirs Indians to fresh violence and overland trails are often closed. Colorado Seminary (now University of Denver) is chartered; Sisters of Loretto open academy in Denver. Fort Sedgwick is established near Julesburg. Placer mining operations decline with exhaustion of richest deposits.

1865 Indian attacks along trails reach highest intensity; food is sometimes scarce; potatoes bring $15 a bushel; Fort Morgan established as protection against Indians.

1867 Denver is chosen as Territorial capital. Troops freed at close of Civil War gradually overcome hostile Indians.

1868 Nathaniel Hill erects Colorado's first smelter at Blackhawk, inaugurating era of hard-rock mining. Cheyenne Indians disastrously defeated at Beecher Island near present site of Wray.

1870 Denver & Pacific R. R. is constructed to connect Denver with Union Pacific at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Kansas Pacific enters Colorado from Missouri River. Union Colony is established by Horace Greeley and Nathan C. Meeker at Greeley, and digs first large irrigation canal. Population, 39,864.

1871 Colorado Springs is founded by Gen. William J. Palmer and associates. Denver & Rio Grande R. R. is built southward from Denver.

1872 Blackhawk and Central City are connected with Denver by railroad; Denver & Rio Grande reaches Pueblo. Agricultural settlements established throughout South Platte Valley.

1873 Gold and silver discoveries in San Juan Mountains attract miners to southwestern Colorado; Ute are dispossessed of territory held by treaty with Federal Government.

1874 Colorado College is founded at Colorado Springs; legislature appropriates $15,000 for University of Colorado at Boulder, on condition that equal sum is raised by that city. W. H. Jackson of Hayden Survey notes ruins of ancient cliff dwellings along canyon of Mancos River.

1875 Lead carbonate ores, rich in silver, are found near present site of Leadville.

1875 Constitutional Convention of 38 members holds first meeting, Dec. 20.

1876 Colorado is admitted to Union as thirty-eighth State; John L. Routt is elected first governor.

1877 University of Colorado opens classes at Boulder, with two teachers and 44 students. State Board of Agriculture is created.

1878 Leadville is incorporated; rich silver strikes on Iron, Carbonate, and Fryer hills soon make it one of world's greatest mining camps. Central City opera house opens. First telephones are installed in Denver.

1879 Colorado College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offers instruction at Fort Collins. Nathan C. Meeker, Indian Agent on White River, and several employees are slain in Ute uprising.

1880 Denver & Rio Grande lays tracks to Leadville. Great Ute chief, Ouray, dies. Dry land farming undertaken extensively in eastern Colorado. Population, 194,327.

1881 Ute tribes are removed from western Colorado; Grand Junction is founded. Small quantities of carnotite is mined in western Colorado along with gold; later, this mineral is used in discovery of radium. Sept. 5, Tabor Opera House opens in Denver.

1882 Steel is milled in Pueblo from Colorado ores.

1883 Narrow-gauge line of Denver & Rio Grande is completed from Gunnison to Grand Junction. First electric lights are installed in Denver.

1886 Denver Union Stockyards are established, becoming largest receiving market for sheep in country.

1888 Band of Ute from Utah under Colorow make last Indian raid into Colorado; they are defeated and returned to their reservation. Union Colony at Greeley completes 900,000-acre irrigation project.

1890 Passage of Sherman Silver Purchase Act raises the price of silver to more than $1.00 an ounce. New rich silver strikes are made along Rio Grande; Creede is founded. July 4, cornerstone of State Capitol at Denver is laid. Oct. 3, first building of State Normal School (now Colorado State College of Education) at Greeley is occupied. Population, 413,249.

1891 Robert Womack's discoveries open great gold field of Cripple Creek. First national forest reserve in State is set aside. Pikes Peak cog railroad begins operation.

1893 National panic brings great distress to Colorado; repeal of Sherman Act strikes silver mining a paralyzing blow and adds to already acute unemployment problems. November 2, Colorado is second State to extend suffrage to women.

1894 State Capitol is completed at cost of $2,500,000.

1899 First beet sugar refinery is built at Grand Junction.

1900 Gold production reaches peak of more than $20,000,000 annually at Cripple Creek, the second richest gold camp in world. Population, 539,700.

1902 Constitutional amendment bestows "home-rule" upon towns of 2,000 population or more. Beet sugar refinery is built at Fort Collins.

1903–1904 Mine, mill, and smelter workers strike in many camps for higher wages and better working conditions; at Cripple Creek, strike results in much property damage and loss of life; all strike objectives in gold field are lost. Uncompahgre irrigation project, first of Federal Government reclamation projects in Colorado, is authorized. Mining of tungsten begins.

1906 U. S. mint, Denver, issues first coins. June 29, Mesa Verde National Park is created by Congress.

1907 With Ben B. Lindsey as judge, Denver Juvenile Court opens.

1908 July 7, Denver Municipal Auditorium, seating 12,500, is completed in time for Democratic National Convention. Aug. 1, Colorado Day is first celebrated, marking thirty-second anniversary of State's admittance to Union. Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, is opened.

1909 Colorado attains first rank among States in irrigated area, with almost 3,000,000 acres under irrigation. Western State Teachers College opens at Gunnison.

1910 First airplane flight in Denver. Population, 799,024.

1914 Strike of coal miners in southern fields is climaxed by "Battle of Ludlow" near Trinidad; several women and children die during hostilities between miners and militia.

1915 Workmen's compensation measures are passed; State Industrial Commission is created. Jan. 12, Rocky Mountain National Park is created by Congress.

1916 Colorado adopts prohibition; Emily Griffith Opportunity School is opened at Denver.

1917 Colorado reaches maximum mineral production — more than $80,000,000.

1918 More than 125,000 Colorado citizens register for World War draft. State attains maximum coal production—12,500,000 tons.

1920 First Music Week is observed in Denver. Population, 939,629.

1921 Pueblo suffers disastrous flood; scores are drowned and property losses amount to $20,000,000.

1922 Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is created by legislature for construction of 6.4-mile bore under Continental Divide to provide better rail connections between Eastern and Western Slopes. First commercial radio license in Colorado is issued.

1924 April 26, Colorado is second State to ratify child labor amendment to Federal constitution.

1925 Federal Reserve branch bank is established at Denver. Adams State Teachers College at Alamosa and junior colleges at Grand Junction and Trinidad open.

1926 Denver established as air-mail post office on U. A. L. route between Pueblo and Cheyenne.

1927 Helium gas deposits are found near Thatcher. Moffat Tunnel is completed at a cost of $18,000,000.

1930 Depression increases number of unemployed. Population, 1,035,791.

1931 Cooperative credit unions are approved by legislature. Tobacco is grown commercially on small scale.

1932–37 Prolonged drought and high winds cause tremendous damage through soil erosion in southeastern Colorado.

1932 Central City's opera house is restored by Opera House Association, and first annual theatrical festival is held in July.

1934 More than $3,000,000,000 in gold bullion is transferred from San Francisco and stored in Denver mint.

1935 Dotsero Cut-off is completed, placing Denver on direct transcontinental railroad route through Moffat Tunnel.

1936 Monthly old-age pensions of $45 are authorized by amendment to State constitution.

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Population Figures

PRELIMINARY 1940 POPULATION FIGURES FOR INCORPORATED PLACES IN COLORADO HAVING 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1930

PLACE	1940 POPULATION	1930 POPULATION
Alamosa	5,556	5,107
Aurora	3,494	2,295
Boulder	12,831	11,223
Brighton	4,029	3,394
Canon City	6,664	5,938
Colorado Springs	36,310	33,237
Delta	3,719	2,938
Denver	318,415	287,861
Durango	6,035	5,400
Englewood	9,606	7,980
Florence	2,624	2,475
Fort Collins	12,183	11,489
Fort Morgan	4,857	4,423
Grand Junction	12,415	10,247
Greeley	15,476	12,203
La Junta	7,004	7,193
Lamar	4,442	4,233
Las Animas	3,227	2,517
Leadville	4,781	3,771
Longmont	7,413	6,029
Loveland	6,132	5,506
Monte Vista	2,970	2,610
Montrose	4,720	3,566
Pueblo	51,805	50,096
Rocky Ford	3,484	3,426
Salida	4,928	5,065
Sterling	7,360	7,195
Trinidad	13,027	11,732
Walsenburg	5,715	5,503

MAP OF

COLORADO

IN SECTIONS

Index to State Map Sections

	Section
Adobe Creek	VIII
Adobe Creek Reservation	VIII
Aguilar	VII
Akron	IV
Alamosa	VI
Alamosa Creek	VI
Alma	II
Anteror Peak	VI
Anteror Reservation	II
Anton	IV
Antonito	VI
Apishapa River	VII
Arapaho	II
Arapaho National Forest	II, III
Arapahoe	IV, VIII
Arboles	V
Arickaree River	IV
Arkansas River	II, VI, VII, VIII
Arriba	IV
Aspen	II
Atwood	IV
Ault	III
Aurora	III
Axial	I
Badger Creek	IV
Badito	VII
Barela	VII
Basalt	II
Beaver Creek	IV
Bedrock	V
Beecher Island	IV
Bent's Fort	VIII
Bergen Park	III
Berthoud	III
Berthoud Pass	II
Bijou Creek	III
Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Mon.	V
Blackhawk	II, III
Blue River, South	II
Bonanza	VI
Boone	VII
Boulder	III
Brandon Lake	VIII
Branson	VII
Breaks	IV
Breckenridge	II
Briggsdale	III
Brighton	III
Broomfield	III
Brush	IV
Buckeye	VIII
Buckingham	III
Buena Vista	II, VI
Buford	I
Burlington	IV
Cahone	V
Caisson	I
Calhan	III
Cameron Pass	II
Cannibal Plateau	VI
Canon City	VII
Carbondale	II
Carleton Tunnel	II
Cascade	III, VII
Castle Rock	III
Central City	II, III
Chair Mt.	II
Cherry Creek	III

	Section
Cheyenne Wells	IV, VIII
Chimney Canyon	IV
Chivington	VIII
Christ of the Rockies	II, III
Cimarron	V
Clark	II
Climax	II
Cochetopa National Forest	II, VI
Colona	V
Colorado National Mon.	I
Colorado River	I, II
Colorado Springs	III, VII
Colorado State Forest	II
Conejos	VI
Conifer Jct.	III
Continental Divide	II, VI
Continental Reservation	VI
Cope	IV
Cornish	III
Cortez	V
Cotopaxi	VI, VII
Craig	I
Crawford	V
Crawford Fort	V
Cripple Creek	III, VII
Creede	VI
Crested Butte	II, VI
Crook	IV
Crow	VII
Crow Creek	III
Culebra Peak	VII
Culebra Range	VII
Cumbres	VI
Cumbres Pass	VI
Dearfield	III
De Beque	I
Deckers	III
Deertrail	III
Del Norte	VI
Delta	I, V
Denver	III
Devil's Causeway	II
Devil's Playground	I
Dinosaur National Monument	I
Dinosaur Tracks	VII
Diversion Tunnel	II
Divide	III, VII
Dolores	V
Dolores River	V
Dove Creek	V
Drake	III
Durango	V
Eads	VIII
Eagle	II
Eaton	III
Echo Lake	II, III
Eleven Mile Res.	II, VI
Empire	II
Empire Res.	III
Estes Park	II, III
Fairplay	II
Farisita	VII
First View	IV, VIII
Florence	VII
Florissant	III, VII
Fort Collins	III
Fort Garland	VII
Fort Lyon	VIII
Fort Massachusetts	VII
Fort Morgan	III
Fort St. Vrain	III
Fort Sedgwick	IV
Fort Vasquez	III
Fortification	I
Fountain	VII
Franktown	III
Fremont Pass	II
Frenchman Creek	IV
Fruita	I
Gardner	VII
Gateview	VI
Genoa	IV
Georgetown	II
Gilcrest	III
Glenwood Spgs.	II
Golden	III
Gore Pass	II

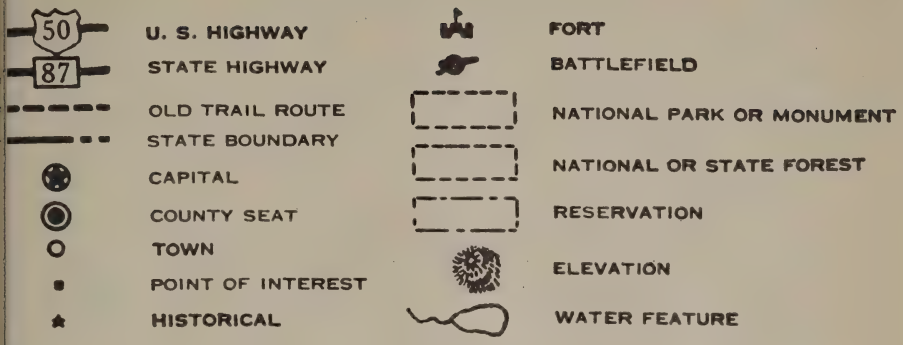
	Section
Granada	VIII
Granby	II
Grand Jct.	I
Grand Lake	II
Grand Mesa	I
Grand Mesa Natl. Forest	I
Grand Valley	I
Grays Peek	II
Great Sand Dunes Natl. Mon.	VI, VII
Greeley	III
Green River	I
Gunnison	VI
Gunnison Natl. Forest	I, II, V, VI
Gunnison River	I, V
Hagerman Peak	II
Haigler Res.	IV
Hartsel	II
Haswell	VIII
Haxtun	IV
Helium Wells	VII
Hereford	III
Hesperus	V
Hillrose	IV
Holly	VIII
Holy Cross Natl. Forest	II
Holy Cross Natl. Monument	II
Holyoke	IV
Home	II
Hoosier Pass	II
Horse Creek	III, IV, VIII
Hotchkiss	I, V
Hot Sulphur Spgs.	II
Hovenweep Natl. Mon.	V
Hudson	III
Huerfano River	VII
Hugo	IV
Idaho Spgs.	II, III
Idalia	IV
Ignacio	V
Independence Pass	II
Iliff	IV
Iola	VI
Ione	III
Italian's Cave	IV
Jackson L. Res.	III
Jefferson	II
Joycoy	VIII
Julesburg	IV
Jumbo Res.	IV
Kenosha Pass	II
Kim	VIII
Kiowa	III
Kiowa Creek	III
Kit Carson	IV, VIII
Kit Carson Trading Post	VIII
Kokomo	II
Kremmling	II
La Jara	VI
La Junta	VIII
Lake Cheesman	III
Lake City	VI
Lake George	III
Lake Meredith	VIII
Lamar	VIII
La Plata Peak	II
Laramie River	II
Larkspur	III
La Sal National Forest	V
Las Animas	VIII
La Veta	VII
Lay	I
Leadville	II
Limon	IV
Littleton	III
Lodore Canyon	I
Loma	I
Longmont	III
Long's Peak	II, III
Loveland	III
Lupton	III
Lyons	III
Mack	I
Mancos	V
Mancos River	V
Manitou	III, VII
Manzanola	VII

	Section
Marble	II
Marvine	I
Marvine L.	I
Matheson	III
Maybell	I
Medicine Bow Range	II
Meeker	I
Merino	IV
Mesa Verde Natl. Park	V
Milton L.	III
Mineral Hot Spgs.	VI
Minturn	II
Model	VII
Moffat Tunnel	II, III
Monte Vista	VI
Montezuma Natl. Forest	V
Montrose	V
Morrison	III
Mosca	VI
Mt. Elbert	II
Mt. Evans	II
Mt. Flora	II
Mt. Harris	II
Mt. of the Holy Cross	II
Mt. Jackson	II
Mt. Massive	II
Mt. Nast	II
Mt. Powell	II
Mt. Princeton	II, VI
Mt. Sherman	II
Mt. Sneffels	V
Mt. Yale	II, VI
Muddy Pass	II
National Forests	I, II, III, V, VI, VII
Naturita	V
Nederland	II, III
Nunn	III
Oak Creek	II
Olathe	V
Old Baldy	VII
Old Man's Face	II, III
Old Spanish Fort	VII
Ophir	V
Orchard Park	VII
Ordway	VIII
Orlando Res.	VII
Otto Fulsher Ranch	IV
Ouray	V
Overland Route	III, IV
Ovid	IV
Pagosa Spgs.	VI
Palisade	I
Palmer Lake	III
Paoli	IV
Paradox	V
Park Range	II
Parlin	VI
Pecks L. Res.	VII
Peetz	IV
Petrified Forest	III, VII
Picture Rocks	VI
Pike National Forest	II, III, VII
Pike's Peak	III, VII
Pike's Stockade	VI
Pitkin	VI
Placerville	V
Plata Mts.	V
Platte River	III, IV
Platte River, South	III
Platteville	III
Point of Rocks Res.	IV
Portland	VII
Powderhorn	VI
Prewitt Res.	IV
Pueblo	VII
Purcell	III
Purgatoire River	VII, VIII
Quartz	VI
Querida	VII
Rabbit Ears Pass	II
Rangely	I
Raymonds	II, III
Red Cliff	II
Redstone	II
Red Willow Creek	IV
Republican River	IV
Reservation	VIII
Rico	V

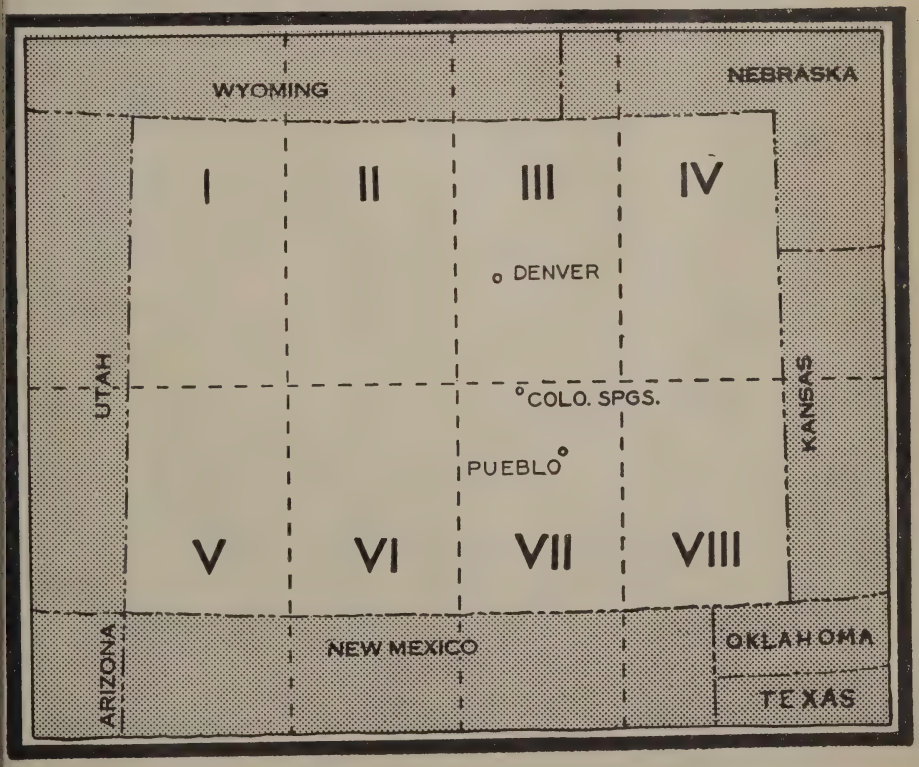
	Section
Ridgway	V
Rifle	I
Rio Blanca	I
Rio Grande	VI
Rio Grande Nat. Forest	V, VI
Rio Grande Res.	V
Riverbend	III
Riverside Res.	III
Roan Creek	I
Roaring Fork	II
Rocky Ford	VIII
Rocky Mt. Natl. Park	II
Roosevelt Natl. Forest	II, III
Routt Natl. Forest	II
Ruby Range	II
Rush Creek	VIII
Rush Creek Ranch	IV, VIII
Saguache	VI
Salida	VI
San Isabel Natl. Forest	VI, VII
San Juan Natl. Forest	V, VI
San Luis	VII
San Luis L.	VI, VII
San Miguel Mts.	V
San Miguel River	V
San Wetmore	VII
Sand Creek	VIII
Sand Creek Massacre	VIII
Sanford	VI
Santa Maria Res.	VI
Sapinero	VI
Sedalia	III
Sedgwick	VI
Seibert	IV
Seven Cross Hill	III
Sheridan Lake	VIII
Sierra Blanca	VI, VII
Silt	I
Silverton	V
Simla	III
Skull Creek	I
Smoky Hill Freight Route	III, IV
Smoky Hill North	IV, VIII
Smoky Hill River	IV, VIII
Smoky Hill South	IV, VIII
Smoky Hill Stage Route	III, IV
Snake River	I
Snowmass Mt.	II
Soldiers and Sailors Home	VI
Sopris Peak	II
South Fork	VI
So. Fork, Repulican River	IV
So. Park Marker	II
Southern Ute Indian Reservation	V
Spring Cave	I
Spring Creek Pass	VI
Springfield	VIII
State Bridge	II
Steamboat Spgs.	II
Sterling	IV
Stonewall	VII
Strasburg	III
Stratton	IV
Sugar City	VIII
Summit Spgs.	IV
Sunbeam	I
Sweetwater L.	II
Tabernash	II
Ted's Place	III
Telluride	V
Texas Creek	VI, VII
Thatcher	VII
Thornburg Massacre	I
Timpas	VII
Tom Sharp Post	VII
Tonapas	II
Torreys Peak	II
Towaoc	V
Trapper's L.	II
Trinchera	VII
Trinidad	VII
Trout Creek Pass	II, VI
Twin Lakes	II
Two Buttes	VIII
Two Buttes Creek	VIII
Two Buttes L.	VIII
Uncompahgre Natl. Forest	I, V
Uncompahgre Peak	V

	Section
Victor	VII
Villagrove	VI
Virginia Dale	III
Virginia Dale Mon.	III
Wagon Train Massacre	IV
Walden	II
Walsenburg	VII
Ward	II, III
Wellington	III
West Portal	II
Westcliffe	VI, VII
Weston	VII
Wetmore	VII
Wheeler Natl. Mon.	VI
White River (River)	I, II
White River (Town)	I
White River Natl. Forest	I, II
White Water	I
Wiggins	III
Wigwam	VII
Wild Horse	IV, VIII
Williams Fork Mts.	I, II
Wilson Peak	V
Wolcott	II
Wolf Cr. Pass	VI
Woodland Park	III
Wootton	VII
Wray	IV
Yampa	II
Yampa River	I, II
Yellow Jacket	V
Youman	VI
Yucca House Natl. Mon.	V
Yuma	IV

LEGEND



SECTIONAL DIVISION OF STATE MAP

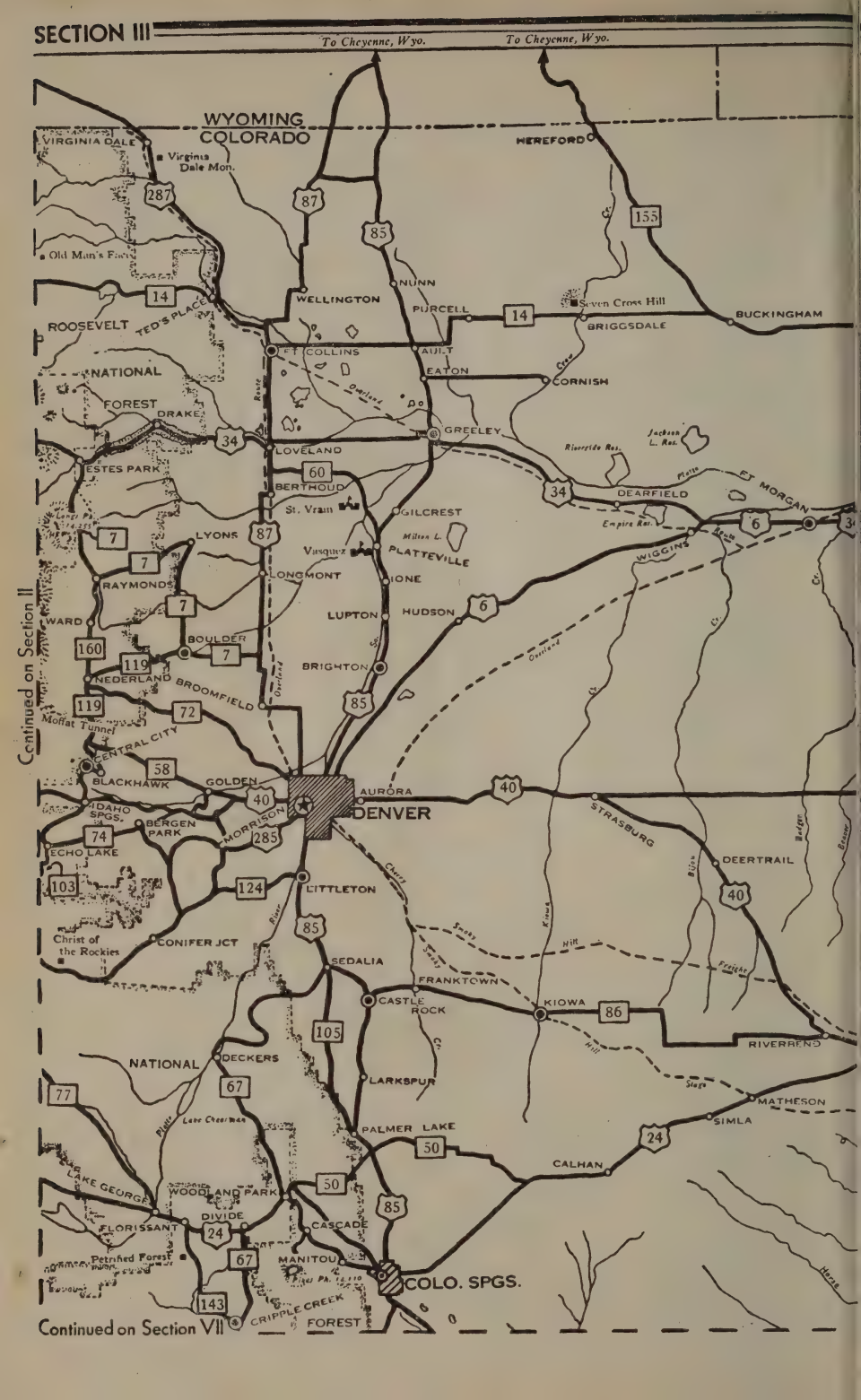


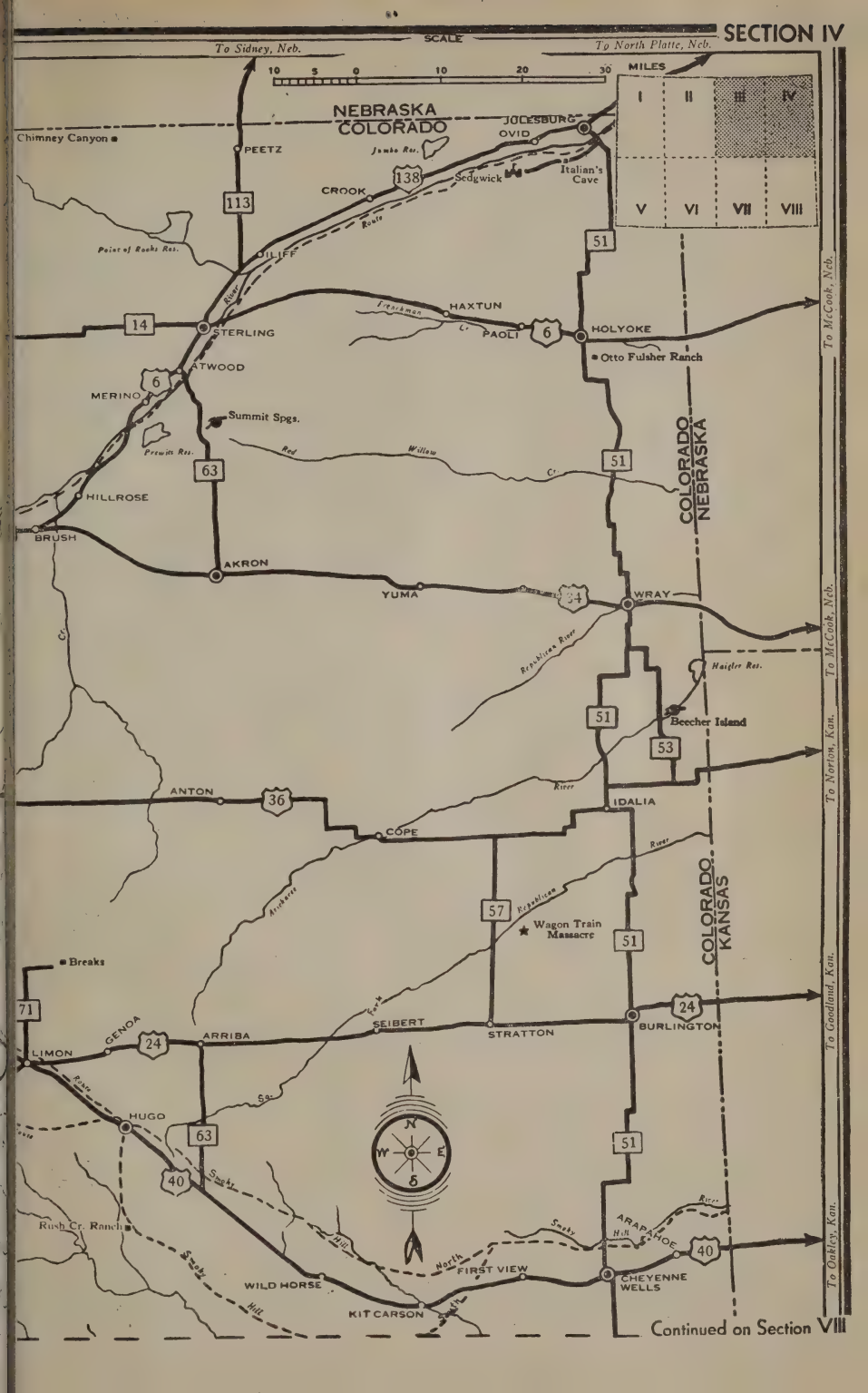

To Rawlins, Wyo.
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
13
FORTIFICATION
Lodore Canyon
318
Dinosaur
SUNBEAM
MAYBELL
LAY
CRAIG
Natl. Mon.
To Vernal, Utah
13
CAISSON
40
SKULL CREEK
AXIAL
Thornburg
Massacre
WHITE
64
64
RANGELY
WHITE RIVER
MEEKER
MARVINE
139
BUFORD
132
13
Spring Cave
NATIONAL
RIO BLANCA
RIFLE
SILT
GRAND
VALLEY
24
DE BEQUE
GRAND
MESA
Devil's Playground
139
50
MACK
LOMA
FRUITA
6
PALISADE
65
NATIONAL
Colorado
Natl. Mon.
GRAND JCT
FOREST
WHITE WATER
To Green River, Utah
UTAH
COLORADO
50
92
HOTCHKISS
DELTA
UNCOMPAHGRE
Continued on Section V



Continued on Section III

Continued on Section VI

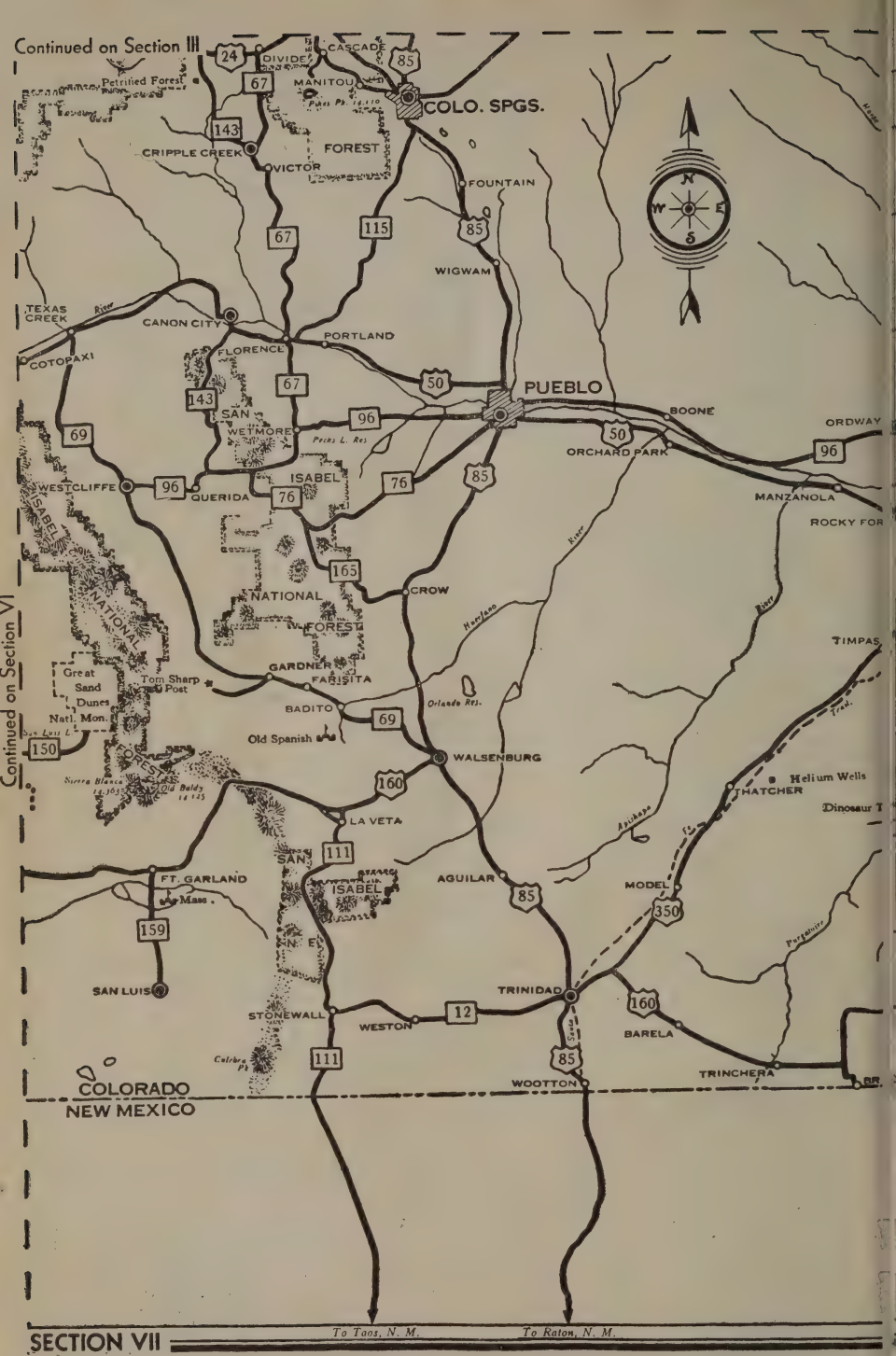

SECTION III
To Cheyenne, Wyo.
To Cheyenne, Wyo.
WYOMING
COLORADO
VIRGINIA DALE
Virginia Dale Mon.
HEREFORD
Old Man's Farm
WELLINGTON
NUNN
PURCELL
Seven Cross Hill
BRIGGSDALE
BUCKINGHAM
ROOSEVELT
TED'S PLACE
FT COLLINS
AULT
EATON
CORNISH
NATIONAL
FOREST
DRAKE
GREELEY
LOVELAND
ESTES PARK
BERTHOUD
St. Vrain
GILCREST
DEARFIELD
EL MORGAN
LYONS
Vasquez
PLATTEVILLE
WIGGINS
RAYMONDS
LONGMONT
IONE
WARD
LUPTON
HUDSON
BOULDER
BRIGHTON
NEDERLAND
BROOMFIELD
Moffat Tunnel
CENTRAL CITY
BLACKHAWK
GOLDEN
AURORA
DENVER
IDAHO SPGS.
BERGEN PARK
MORRISON
STRASBURG
DEERTRAIL
ECHO LAKE
LITTLETON
Christ of the Rockies
CONIFER JCT
SEDALIA
FRANKTOWN
CASTLE ROCK
KIOWA
RIVERREND
NATIONAL
DECKERS
LARKSPUR
MATHESON
SIMLA
PALMER LAKE
CALHAN
LAKE GEORGE
WOODLAND PARK
FLORISSANT
DIVIDE
CASCADE
Petrified Forest
MANITOU
COLO. SPGS.
CRIPPLE CREEK
FOREST
Continued on Section II
Continued on Section VII

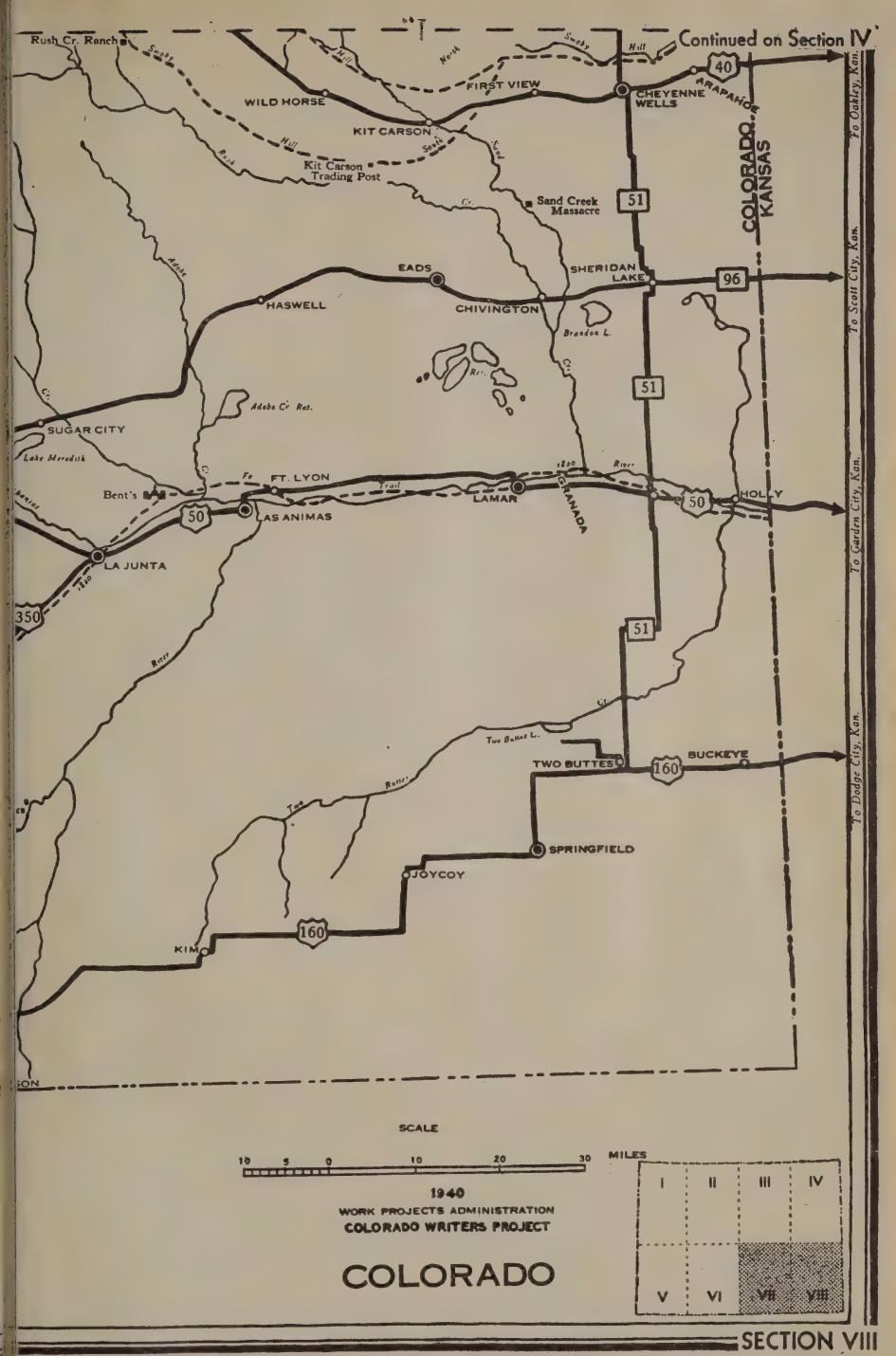

SECTION IV
SCALE
10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES
To Sidney, Neb.
To North Platte, Neb.
I II III IV
V VI VII VIII
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
JULESBURG
OVID
Chimney Canyon
PEETZ
Jumbo Res.
Sedgwick
Italian's Cave
CROOK
138
113
Route
Point of Rocks Res.
ILIFF
51
14
Frenchman Cr.
HAXTUN
PAOLI
6
HOLYOKE
Otto Fulsher Ranch
STERLING
ATWOOD
MERINO
Summit Spgs.
Prewitt Res.
Red Willow Cr.
63
HILLROSE
BRUSH
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
AKRON
YUMA
34
WRAY
To McCook, Neb.
Republican River
Haigler Res.
Beecher Island
53
ANTON
36
IDALIA
COPE
Arikaree River
57
Republican River
Wagon Train Massacre
COLORADO
KANSAS
Breaks
71
GENOA
24
ARRIBA
SEIBERT
STRATTON
BURLINGTON
LIMON
Smoky Hill River
HUGO
63
40
Rush Cr. Ranch
Smoky Hill
North Fork
ARAPAHOE
FIRST VIEW
CHEYENNE WELLS
WILD HORSE
KIT CARSON
To Goodland, Kan.
To Oakley, Kan.
To Norton, Kan.
Continued on Section VIII


Continued on I
UNCOMPAHGRE
NATIONAL
FOREST
LA SAL
N. F.
PARADOX
BEDROCK
NATURITA
Dolores
Gunnison
DELTA
HOTCHKISS
CRAWFORD
OLATHE
Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Mon.
MONTROSE
CIMARRON
Crawford
COLONA
RIDGWAY
PLACERVILLE
TELLURIDE
OURAY
OPHIR
SILVERTON
Uncompahgre Pk.
Wilson Pk.
Mt. Sneffels
MONTEZUMA
DOVE CREEK
CAHONE
RICO
SAN
YELLOW JACKET
DOLORES
Hovenweep Natl. Mon.
CORTEZ
MANCOS
Yucca House Natl. Mon.
MESA VERDE NATL. PK.
HESPERUS
DURANGO
TOWAOC
Ute
Indian
Reservation
So.
IGNACIO
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZ
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
The only place in U. S. common to four State corners
To Monticello, Utah
To Vernal, Utah
To Shiprock, N. M.
To Farmington, N. M.
J.L.B.
50
92
90
550
62
108
160
145
84
140
172
151

SECTION V


Continued on II
Continued on Section VII
135
CRESTED BUTTE
NATIONAL
BUENA VISTA
COCHETOPA
NATIONAL
FOREST
285
QUARTZ
PITKIN
GUNNISON
162
FOREST
50
SALIDA
50
50
SAPINERO
PARLIN
NATIONAL
TEXAS CREEK
IOLA
149
SARGENTS
SAN
114
COTOPAXI
285
POWDERHORN
BONANZA
VILLAGROVE
69
YOUMAN
MINERAL HOT SPGS.
WESTCLIFFE
Cannibal Plateau
114
SAGUACHE
LAKE CITY
FOREST
17
Wheeler Natl. Mon.
285
CREEDE
Great Sand Dunes Natl. Mon.
RIO
GRANDE
149
SOUTH FORK
DEL NORTE
MOSCA
150
Soldiers & Sailors Home
NATIONAL
160
MONTE VISTA
15
17
160
Picture Rocks
ALAMOSA
NATIONAL
LA JARA
SANFORD
Pike's Stockade
PAGOSA SPGS.
FOREST
136
285
FOREST
CONEJOS
285
ANTONITO
CUMBRES
SCALE
10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES
I II III IV
V VI VII VIII
To Chama, N. M.
SECTION VI


Continued on Section III
Continued on Section VI
DIVIDE
CASCADE
MANITOU
Petrified Forest
COLO. SPGS.
CRIPPLE CREEK
FOREST
VICTOR
FOUNTAIN
WIGWAM
TEXAS CREEK
CANON CITY
PORTLAND
COTOPAXI
FLORENCE
PUEBLO
SAN WETMORE
BOONE
ORDWAY
ORCHARD PARK
WESTCLIFFE
QUERIDA
ISABEL
MANZANOLA
ROCKY FOR
ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST
CROW
NATIONAL FOREST
TIMPAS
Great Sand Dunes Natl. Mon.
Tom Sharp Post
GARDNER
FARISITA
BADITO
Old Spanish
WALSENBURG
Helium Wells
THATCHER
Dinosaur T
LA VETA
SAN ISABEL
FT. GARLAND
AGUILAR
MODEL
SAN LUIS
TRINIDAD
STONEWALL
WESTON
BARELA
TRINCHERA
WOOTTON
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
SECTION VII
To Taos, N. M.
To Raton, N. M.



SECTION VIII

Index

(Italic figures refer to main descriptions.)

Abbott, Emma, 93, 94
Ackmen, 345
AdAmAn Club, 244
Adams, Alva, 176
Adams, Andy, 99
Adams, James Barton, 101
Adams State Teachers College, 337
Adobe houses (*see* Architecture, Spanish-American)
Agriculture, *63-70*
  Alfalfa, 420; broom corn, 330; dry farming, 68-69, 198-99; Experiment Stations, 218, 237; farm organizations, 69-70; flowers, 68; fruit, 67; history of, 50, 63-65; importance of, 54, 65, 70; land-use program, 398; lettuce, 233; peach orchards, 241; potatoes, 338, 396-97; prehistoric, 453; soil conservation, 329-30; sugar beets, 65-67; truck farming, 68; in Weld County, 165; wild hay, 394 (*see also* Sugar beets; Irrigation; San Luis Valley; Wet Mountain Valley)
Aguilar, 374
Aikens, Captain Thomas, 106
Akron, 218
Alabaster, 385
Alamosa, 336-37
Alarado, 337
Alberta Falls, 447
Algonkian tribes, 28
Alma, 405
Almont, 319
Altitude, 4
Altman, site of, 252
Altona, 222
American Legion Camp, 433
Anderson, Rev. Moses, 216
Angel of Shavano, 311
Animals, 18-19, 20, 260, 341, 392, 438
  Beaver, 440; chipmunks, 440; coyote, 198; elk, 145; jack rabbit, 217; prairie dog, 327
Animas City, 419
Antelope Springs, 430
Antero Reservoir, 233
Anthony, Major Scott J., 293
Antonito, 400
Apishapa River, 374
Appalachian revolution, 9
Arapaho Glacier, 105, 268
Arapaho, 31-32 (*see also* Indians)
Arapahoe (town), 272
Architecture, *78-82*
  In Denver, 127-28, 133, 142, 146; early, 80; examples of, 81; mining camp, 80-81; old houses, 309; prehistoric, 79; public buildings, 82; Romanesque Revival, 81; Spanish-American, 79, 334, 347 (*see also* Ruins)
Area of State, 4
Argo Tunnel, 276
Arkansas River, 301-2
  Flood of 1921, 186-87 (*see also* Royal Gorge)
Arts, The, *78-102* (*see also* Museums)
Ashley, General W. H., 291
Aspen (town), 255-56
Aspens (*see* Trees)
Aspen Opera House, 256
Atwood, 201
Ault, 364
Aunty Stone Cabin, 156
Auraria (*see* Denver, history of)
Aurora, 275
Austin, 323
Avon, 237
Axial, 408

Babcock, Dean, 86
Badito, 350
Bailey, 392
Baker, Charles, 418
Baldwin, 319
Barela, 332
Barela, Casimiro, 332
Barker Dam, 269
Bartlett Mountain, 207
Basalt, 257
Basket Makers, 79, 452-53
  Culture, 27; houses, 460
Battle Mountain, 237, 252
"Battle of Trinidad," 192
Bayfield, 341

Bayou Salado (*see* South Park)
Bear Dance, 360-61
Bear Lake, 445-46
Bear River, 281
Beaver Point, 445
Beavers, 440
Beckwourth, Jim, 36, 184, 379
Bedrock, 422
Beecher Island Battleground, 216-17
Beecher, Lieutenant Fred, 216-17
Belford, James B., 266, 343
Beni, Jules, 209, 385
Bennett, Horace, 99
Bent, Charles, 316, 318
Bent's Fort, 31, 35-36, *316-18*
Museum, 305
Bent's Second Fort, 302-3
Bent, William, 35, 302-3, 316, 317-18
Bergen Park, 402
Bergen, T. C., 402-3
Berthoud, E. L., 278
Berthoud Pass (*see* Passes)
Berthoud (town), 382
Bethune, 225
Beulah, 300
Bierstadt, Albert, 83, 403, 435
Bierstadt Moraine, 448
Big Pagosa Springs, 12
Big Thompson Valley, 444-45
Big Tree (Pueblo), 188
Bird, Isabella L., 99, 115, 128, 132-33
Birds, 19-20, 263, 330, 366, 389, 421, 438
Black Canyon (*see* Gunnison River)
Black Forest, 370
Blackhawk, 267
Black Kettle, Chief, 293-94
Blain, Nannie, 159
Blanca, 336
Boettcher, Charles, 176
Boggsville, 304
Bondad Station, 419
Bonfils, Frederick G., 49-50
Book Cliffs, 240
Bosetti, Mgr. Joseph, 89
Botanical Gardens, 121
Boulder, *105-10*
History of, 106-8; court house, 110
Boulder County Industrial Association, 107
Boulder Creek, 105
Boulder Field, 446
Branson, 331
Breckenridge, 404
Brick, 80-81
Bridal Veil Falls, 425
Briggsdale, 212
Brighton, 367-68
Brittle Silver, 88
Broadmoor, 112
Broadmoor Art Academy (*see* Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center)
Broadmoor Hotel, 123
Broomfield, 384
Brown, Abner R., 40, 110
Brown, James J., 177
Brown's Hole, 7, 290
Brush, 202
Buck, Antonio, Sr., 361
Buckeye, 329
Buckingham, 212
Buckskin Joe, 405
Buddhists (*see* Churches)
Buena Vista, 234
Buffalo, 18
Buffalo Bill, 286
Buford, 409
Burlington, 225
Burr, George Elbert, 86
Burro, 72, 406-7, 417
Buttes, 372
Byers, 274
Byers, William N., 40-42, 163

Cache la Poudre Canyon, 213-14
Origin of name, 387
Cactus, 15, 294-95
Caddoa, 303
Cadman, Charles Wakefield, 89-90
Cahone, 345
Caisson, 283
Calhan, 227
California Gulch, 55, 169, 235
Cameo, 240
Camp Bird Mine, 415
Camp George West, 283
"Camp Robber," 389
Campion, 381
Campion, John F., 177
Cannibal Plateau, 429
Canon City, 308-9
Capitol Hill, 126
Carbondale, 257
Carbon Mountain, 342
Caribou, 269
Carleton Tunnel, 259
Carr, Governor Ralph L., 250
Cascade, 230-31 (*see also* Irrigation)
Casey, Pat, 267
Cassidy, "Butch," 290-91
Castle Rock (Boulder County), 269
Castle Rock (town), 369-70
Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, 146
Cathedral of St. John's in the Wilderness, 146-47
Cather, Willa, 100
Catlin, George, 83, 98

Cattle (*see* Ranching)
Cattlemen, 272, 273
Cattle rustling, 343, 413
Cave of the Winds, 229
Cebolla, 313
Cedaredge, 263
Cement, 387
Central City, 264-66
  Play Festival, 96, 266
Central City Opera House, 81, 93, 266
Chacuaco Canyon, 331
Chaffee, Jerome B., 266
Chance, 312
Chapman, Arthur, 100-1
Chappell House, 85, 146
Chase, Ed., 91-92
Chasm Lake, 446
Chautauqua Park, 110
Cheesman Park, 147
Cherry Creek, 131-32, 134
Cheyenne, 31-32 (*see also* Indians)
Cheyenne Wells, 272-73
Chimney Canyons, 210
Chipeta, 412
Chipmunks, 440
Chisholm Trail, 327
Chivington, 293
Chivington, Colonel John, 44, 293-94
Christ of the Rockies (statue), 392
Churches
  Buddhist, 137; Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, 146; Holy Trinity (Trinidad), 194; old, 336, 347, 348, 400; Pillar of Fire, 384; Ryssby Lutheran, 382-83; St. John's in the Wilderness, 146-47; Temple Emanuel, 146
Cimarron, 313
Citizens' Protective League, 51
City Park, Denver, 147-48
Civic Center, Denver, 142-43
Civil War and Colorado, 43, 132
Clark, 281
Cliff Dwellers, 79, 451-63
  Arts of, 82; agriculture, 63, 453; cadavers, 145; cemetery, 457; culture, 27-28; fate of, 27-28, 456; *kivas,* 459, 460, 463; legend concerning, 459; painting, 463; pictographs, 456; religious rites, 461-62 (*see also* Peoples, prehistoric; Ruins)
Cliff Palace, 452
Clifton, 241
Climate, 22
Climax, 168, 206-7
Coal, 23, 383-84
Coaldale, 311
Coalmont, 215
Cockerell, T. D. A., 109, 231
Cody, William F. (*see* Buffalo Bill)
Cokedale, 347
Collbran, 261
Collegiate Range, 233
Colona, 413
Colorado & Southern Railway, 392
Colorado City, 113-14, 116, 122-23
Colorado College, 120-21
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, 75
Colorado Industrial Commission, 76
Colorado Industrial School for Boys, 283
Colorado Industrial School for Girls, 391
Colorado Magazine, 99
Colorado National Monument, 324
Colorado Portland Cement Co., 387
Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, 48, 122
Colorado School of Mines, 277, 284-85
Colorado Springs, *111-23,* 227-28
  Earlier towns on site of, 113; history of, 113-17
Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, 84-85, 121
Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 154-56
  Experimental farms, 219, 237
Colorado State College of Education, 166
Colorado State Fair Grounds, 190
Colorado State Hospital, 190
Colorado State Penitentiary, 309
  1929 riot, 309
Colorado State Reformatory, 233
Colorado State Soldiers and Sailors Home, 337-38
Colorado Territory, *43-46,* 284
  Fight over Capital, 43, 284; Legislatures, 284
Colorow, Chief, 30, 239, 411
Columbine (State flower), 16, 370
Columbine (town), 281
Columbus Monument, 188
Comanche, 30 (*see also* Indians)
Como, 395
Conejos, 399
Conestoga wagons, 243
Consolidated Ute Agency, 7, 358-61, 363
Constitution, State, 47
Continental Divide, 4-5 (*see* Rocky Mountain National Park; Passes)
Cook, David, 99
Cooper, Courtney Riley, 100
Copeland Lake, 224
Cordova Plaza, 79, 348
Cornish, 365
Coronado, 33
Cortez, 345

Barrwina Park, 402
Cosmic Ray Laboratory, 403
Costigan, Senator Edward P., 425
Costigan, George, Sr., 425
Cotopaxi, 311
Cowboys, 45, 62-63 (*see also* Cattlemen)
Cowdrey, 388
Cowpunchers Reunion, 315
Coyote, the 198
Craig, 282
Crawford, George A., 158
Creede, 57, 431
Crested Butte, 320
Crestone, 397
Crestone Needles, 353
Cripple Creek, 57-58, 245-51
History of, 250-51; famous people in, 250-51
Crisman, 270
Crook, 210
Crow, 373
Crowley, 295
Cuerno Verde, Chief, 374
Culebra Range, 349
Curecanti, 321

Dallas Divide, 424
Daniels and Fisher Tower, 137
Davis, C. C., 99
Davis, Clyde Brion, 100
Davis, Herndon, 137
Day, Dave, 343
Dearfield, 218
De Beque, 240
Deckers, 369
Deer Ridge, 439
Deertrail, 274
Del Norte, 339
Delta, 314
Dempsey, Jack, 399
Denver, *124-52*
Buildings, 127-28, 133-51; City and County Building, 142; description of, 125-26; first settlement in, 38; history of, 38-41, 127-35; Municipal Auditorium, 89, 141; poor farm, 368; transportation, 126; Union Stockyards, 151
Denver Art Association, 85
Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, 71-72, 186, 310, 342, 378, 413 (*see also* Transportation)
Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railway, 72
Denver, General James W., 129
Denver House (*see* Elephant Corral)
Denver School of Fine Arts, 85
Devil's Head, 369
Dexter Cabin, 178-79
Diamond K Ranch, 369
Dillon, 206, 404
Dinosaur
Beds, 324, 325; remains, 307; tracks, 305 (*see also* Fossils)
Dinosaur National Monument, 7, 290-92
Divide, 231, 249
Dolores, 427
Dominguez, Francisco Antanasio, 34, 322, 412
Dotsero, 238
Dotsero Cutoff, 238 (*see also* Transportation)
Douglas, Chief, 410
Dove Creek, 345-46
Drake, 220
Dry farming (*see* Agriculture)
Dudley, Bide, 95-96
Duggan, Mart, 175
Dumont, 277
Dunraven, Earl of, 435
DuPont Powder Plant, 369
du Puy, Louis, 204-5
Durango, 342-43
Dust Bowl, 69, 274, 329-30
Dyer, "Father" John Lewis, 99, 406
Dyke, 341

Eads, 294
Eagle, 238
Earl, 327
East Denver High School, 147
Eaton, 364
Eaton, Governor B. H., 364
Echo Lake, 403
Eden, 372
Education
Early, 40, 46, 130; first schoolhouse, 40, 107, 110; Junior Colleges, 161, 190; Opportunity School, 52, 141; Public Schools (Denver), 135, 147, 150; universities and colleges, 48, 108-10, 120-21, 148-50, 151, 154-56, 166, 284-85, 313, 337, 344, 368; Cheyenne Mountain School, 371; Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, 320
Edwards, Rev. Jonathan, 120
Eggers, 214
Eldora, 268
Eldorado Springs, 384
Elephant Corral, 87, 131, 140
Elephant Rock, 223
Eleven Mile Reservoir, 232
Elitch Gardens, 95, 151
Theater, 136
El Jebel Shrine Mosque, 151
Elks Opera House (*see* Tabor Opera House)
Ellis, Anne, 99-100

El Moro, 332
El Paso (town), 113
Emily Griffith Opportunity School, 52, 141
Empire, 278
Englemann, George, 14
Englewood, 368
Erie, 383
Escalante, Silvestre Velez de, 34, 322, 412, 426, 452
Espinosa brothers, 230, 335
Estes, Joel, 435
Estes Park Village, 221, 438-39
Eureka, 417
Evans (town), 365
Evans, John, 44, 403
Everett, site of, 254
Evergreen, 402
Evergreen Lake, 402

Fairplay, 406
Fall River Road, 442
False-fronts, 80
Farisita, 350
Fauna (*see* Animal life, Birds, Fish, Reptiles, Insects)
Federal Art Program, 86
Ferril, Thomas Hornsby, 101-2
Festival of Mountain and Plain, 134
Field, Eugene, 94, 101, 150
  Memorial Library, 150
Fillius Park, 403
Firstview, 273
Fish, 21-22, 260
Fish Hatcheries
  Federal, 235; State, 233-34, 263, 368, 419
Fisher, Gladys Caldwell, 86
Fitzsimons General Hospital, 274-75
Flatirons, 105, 271
Flattop Mountain, 450
Flora (*see* Plant life)
Florence, 308
Florissant, 231
Folklore
  Harvest celebrations, 281; round-up celebration, 273; Swedish, 383
Folsom man, 365
Folsom point, 26
Foote, M. H., 99
Ford, Bob, 432
Forest fires
  Mt. Herman burn, 370; Jackstraw, 442
Forsythe, George A., 216-17
Forts, abandoned sites of
  Crawford, 413; Garland, 335; Jackson, 367; Lupton, 367; Massachusetts, 334; "Fort Misery," 290; Namaqua, 220; Reynolds, 306; St. Vrain, 365-66; Sedgwick, 209; Spanish forts, 350; Vasquez (reconstructed), 366; Wicked, 201
Fort Collins, *153-58*
  Economy, 154; government of, 154; history of, 153-54; library, 156; Military Post, 153-54; City Park, 156; Mountain Park, 214
Fort Garland, 334-35
Fort Lewis Agricultural School, 344
Fort Logan, 368
Fort Lupton, 367
Fort Lyon, 303
Fort Massachusetts, 36
Fort Morgan, 202
Fort Vasquez, 36
Fossils
  Deposits of, 212, 231, 240, 282-83, 288, 299, 324, 327, 354, 401; formation of, 9-11; story told by, 1-13
Fountain, 372
Fountain Creek, 112
Fowler, 306
Fowler, Gene, 49, 100
Fowler, Jacob, 184
Fraser, 278
Frederick Kruse House, 81
Frémont, Lieutenant John C., 36-37, 83, 98, 317, 388, 393
French explorers, 33-34
Frisco, 206
Fruita, 315
Frying Pan River, 259-60

Galet, "Aunt" Sophie, 205
Garden of the Gods, 9, 13, 227-28
Gardiner, Dorothy, 100
Gardner, 352
Gardner Cone, 352
Garland, Hamlin, 99
Gates Rubber Co., 75
Gateway, 213
Genesee Mountain, 275 (*see also* Mountain Parks)
Genoa, 226
Geography (*see* Land)
Geological development, *8-13*
  Paleozoic era, 8-10; Devonian age, 9; Mesozoic era, 10-11; Jurassic period, 10; Cretaceous period, 10-11; Cenozoic era, 11-13; Tertiary period, 11-12
Georgetown, 203-5
  Famous loop, 205
German-Russians, 50
Gibson, Thomas, 40, 41
Gilcrest, 365
Gillett, 249
Gilman, 237
Gilpin, William, 43, 334

Glaciers, 268, 269, 277, 443, 448, 449, 450
Largest in Colorado, 105
Glacier Creek, 447
Glacier Park Campground, 445
Glade Park, 324
Glen Eyrie, 81
Glen Haven, 221-22
Glen Rulac Falls, 411
Glenwood Canyon, 238
Glenwood Springs, 12, 239
Glory Hole, 267
Goat ranch, 332
Gold
Discovery of, 37-41, 55, 235; "rush" of 1859, 37-41, 129-31, 264-65, 276; camps, 265, 270; Cripple Creek area, 245-52; "high-grading," 247-48 (*see also* Mining; Mining camps; Mines, famous)
Golden, 283-85
Golden Cycle Mill, 116, 122
Golden Gate Canyon, 285
Goldfield, 252
Gold Hill, 270
Gold Park, 237
Goldrick, "Professor" O. J., 39-40, 130, 131-32
Goodpasture (town), 299
Gore Mountains, 287
Gore, Sir George, 287-88
Gothic, 320
Gould, Jay, 392
Government
In early days, 42; county, 43, 48, 429; of Denver, 134-35; Federal contribution to, 52; State, 47
Granada, 302
Granby, 279
Grand Junction, 158-61, 315
History of, 158-60; industries in, 160, 161
Grand Lake, 221
Grand Mesa, 7, 261-62, 321
Grand Valley, 240-41
Grand Valley (town), 240
Granite, 234
Gray, Asa, 14, 206
Greatorex, Eliza, 84
Great Sand Dunes National Monument (*see* Sand Dunes)
Great Western Sugar Company (factory), 200-1
Greeley, 162-67 (*see also* Irrigation)
Greeley Cooperative Stock and Dairy Association, 164
Greeley, Horace, 39, 45-46, 98, 131, 162, 264-65
Greeley Tribune, 165
Greenhorn, 374
Greenlead, Lawrence N., 101
Green Mountain Falls, 231
Green River, 7 (*see also* Lodore Canyon)
Gregory, John H., 39, 55, 267 (*see also* Gold, discovery of)
Grey, Zane, 346
Greystone, 290
Grottos (of the Roaring Fork River), 255
Guadalupe, site of, 400
Guggenheim brothers, 74
Guggenheim, Meyer, 175-76
Gunnison (town), 312-13
Gunnison, Captain John W., 319, 322
Gunnison Diversion Tunnel, 313-14
Gunnison National Monument, 322
Gunnison River
Black Canyon of, 314, 322; formation of canyon, 10-11
Guy Hill, 285
Gypsum, 238, 311
Gypsy, 209-10

Hahns Peak, 281
Hamilton, site of, 394
Hanging Lake, 239
Harrison, President Benjamin, 229
Hartsel, 232
Harvey, W. H. "Coin," 187
Hatcher, John, 328
Haxtun, 198
Hayden, 281-82
Haywood, William D. ("Big Bill"), 116
Helium, 24, 326
Hell's Half Mile, 289-90
Henderson, 368
Hesperus, 344
Higbee, 305
"High-grading," 247-48
High Line Canal, 240
Hill City, site of, 391
Hill, Nathaniel P., 46, 74, 267
Hillsdale, 355
History
of Colorado, 25-53
Colorado Territory, 42-46; early settlement, 333, 399; explorers, 33-35, 97, 183-84, 242-43, 304, 306-7, 308, 322, 333, 353, 376, 398-99, 426, 452; gold rush of 1859, 37-41, 129-31, 243, 264-65, 272; gold, first strike, 276; Indians, *28-33* (*see also* Indians); Mountain Men, 35-37, 129, 130, 184-85, 303-4, 378, 379, 393; prehistoric peoples, 26-28, 63, 341, 365, 452-56, 460-63; Statehood, early days, 46-50; Stone Age, 26; traders and trap-

pers, 35-36, 302, 316-18; Twentieth Century, 50-53.
of Boulder, 106-8; of Central City area, 264-66; of Colorado Springs, 113-17; of Cripple Creek, 250-51; of Denver, 127-35; of Grand Junction, 158-60; of Greeley, 162-65; of Leadville, 168-77; of Pueblo, 185-87; of Trinidad, 191-93
Hoehne, 327-28
Holly, 301
Holme, Jamie Sexton, 101
Holyoke, 197
Home, 214
Homesteads, 63, 226, 408
Hop Alley, 136-37
Horseshoe Falls, 443
Horseshoe Park, 439
Horsethief Trail, 413
Hotchkiss, 321, 323
Hotel de Paris, 81, 203-5
Hotel Jerome, 256
Hot Springs, 12
At Glenwood Springs, 239; at Hot Sulphur Springs, 279; at Idaho Springs, 277; at Ouray, 414; at Pagosa Springs, 339-40; at Poncha Springs, 395; at Pinkerton Springs, 418-19; at Steamboat Springs, 280; at Trimble Springs, 419; Uncompahgre Springs, 413; at Waunita Hot Springs, 312
Hot Sulphur Springs, 279
Houseley, Henry, 89
Hovenweep National Monument, 362
Howardsville, 417
Howland, John ("Captain Jack"), 83
Huerfano Butte, 374
Huerfano Park Region, 352-53
Hugo, 274

Iceberg Lake, 441
Idaho Springs, 277
Idledale, 402
Ignacio, 361
Iles, Thomas H., 408
Iliff, 210
Iliff, John W., 210
Iliff School of Theology, 150
Independence Pass (*see* Passes)
Independence, site of, 252, 255
Indians, *28-33*
Artifacts, 365, 380; arts of, 359-60; at Bent's Fort, 302; customs, 358-59; famous, 412; legends of, 216, 221, 223, 242, 261-62, 279, 344, 375, 419, 424, 459; literature of, 96; petroglyphs, 299, 331, 338; prehistoric, 327; pictographs, 261; literature about, 96-98; reservation, 7, 358-61; superstitions of, 307; tales about, 106, 303, 340, 344; today, 53, 160-61, 343, 345, 358-61; tribes, 28-33, 185, 358-61, 363; wars, 29, 30, 31-32, 44, 201, 209, 216-17, 293-94, 374, 379, 400, 408, 411, 419 (*see also* Cliff Dwellers)
Indian Meadows, 214
Industry
In Denver, 135-36; in Pueblo, 187; value of, 76 (*see also* Mining; Agriculture)
Ingleside, 386
Insects, 19, 21
Inspiration Point, 151
International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, 58
Iola, 313, 428
Ione, 367
Iris, 312
Ironton, 416
Irrigation, 22, 64-65, 218-19, 314-15, 322-23, 380
Early, 304, 327-28, 373; history of, 64, 231; projects, 240, 254, 420-21
Irwin, 320
Irwin, Wallace, 100
Irwin, Will, 100
Isabel, G. D., 233
Isabelle Glacier, 268
Isle, 297
Italians (in Pueblo), 183
Italians, cave, 208

Jackrabbits, 217
Jackson, C. T., 218
Jackson, George, 39, 55, 276
Jackson, Helen Hunt, 99, 117-20, 374
Grave of, 371; House, 117
Jackstraw Mountain, 442
James, Edwin, 14, 35, 97, 242-43
Jamestone, 223-24
Jansen, 346
J. C. R. S. Sanitorium, 275
Jefferson, 394
"Jefferson Territory," 42, 185
Jews, 53, 126
Johnson, Edwin C., 279
Johnstown, 382
Jones, Easley S., 100
Joycoy (site of), 330
Julesburg, 208-9
Juniper Springs, 282
Juvenile Court, Denver, 134-35

Kanakache, Chief, 400
Kearny, General Stephen W., 192, 317
Kelim, 219
Keota, 212

Kim, 330
Kiowa, 30 (*see also* Indians)
Kit Carson, 36, 193, 303-4, 335
  Life of, 303-4; Museums, 193, 303; Rock, 296; Statue, 144; Trail, 296
Kit Carson Park, 193
Kit Carson Round-up, 194
Kit Carson (town), 273
Kittredge, 402
Kokomo, 206
Kremmling, 279

Labor
  Agricultural Union, 66-67; coal miners' strike, 58-59, 383; Cripple Creek strikes, 57, 58, 116, 248-49; Denver Tramway Strike, 135; Leadville strike, 56, 176; legislation, 76-77; Ludlow Massacre, 59, 375-76
Lachut, "Blacksnake," 209
La Cruz, Juan de, 375
Lafayette, 383
La Jara, 398
La Junta, 305
Lake City, 429
Lake George, 232-33
Lakewood, 268
Lamar, 302
Land, the, *3-24*
  Geography of, 3-8; geology of, 8-13
Langrishe, Jack, 91
Laporte, 387
Larimer County Courthouse, 156-57
Larimer Street, 125
Lark bunting, 19
Larkspur, 370
La Salle, 365
Las Animas, 304
La Veta, 349
Lay, 282
Leadville, 55, *92-93,* 168-81, 236
  Historic houses in, 178-79; history of, 168-177; ice palace, 177; noted characters of, 172-73
Lee, Abe, 176
Left Hand, Chief, 106, 294
Legends (*see* Indians; Sand dunes; Spanish)
Leonard, 424
Lettuce (*see* Agriculture)
Leutze, Emanuel, 84
Libraries
  in Colorado Springs, 120-21; in Denver, 143-44, 149, 150; in Durango, 343, in Fort Collins, 156; in Grand Junction, 161, in Greeley, 166, 167; in Leadville, 180; McClelland (Pueblo), 188; in Trinidad, 194; University of Colorado, 109
Lichens, 16
Lime Creek Canyon, 418
Limestone, 387
Limon, 274
Lincoln Park, Grand Junction, 160-61
Lindenmeier Site, 26, 380
Lindsey, Judge Benjamin B., 134-35
Literature, 78, *96-102*
  Current authors, 99-100; Indian, 96-97; native, 99; pioneer, 97-99; poetry, 100-2; travel, 97-99
Littleton, 369
Livermore, 385
Loch Vale, 448
Lodore Canyon, 10-11, 290-92
  Brown's Park, 290; camp, 99; shooting rapids, 291-92
Log Cabin (post office), 386
Loma, 315
Long, Stephen H., 35
Longmont, 382
Longs Peak, 435, 446-47
Lookout Mountain, 285-86
Loretto Heights College, 368
Lost Park, 394
Louisville, 383
Louviers, 369
Loveland, 219-20
Loveland Mountain Park, 220
Ludlow, Fitz-Hugh, 84
Ludlow Monument, 375
Lowry Field, 135, 148
Lyons, 223

McArthur, Edwin, 90
McClure, Alexander K., 99
McElmo, 362
McFarland Memorial Gateway, 285
McFarlane, Peter, 75
McLean, Evalyn Walsh, 100
Mack, 315
Magnolia, 270
Magote, 400
Maher, 322
Malachite, 352
Mallet brothers, 34, 365
Malta, 235
Mammoth Palace, 172
Manassa, 399
Mancos, 344
Manitou Springs, 228-29
Mantle, Burns, 95
Manufacturing, 74-77
  History and development, 74-75; meat packing, 75; metal works, 75; mining machinery, 75; rubber, 75; smelting, 74-75; value of, 76
Manzanola, 306
Marble (Colorado Yule), 258
Marble Mountain Caves, 354

Marble (town), 257-58
Marshall, 384
Martin, Marvin, 86
Marvine, 409
Masonic Park, 433
Matheson, 227
Maxwell Land Grant, 377
Mead, 366
Mears, Otto, 395-96, 415
Mechau, Frank, 86
Meeker Massacre, 409-10
Meeker Museum, 166-67
Meeker, Nathan C., 162-63, 164, 409-10
Meeker (town), 409
Merino, 201
Merrick, John, 40-41
Merrick Press, 41
Mesa, 261
Mesa State Junior College, 161
Mesa Verde National Park, *451-63*
Metcalf, Bill, 331
Mexican War, 37
Michigan River, 389
Middle Park, 6, 278-79, 287
Midland, 249
Miller, Joaquin, 308
Miller, Nellie Budget, 101
Milliken, 382
Million Dollar Highway, 415
Mills, Enos, 435
Minerals, 22-23
  Coal, 58-60, 383-84; carnotite, 60, 422; copper, 60; fluorspar, 61; gilsonite, 411; gold, 57; iron, 60; lead, 60; molybdenum, 60, 177, 207; radium, 60-61, 422; silver, 55-56; tungsten, 60, 268, 269; uranium, 60, 422; vanadium, 61, 422; zinc, 60
Mineral Hot Springs (town), 397
Mineral Palace, 187-88
Mineral Springs, 12, 395
Miners' Courts, 42, 265
Mines, famous
  Bassick, 297; Camp Bird, 57, 415; Chrysolite, 170; Cresson, 251; Cripple Creek (district), 251-52; Durant, 257; Eagle, 237; Gold Coin, 252; Independence, 252; King Solomon, 431; Leadville district, 168-171, 176, 177; Liberty Bell, 425; Little Johnny, 177; Little Pittsburg, 170; Matchless, 170, 180-81; New London, 406; North Star Sultan, 417; Portland, 57, 252; Robert E. Lee, 181; Sampson, 391; Smuggler, 255-56; Smuggler Union, 425; Telluride (district), 425; Yankee Girl, 416
Mining, *54-62*
  Cyanide gold process, 122; history of, 54-58; placer, 276, 393-94, 404; value of, 62 (*see also* Gold; Minerals)
Mining camps, 39, 55, 80-81, 168-71, 235, 255-56, 312, 320, 393-95, 404-6, 425, 427, 428
  Amusements, 90-93; Creede area, 431-32; old, 418; Ouray district, 414-15; San Juan area, 416-17
Minnequa steel plant, 190, 373
Mint, 131, 394
Minturn, 237
Modeno, Mariano, 220
Modern Woodmen Sanitarium, 371-72
Moffat, David H., 72, 278
Moffat Road (*see* Denver & Salt Lake Railway)
Moffat (town), 397
Moffat Tunnel, 72, 278
Molybdenum, 177, 207
Monarch, 311
Monoliths, 325, 432
Monte Vista, 338
Montrose, 314
Monument, 370
Monument Canyon, 325
Monument Nursery, 370
Monument Valley Park, 121
Moraine Park, 445
Moran, Thomas, 83, 236
More, "Daddy," 223
Morley, 378
Mormons, 398
Morrison, 390
Mosca, 355
Mosquito Range, 168, 232
Mountain Men (customs), 393
Mountain Parks
  Denver, 127, 275, 401-3; Fort Collins, 214; Loveland, 220; Pueblo, 300; Rifle, 411
Mountain Peaks, 4, 5
Mount Blanca, 336
Mount Elbert, 168, 234
Mount Evans, 403
Mount Harris, 281
Mount of the Holy Cross, 236
Mount Massive, 168, 234
"Moving Mountain" (*see* Carbon Mountain)
Moyer, William J., 160
Muldoon Hill, 299
  "Stone Man," 299
Mummy Range, 439, 440
Museums
  Art (Denver), 136, 142; Buffalo Bill, 286; Bent's Fort, 305; Canon City, 308-9; Chappell House (Den-

ver), 146; Colorado College, 120; Colorado Natural History, 11, 148; State Historical, 145; Colorado Springs, 121-22; Colorado City, 122-23; College of Education, 167; Corwin Hospital, 190; Fall River, 439; Indian Arts, 401; Kit Carson, 193, 303; Logan County, 200; Meeker, 166-67; Mesa Verde, 458; Moraine Park, 445; University of Colorado, 109; Western State College, 313
Music, 87-90
Indian, 89; opera, 88, 89; pioneer, 87-88
Musicians, 87-90

Narrow gauge railroad, 72
Narrows, The, 223
National forests, 24
Arapaho, 278, 405; Cochetopa, 253, 311; Grand Mesa, 261; Gunison, 319; Holy Cross, 237; Montezuma, 344; Pike, 229; Rio Grande, 339; Roosevelt, 213, 220, 223; Routt, 280; San Isabel, 296, 349, 353; San Juan, 416; Uncompahgre, 413, 416, 421; White River, 238-39
National Monuments
Colorado, 324; Dinosaur, 7, 290-92; Gunnison, 322; Hovenweep, 362; Sand Dunes, 13, 355-58; Wheeler, 432; Yucca House, 363
National Parks, 434-63
Natural Fort, 379
Natural Resources, 22
Naturita, 422
Naval Oil Shale Reserve, 23, 240
Navaho, 361
Nederland, 268
Negroes, 53, 218
Nevadaville, 265, 267
Never Summer Mountains, 441
Newcastle, 239-40
Newhouse, Samuel, 176
New Raymer, 212
Newspapers, 40-42, 45-46, 48, 49-50, 52, 165, 186, 298, 343, 431-32, 433
Nordenskiold, Baron Gustav, 452
North Avondale, 295
North Park, 6
Nucla, 421
Nunn, 364

Oak Creek, 280
Oakes, D. C., 98
Odd Fellows Clubhouse, 263
Ohio, 312
Oil, 23, 61, 308
Fields, 296, 382, 389; shale, 23, 240
O'Keefe, Sergeant John T., 244-45
Old Baldy, 336
Old City Hall (Denver), 141
Old Courthouse Plaza (Denver), 136
Olney Springs, 295
Omaha-Grant Smelter Stack, 152-53
Onate, Juan de, 191, 351
Ophir, 300, 426
Orchard Park, 306
Ordway, 295
Oro City, 169
Osgood Estate, 257
Ouray, 414
Ouray, Chief, 29, 30, 261, 361, 412
Ouray-Chipeta Park, 412
Overland Park, 150
Ovid, 210

Packer, Alfred, 429-30
Paddock, L. C., 49
Pagosa Springs, 339-40
Pahaska Tepee, 286
Painter Ranch, 202
Painting, 82-87
Academies, 84-85; early artists, 82-84; modern artists, 85-86; prehistoric, 82, 463
Palace Theater, 91-92, 137
Palisade, 241
Palmer, General William J., 71-72, 81, 114, 370
Statue of, 120
Palmer Lake, 370
Pando, 236
Pandora, 425
Panic of 1893, 49
Paoli, 197
Paonia, 321
Paradox, 423
Paradox Valley, 422
Parkdale, 310
Parkman, Francis, 184
Parks (*see also* Mountain Parks)
Denver City, 147-48
Parlin, 312
Parrish, Randall, 100
Parry, Charles C., 14
Parsons, John, 394
Passes, Mountain
Berthoud, 278; Cameron, 215; Cucharas, 349; Cumbres, 400; Douglas, 411; Fremont, 206; Hoosier, 405; Independence, 254-55; Kenosha, 393; La Veta, 333; Loveland, 206; Marshall, 72; Milner, 442-43; Monarch, 311-12; Muddy, 215, 280; Rabbit Ears, 280; Raton, 378; Slumgullion, 430; Ute, 229-30; Wolf Creek, 339
Patterson, Thomas M., 50
Pawnee, 32-33 (*see also* Indians)

Pawnee Buttes, 212
Pawnee Creek, 211
Pay Dirt Pow-Wow, 107
Peach Orchards (*see* Agriculture)
Peetz, 210
Penitentes, 348, *350-52*
Penrose (town), 308
Penrose, Spencer, 117
Pensions, old age, 52
Peoples' Courts, 42
Peoples, prehistoric, 25, 26-28, 63, 79, 82, 365, 452-63
Petrified Forest, 231
Peyton, 227
Pfeiffer, Albert H., 340
Pheasants, 366
Phillipsburg, 391
Phipps Memorial Auditorium, 148
Piedmont, 346
Pierce, 364
Pike, Lieutenant Zebulon M., 34-35, 97, 183, 242, 304, 308, 353, 398-99
Pikes Peak, 4, 34-35, *241-45*
  Highway, 241-42, 243-44; races, 242; Cog Road, 116, 229, 242; Summit House, 244
Pine Cliff, 268
Pine squirrel, 392
Pinkerton Springs, 418-19
Pinkham, James O., 388
Piñon, 372, 386
Piñon Grove, 386
Pioneer Monument, 144
Pitkin, 312
Placer mining (*see* Mining)
Placerville, 424
Plant life, *13-18*
  On plains, 306; prehistoric, 13; in Rocky Mountain National Park, 438 (*see also* Cactus; trees)
Plateau City, 261
Platteville, 366
Polo, 112
Poncha Springs, 395
Population, distribution of, 6
Portland (Fremont County), 307
Portland (Ouray County), 413
Potato beetle, 397
Powderhorn, 428
Power, electric, 239, 270, 418
Power, potential, 22
Powers, Preston, 85, 145
Prairie Cattle Company, 62
Prairie dogs, 327
Prairie falcon, 330
Price, General Sterling, 192, 317
Primero, 347
Primitive areas, 214-15, 311, 320, 341, 394, 416
Pritchett, 330
Proctor, Alexander P., 86
Pueblo, *182-90,* 373
  Architecture in, 183; City Park, 190; County Courthouse, 188; history of, 183-87; industry in, 187; Mountain Park, 300; Municipal campground, 300; people in, 182-83
Pueblo Indians (*see* Indians)
Pullman, George, 266
Purcell, 212-13
Purcell, James, 333, 393
Purgatoire Canyon, 327
Purgatoire River, 191, 192, 346
Purgatoire Valley, 376-77

Quackenbush, Pascal, 86
Quarrying, 61, 311-12
Quartz, 312
Querida, 297

Radio Stations, 51
Railroads (*see* Transportation)
Rainfall, 5
Ramah, 227
Ranches, well-known, 197, 200, 202, 295, 299, 300, 333-34, 369, 384
Ranching, *62-63,* 45
Rand, 389
Randall, Rt. Rev. George M., 284
Rangely, 411
Raton Mesa, 332
Raton Pass, 378
Raymonds, 223
Read, Henry, 85
Reclamation projects (*see* Irrigation)
Redcliff, 237
Red Feather Lakes (village), 386
Red Rocks Park, 9, 13, 401-2
Redstone, 257
Redwing, 352
Reed, Verner Z., 252
Regis College, 151
Reptiles, 21
  Prehistoric, 11
Richardson, Albert D., 98, 285
Rico, 426
Ridgway, 423-24
Rifle, 240
Rio Grande, 336
Rio Grande Southern Railroad, 426
  Ophir Loop, 426
Rio Piedra, 341
Rivera, Juan Maria, 34
Riverside, 223, 234
Road, highest, 403
"Road runner," 263
Roaring Fork River, 255
Robbers Roost, 213, 385
Robinson, Boardman, 85, 121, 372

Robinson, Father, 172
Roch Run, 256
Roche, Josephine, 59, 383
Rockvale, 297
Rocky Ford, 305
"Rocky Mountain Canary" (*see* Burro)
Rocky Mountain National Park, 434-50
Rocky Mountain News, 40-41, 44
Rocky Mountains, formation of, 10-11
Rodeos, 338, 342
Rollinsville, 267
Roman Nose, Chief, 32, 217
Romeo, 399
Rosita, 297
Round Hill, 396
Routt, John L., 47
Royal Gorge, 309-10
  Formation of, 10-11; railway, 310; suspension bridge, 310
Ruins, prehistoric
  Balcony House, 463; Cedar Tree Tower, 458; Chimney Rock, 341; Collbran site, 261; Earth Lodge, 460; Far View Group, 457; Far View House, 457; Fire Temple, 461; Hovenweep, 362; Oak Tree House, 461; One Clan House, 458; Pipe Shrine House, 458; Ruin Canyon, 345; Spruce Tree House, 459; Square Tower House, 460; Sun Temple, 461; Yucca House group, 363
Runyan, Alfred Damon, 101
Russell, Dr. James E., 204-5
Russell, Green, 38, 264
Russell Gulch, 264
Russell (village), 334
Ruxton, George Frederick, 97
Rye, 373
Ryssby Lutheran Church, 382-83

Saguache, 397
St. Charles River, 306
St. Malo Lodge, 224
St. Mary's Glacier, 277
Salazar, D., 336
Salida, 311, 395
Salina, 270
Salt, 422
Salt Creek, 307
Sand Creek Massacre, 44, *293-94*
Sand Dunes (National Monument), 13, 355-58
Sanford, 398
Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 353
San Isabel City, 374
San Juan Mountains, 400, 412
San Luis, 335-36
San Luis Valley, 6, 332-339, 396-97
Santa Fe Railway, 71-72, 378
Santa Fe Trail, 71, 194
Santa Maria Camps, 392
Sapinero, 313
Sargents, 312
Scenery Gulch, 410
Sculpture, 85, 86
Sedalia, 369
Sedgwick, 210
Segundo, 347
Serene, 383
Seven Cross Hill, 212
Sewall, Joseph A., 108
Seymour, Samuel, 82
Shaffers Crossing, 391
Shale (*see* Oil)
Sharp, Tom, 352
Shawnee, 392
Sheep, 63, 282, 381
  Herding, 282
Sheridan Lake, 293
Shoshonean tribes, 28
Shoshone Hydroelectric Plant, 239
Shrubs, 16, 17
Silt, 240
Silver, demonetization of, 49 (*see* Minerals; Mining)
Silver Cliff, 297-98
Silver Fox Farming, 280, 386
"Silver Heels," 405
Silver Plume, 205
Silverton, 417
Simla, 227
Sinclair, Upton, 100
Ski-Hi Stampede, 338
Skiing, 256, 263, 277, 278, 280
Skull Creek, 282
Skyway, 262
Slade, Joseph ("Jack"), 209, 385
Sleeping Ute Mountain, 27
Smedley, Agnes, 100
Smelters, 56, 74-75, 235-36
Smith, "Soapy," 431
Smoky Hill Trail, 38, 70-71, 271-72
Snowmass, 257
Sopris, 346-47
South Fork, 339
South Park, 6, 232, 393-94
South Platte River, 365
South Platte River Trail, 208
Spanish-Americans, 53
  Architecture of, 79; agriculture, 64; customs, 352, 376-77, 399-400; handicrafts, 86-87; in Denver, 126; in Pueblo, 183-84; in San Luis Valley, 336; in Southern Colorado, 347; (*see also* Architecture)
Spanish Explorers, 33-34, 333, 376
Spanish legends, 311, 354, 400

Spanish Peaks, 333, 374-75
Spanish Trails Fiesta, 342
Spar City, 431
Specimen Mountain, 442
Speer, Robert W., 134
Spencer, Lillian White, 101
Springfield, 330
Spruce Tree Lodge, 458-59
Spud Rodeo, 165
Squaw Hill, 217
Stanley, J. M., 83
Starkville, 377
Starr Company, 174
State Bridge, 287
State Capitol, 48, 123, 144
State Game Refuges, 214, 414
State Street (Leadville), 169
Steamboat Springs, 280
Steele, Robert W., 42
Sterling, 200-1
Stevens, "Uncle Billy," 169
Stillwater, 221
Stone, 24
Stone Age Fair, 26, 365
Stone Age Men, 26
Stone City, 307
Stoneham, 212
Stoner, 427
Stonewall, 348
Stonewall Gap, 349
Strasburg, 274
Stratton, 226
Stratton, Winfield Scott, 117, 246, 372
  Home, 371-72
Strikes (*see* Labor)
Sugar beets, *65-67, 198-99,* 200-1
  Brighton area, 367; history of, 65, 199; legislation, 66; processing of, 75-76, 200-1, 382; unions, 66-67
Sugar City, 295
Sugarloaf, 270
Summit Lake, 403
Summit Springs Battleground, 201
Sunbeam, 289
Sun Dance, 360
Sunshine, 270
Superior, 384
Sutherland, Alex, 87
Swedish colonists, 382-83
Swink (town of), 305
Swink, George W., 305
Sykes, Hope W., 100
Sylvandale, 220
Symphonic music, 89

Tabernash, 278
Table Mountain, 283
Tabor, Augusta, 180, 393-94
Tabor, "Baby Doe," 171, 180-81
Tabor Grand Opera House, 81, 93-94, 137-40
Tabor, H. A. W.
  In gold rush, 230, 393-94; in Leadville, 170-71; opens Opera House, 93-94, 137-40; organizes "Highlanders," 174; death of, 137
Tabor Opera House (Leadville), 175, 179
Tammen, Harry H., 49
Tarryall, 394
Taylor, Bayard, 98, 272
Taylor Dam, 319
Teller, Henry M., 266
Teller House, 81, 266
Teller Institute and Indian School, 160-61
Teller, site of, 389
Telluride, 425
Temple Emanuel, 146
Terry Lake, 380
Texas Creek, 310
Thatcher, 326
Theaters, 90-96
  Broadway, 94; Central City Opera House, 81, 93, 96; Central City Play Festival, 96, 266; Denham, 94-95; early theaters, 90-93; Elitch Gardens, 95; Federal Theater Project, 95; Leadville theaters, 92-93, 173, 175; Little Theater Movement, 96; Tabor Grand, 93-94, 137-40; Tabor Opera House, 93, 175, 179
"There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," 89
Thompson, John E., 85
Thornburg, Major T. T., 408, 410
Tijeras Plaza, 79, 347
Timberline, 440, 444
Timpas, 326
Tincup, 319
Tiny Town, 391
Tobe, 331
Tobin, Tom, 230, 335
Tobogganing, 263
Tollgate Canyon, 331
Toll roads, 241, 331, 378, 415
Tomato Day, 367
Toponas, 279
Torrey, John, 14
Tourist travel, 73
Towner, 292
Traders and trappers, 317, 366
Trading posts, 352
Trail Ridge Road, 438, 439-42
Transportation, *70-73*
  Burro, 72, 406-7, 417; early methods of, 254; early railroads, 48, 71-72, 392; freight wagons, 415-16; history and development of, 70-73, 132,

392; importance to State, 73; railroad "wars," 71-72, 310, 378; railroad building, 413; "skinners," 415-16; stagecoach, 272; today, 73, 126, 135, 426
Trappers Lake, 409
Travertine, 311
Treasure Mountain, 339
Trees, 15-16, 17-18
Aspen, 421, 424; piñon, 386; in Rocky Mountain National Park, 437-38
Trimble Hot Springs, 419
Trinchera, 331
Trinchera Ranch, 333-34
Trinidad, *191-94*, 332, 377
Trout, 22
True, Allen Tupper, 86, 143
"Tumblewoods," 226-27
Tungsten, 269
Twin Lakes, 253-54
Twin Lakes Diversion Tunnel, 254
Twin Lakes Falls, 254
Two Buttes, 330
Tyndall Glacier, 449, 450
Tyrone, 327

Uncompahgre Plateau, 424
Uncompahgre Valley, 107
Unemployment, 76
Union Colony, 45, 64, 162-63
Union Pacific Railroad, 71 (*see also* Transportation)
Unions (*see* Labor)
Union Printers Home, 122
United Mine Workers, 58-60
United States Custom House, 136
United States Post Office, 136
United States Mint, 141-42
University of Colorado, 108-110
University of Denver, 148-50
Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences, 149
Unteidt, Bryan, 293
Uravan, 422
Uribarri, Juan de, 33, 183
Ute, 28-30, 185, 358-61, 363, 411 (*see also* Indians)
Ute Pass Trail, 70, 227, 228-32
Uzzell, "Parson Tom," 172, 175

Valdez, 347
Vanadium (town), 424
Van Briggle Art Pottery, 85, 121
Vasquez, Louis, 36, 128-29 (*see also* Fort Vasquez)
Victor, 252
Vigilantes, 175, 339, 343
Villagrove, 396
Villard, Henry, 98
Villasur, Pedro de, 33
Virginia Dale, 385
Stage station, 385
Vivian, Charles Sidney, 173

Wagon Wheel Gap, 433
Waite, Davis H., 49, 141
Walden, 215, 389
Walsenburg, 374
Walsh, Thomas F., 57, 175, 415
Ward, 269
Warman, Cy, 101, 431
Wason, 432-33
Water in Denver, 128
Water diversion (*see* Irrigation)
Water Laws, 380
Water power, 22
Water supply, 232
Waunita Hot Springs, 312
Wealth in State, 77
Weld County Jail, Old, 167
Wellington, 380
Weminuche (Ute Mountain), Ute, 363
Westcliffe, 354-55
Western Federation of Miners, 58, 248-49, 251
Western State College, 313
Westminster, 384
Weston, 348
Wetmore, 296
Wet Mountains, 296
Wet Mountain Valley, 297, 353, 354
Wheeler National Monument, 432
Whiskey Springs, 288
Whiteman, Paul, 89
Whitepine, 312
White River, 410
Whitewater, 315
Whittredge, Worthington, 84
Wiggins, 202
Wigwam, 372
Wild Basin, 447
Wilde, Oscar, 93, 179, 180
Wildhorse, 274
Williams, Helen Stuart, 100
Willison, George F., 100
Will Rogers Shrine, 371
Windsor Hotel, 133-34, 137
Winter sports (*see* Skiing)
Wislezenus, Dr. F. A., 290
Wolcott, 237
Wolcott, Henry R., 266
Womach, Robert, 246
Woman suffrage, 49
Wood, A. B., 169
Woodland Park, 231
Wootton, Richens L., "Uncle Dick," 36, 130, 185, 194, 378

Wootton (town), 378
Wray, 216
Wyman, "Pop," 178

Yampa, 280
Yampa Canyon, 10-11, 289
Yampa River, 7
Yellow Jacket, 345
Youman, 428
Young, Harvey, 84
Yucca House National Monument, 363
Yuma, 218
Yuma man, 365
Yuma point, 26

Zoological Gardens, 147, 371